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# WAR DEPARTMENT

## Annual Reports, 1917

(IN THREE VOLUMES)

### Volume III

*Reports of the*

CHIEF, BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS, 1917

GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO, 1917

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION, 1916



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1918

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**ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918.**

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- Volume I.**.....Secretary of War.  
Chief of Staff.  
The Adjutant General.  
Inspector General.  
Judge Advocate General.  
Quartermaster General.  
Surgeon General.  
Chief of Ordnance.  
Chief Signal Officer.  
Chief of Militia Bureau.  
Chief of Coast Artillery.  
Military Academy—  
    Superintendent.  
Military Parks—  
    Chickamauga and Chattanooga.  
    Gettysburg.  
    Shiloh.  
    Vicksburg.
- Volume II.**.....Chief of Engineers (without Appendices).
- Volume III.**.....Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs.  
Governor of Porto Rico.  
Governor General of the Philippine Islands.





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Report of the Secretary.

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**REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF  
INSULAR AFFAIRS**

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REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS  
TO THE  
SECRETARY OF WAR.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, October 6, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Bureau of Insular Affairs for the past year.

**I. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

**PERSONNEL APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.**

Henderson S. Martin, vice governor and secretary of public instruction, resigned June 28, 1917, and was succeeded by Charles E. Yeater, who was appointed June 29.

The present officers of the Philippine Government appointed by the President are:

*Governor General:*

FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, appointed September 2, 1913.

*Vice Governor:*

CHARLES E. YEATER, who is ex-officio Secretary of Public Instruction, appointed June 29, 1917.

*Auditor:*

CLIFFORD H. FRENCH, appointed August 29, 1916.

*Deputy Auditor:*

IRVING B. DEXTER, appointed August 29, 1916.

*Supreme Court:*

## Chief Justice:

<sup>1</sup> CAYETANO S. ARELLANO, appointed June 15, 1901.

## Associate Justices:

FLORENTINO TORRES, appointed June 5, 1899.

E. FINLEY JOHNSON, appointed July 14, 1903.

ADAM C. CARSON, appointed December 17, 1904.

MANUEL ARAULLO, appointed November 29, 1913.

THOMAS A. STREET, appointed June 13, 1917.

GEORGE A. MALCOLM, appointed June 13, 1917.

FREDERICK C. FISHER, appointed October 5, 1917.

RAMON AVANCEÑA, appointed October 4, 1917.

Associate Justices Grant T. Trent and Sherman Moreland, of the Philippine Supreme Court, resigned on April 23, 1917, and were succeeded by Thomas A. Street and George A. Malcolm, who were appointed June 13. Justice Street had been in the Philippine Islands since November, 1910, when he was appointed a member of the code committee. Justice Malcolm had been in the Philippine service since January, 1907, having been assistant attorney in the Bureau of Justice, and dean of the College of Law, University of the Philippines. The Philippine Legislature at its last session provided for two additional justices of the supreme court, and the positions thus created have been filled by Justices Fisher and Avanceña.

**LEGISLATION.**

Congress did not consider any legislation affecting the Philippine Islands exclusively. The immigration act applies to the Philippine Islands but, by a provision therein, only until superseded by an act of the Philippine Legislature on that subject.

The provisions of the act prohibiting and regulating the manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession of explosives in time of war, and the provisions of the act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy extend to the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico.

The war-revenue act under Title I—War-income tax—contains this section:

That the provisions of this title shall not extend to Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands, and the Porto Rican or Philippine Legislature shall have power by due enactment to amend, alter, modify, or repeal the income-tax laws in force in Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands, respectively.

This is in the spirit of the organic acts of Porto Rico and the Philippines which contemplate the imposition by their respective legislatures of internal taxes of all kinds, such taxes accruing to the respective treasuries.

<sup>1</sup> Previously president of the supreme court of justice. Appointed chief justice upon organization of the court, June 15, 1901.



**LEGISLATION OF THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE.**

One of the important changes in the form of the Philippine Government made by the new organic act approved August 29, 1916, was the creation of an elective senate to replace the Philippine Commission as the upper house of the legislature. The first election of senators was held on the first Tuesday in October, 1916, and on October 16, 1916, the new legislature met in its first session, whereupon the Philippine Commission ceased to exist.

The new legislature immediately began the consideration of a bill rearranging the executive departments and bureaus of the government, and on November 18, 1916, the Governor General approved an act (No. 2666) which remolded the executive departments and increased their number by two. The executive departments thus provided are: Interior, Finance, Justice, Agriculture and Natural Resources, and Commerce and Communications.

Among the other important acts passed by the new Philippine Legislature at its first session were the following:

No. 2668, fixing the salaries of the more important officers and employees of the government.

As this act frankly provided salaries for a Filipino personnel in the higher offices of the government it has an added importance. Considering the present resources of the islands the salaries are high, and it is noticeable that the salaries of the members of the legislature are relatively higher than those of the executive and judicial officers.

Nos. 2710 and 2716, establishing divorce in the Philippine Islands.

This is the first legislation authorizing divorce in the islands. Divorce is to be granted in the case of adultery only, and only when the guilt of the defendant is established by final sentence in a criminal action.

No. 2715, the Philippine Militia law.

This act follows generally the United States national defense act of 1916.

**PERSONNEL OF DEPARTMENTS.**

The vice governor is by the organic act made the head of the Department of Public Instruction. The heads or secretaries of the other departments are appointed by the Governor General, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Senate.

The executive departments of the Philippine Government are now organized and officered as follows:

*Department of Public Instruction.*

Secretary, Vice Governor Charles E. Yeater.

Under Secretary, ————.

Bureau of Education: Director, W. W. Marquardt.

Philippine Health Service: Director, Dr. J. D. Long.

Bureau of Quarantine Service: Director, Dr. J. D. Long.

*Department of the Interior.*

Secretary, Rafael Palma.<sup>1</sup>

Under Secretary, Teodoro M. Kalaw.

Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes: Director, Frank W. Carpenter.

Philippine General Hospital: Director, Dr. Fernando Calderon.

Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners: Secretary-Treasurer, J. A. Caballero.

Board of Medical Examiners: Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Fortunato Pineda.

Board of Dental Examiners: Acting Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Gregorio R. Mateo.

Executive Bureau: Chief, Francisco Enage.

Philippine Constabulary: Acting Chief, Rafael Crame.

*Department of Finance.*

Secretary, Alberto Barretto.

Under Secretary, Miguel Unson.

Bureau of Customs: Insular Collector, J. S. Stanley.

Bureau of Internal Revenue: Collector, James J. Rafferty.

Bureau of the Insular Treasury: Insular Treasurer, Albert P. Fitzsimmons.

Bureau of Printing: Director, Edward E. Gessler.

*Department of Justice.*

Secretary, Victorino Mapa.

Under Secretary, José Escal'er.

Bureau of Justice: Acting Attorney General, Quintin Paredes.

Public Utility Commission: Commissioner, Mariano Cui.

Code Committee: President, Francisco Ortigas.

General Land Registration Office: Chief, Enrique Altavas.

Philippine Library and Museum: Director, Macario Adriatico.

Bureau of Prisons: Director, Walter H. Dade.

*Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources.*

Secretary, Galicano Apacible.

Under Secretary, Rafael Corpus.

Bureau of Agriculture: Director, Adriano Hernandez.

Bureau of Forestry: Director, Arthur F. Fischer.

Bureau of Science: Director, Dr. Alvin J. Cox.

Bureau of Lands: Director, Máximo Mina.

Weather Bureau: Director, José Algue.

*Department of Commerce and Communications.*

Secretary: Dionisio Jakosalem.

Under Secretary: Catalino Lavadia.

Bureau of Public Works: Director, E. J. Westerhouse.

Bureau of Posts: Director, R. M. Shearer.

Bureau of Supply: Purchasing Agent, Charles H. Magee.

Bureau of Labor: Director, Bernardino G. Monreal.

Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey: Director, Fremont Morse.

At the last session of the Philippine Legislature Teodoro Yanco and Jaime C. de Veyra were elected Resident Commissioners to the

<sup>1</sup> Also a member of the Philippine Senate and president pro tempore of that body.

United States to succeed Commissioners Manuel L. Quezon and Manuel Earnshaw. Mr. Quezon was elected to the new Philippine Senate and subsequently chosen as president of that body.

#### COMMERCE.

War conditions continue to affect Philippine foreign trade. The effect is shown principally in reduced imports; on the other hand, under war prices and the general stimulus to increased production, exports are maintaining a new high record.

For the year ended December 31, 1916, imports amounted to \$45,496,338, nearly \$4,000,000 less than the figures of the previous year, and were the smallest recorded since 1909. The reduced total for the year is actually subject to a further reduction of about a million dollars, as these figures include the increased volume of foreign merchandise exported from Manila incident to the war development of that port as a distributing point.

Even these figures do not fully measure the actual reduction in imports when the general advance in prices of all classes of imports is considered. The effect of the war and the increased local production of foodstuffs are shown in a steady annual decline in the general import trade from \$53,000,000 in 1913 to \$45,000,000 in 1916, with figures for the latter year subject to the further reduction due to enhanced prices.

The reduction in imports was not, on the whole, to the economic disadvantage of the islands, but rather to the contrary. A striking exception was the reduced importation of iron and steel. Notwithstanding the war prices, the importation under this heading was less than one-half of that in 1913. This has meant a slowing down of the industrial development of the islands, and particularly means a failure to import sugar machinery, which is essential to the development of that industry.

The export total of \$69,937,183 was by far the largest in the history of the islands. High prices and a slightly larger production resulted in an increase of \$16,124,179 over the figures of 1915, and a remarkable showing of 28 per cent over the highest value ever before recorded.

It is important, however, to note that this great increase was due more to increase in price than to increase in production. There was a decided increase in the production of sugar and tobacco for the year. There was no increase in hemp, while there was a decrease in copra. It can not be said that the exports make a satisfactory showing for the agricultural development of the islands. The most favorable feature of the export trade was the increase in coconut oil, the result of the two oil mills in the islands, and the increased exportation of articles representing the minor industries. This is

shown in an increase, under the head of "All other exports," from an average of \$1,500,000 10 years ago to nearly \$12,000,000 in the year past.

This increased output in minor industries, as well as the increased production of certain food crops, is the direct result of the educational system.

The failure largely to increase the production of the export staples, sugar, hemp, copra, and tobacco, as well as the slowness in producing other tropical export crops, as rubber, is due to the lack of capital. With the increased capital there will be developed the obvious fact that the present labor, while adequate to a considerable development, is not adequate to the reasonable development of the available resources of the islands.

The details of the foreign trade are shown in the following tables:

#### IMPORTS.

Imports for the years 1907-1916, exclusive of gold and silver, were as follows:

Twelve months ending December—	From—		Total.
	United States.	Other countries.	
1907.....	\$5,067,536	\$25,398,272	\$30,465,810
1908.....	5,101,836	24,084,294	29,186,120
1909.....	6,445,371	24,639,068	31,084,419
1910.....	20,068,542	29,650,819	49,719,361
1911.....	19,156,967	28,867,420	48,024,407
1912.....	24,309,010	37,358,941	61,667,951
1913.....	26,676,261	26,336,525	53,012,786
1914.....	24,020,395	24,569,258	48,589,653
1915.....	26,381,069	22,831,115	49,212,184
1916.....	22,862,673	22,633,665	45,496,338

#### EXPORTS.

Exports for the years 1907-1916, exclusive of gold and silver, were as follows:

Twelve months ending December—	To—		Total.
	United States.	Other countries.	
1907.....	\$10,329,387	\$22,768,480	\$33,097,867
1908.....	10,450,755	22,150,317	32,601,072
1909.....	14,726,513	20,197,624	34,924,337
1910.....	17,241,725	23,366,738	40,608,463
1911.....	19,827,050	24,760,261	44,587,291
1912.....	22,814,238	31,970,500	54,784,738
1913.....	16,434,018	31,338,976	47,772,956
1914.....	24,427,710	24,261,924	48,689,634
1915.....	23,653,211	30,159,793	53,813,004
1916.....	35,648,133	34,289,050	69,937,183

## COPRA EXPORTS.

Twelve months ending December—	Total.			United States.		
	Long tons.	Dollars.	Dollars per ton.	Long tons.	Dollars.	Dollars per ton.
1907.....	57,696	4,784,151	83	2,078	197,558	95
1908.....	95,954	6,054,886	63	3,20	220,892	59
1909.....	107,310	7,672,965	72	5,850	422,178	73
1910.....	118,570	10,639,049	90	7,025	638,783	91
1911.....	139,901	13,019,592	93	14,969	1,378,345	92
1912.....	140,536	14,188,466	101	20,858	2,021,553	97
1913.....	80,920	9,545,724	118	9,879	1,199,093	121
1914.....	86,965	7,990,270	93	17,594	1,601,183	90
1915.....	136,895	11,111,555	81	20,882	1,760,046	84
1916.....	71,135	7,116,971	100	34,910	3,539,564	101

## MANILA HEMP EXPORTS.

Twelve months ending December—	Total.			United States.		
	Long tons.	Dollars.	Dollars per ton.	Long tons.	Dollars.	Dollars per ton.
1907.....	115,395	19,689,493	171	51,628	9,316,539	180
1908.....	120,313	16,501,056	128	60,344	7,797,926	129
1909.....	165,290	16,896,000	102	99,928	10,434,041	104
1910.....	160,595	16,475,311	103	74,335	8,397,310	113
1911.....	146,209	14,520,127	99	62,924	6,802,790	108
1912.....	172,311	22,075,671	128	77,805	10,779,137	144
1913.....	117,928	21,121,084	179	46,400	9,787,216	211
1914.....	114,547	19,194,815	168	49,348	9,619,376	195
1915.....	139,767	21,339,100	153	68,157	11,351,293	167
1916.....	135,147	26,691,969	198	65,296	13,639,509	209

## SUGAR EXPORTS.

Twelve months ending December—	Total.			United States.		
	Long tons.	Dollars.	Cents per pound.	Long tons.	Dollars.	Cents per pound.
1907.....	125,996	4,195,671	1.49	10,815	403,851	1.67
1908.....	142,448	5,701,641	1.79	45,969	1,996,166	1.91
1909.....	127,284	5,608,287	1.97	62,234	2,649,604	2.26
1910.....	119,552	7,224,385	2.70	99,109	6,214,226	2.80
1911.....	205,392	11,040,673	2.40	184,345	10,067,103	2.44
1912.....	193,982	9,800,340	2.26	171,763	7,005,114	2.37
1913.....	154,848	7,032,880	2.03	30,292	1,544,036	2.31
1914.....	232,761	11,059,593	2.12	166,851	8,241,853	2.21
1915.....	207,679	11,310,215	2.43	81,532	5,141,540	2.82
1916.....	332,158	18,587,563	2.60	129,801	8,633,701	2.97

## LEAF TOBACCO EXPORTS.

Twelve months ending December—	Total.			United States.		
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents per pound.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents per pound.
1907.....	23,587,247	1,576,674	6.69	.....	.....	.....
1908.....	24,927,063	1,708,766	6.85	.....	.....	.....
1909.....	29,909,697	1,532,086	7.33	12,172	1,649	13.71
1910.....	21,408,412	1,555,870	7.27	7,436	1,507	20.27
1911.....	26,935,055	1,610,839	6.72	5,611	744	13.26
1912.....	30,837,978	2,173,998	7.06	88,636	12,517	14.12
1913.....	28,098,987	1,854,776	6.60	9,898	2,269	22.86
1914.....	28,348,165	1,757,824	6.09	45,598	4,612	10.11
1915.....	24,126,084	1,527,106	6.33	87,384	10,096	11.55
1916.....	39,168,094	2,827,657	7.22	1,028,287	114,653	11.34

## CIGAR EXPORTS.

Twelve months ending December—	Total.			United States.		
	Thousands.	Dollars.	Dollars per M.	Thousands.	Dollars.	Dollars per M.
1907.....	114,665	1,063,382	9.27	1,526	24,200	15.96
1908.....	115,881	1,059,328	6.14	1,182	15,376	15.55
1909.....	151,457	1,754,529	11.68	37,076	737,306	19.59
1910.....	184,407	2,759,061	14.97	51,526	1,500,799	28.37
1911.....	134,530	1,801,863	14.11	34,112	902,378	28.63
1912.....	190,842	3,092,064	16.30	90,000	1,968,321	21.76
1913.....	191,762	3,012,234	15.71	71,513	1,642,888	22.97
1914.....	134,733	2,315,159	14.96	56,206	1,200,126	21.35
1915.....	134,648	2,057,303	15.28	61,170	1,151,222	18.82
1916.....	199,026	2,844,576	14.74	111,478	2,083,121	18.24

## ALL OTHER EXPORTS.

	Total.		United States.	
	Dollars.		Dollars.	
1907.....	1,788,296		387,239	
1908.....	1,568,505		447,304	
1909.....	1,480,570		481,425	
1910.....	1,974,187		429,100	
1911.....	2,294,427		675,670	
1912.....	3,459,199		1,037,596	
1913.....	5,206,249		2,283,536	
1914.....	6,381,973		3,755,610	
1915.....	6,467,725		4,238,984	
1916.....	11,869,617		7,683,585	

## BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

The bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Government, including the bonded indebtedness of the cities of Manila and Cebu, on June 30, 1917, was as follows:

Title of loan.	Amount.	Re-deem-able.	Due.
Land purchase bonds, 4 per cent.....	\$7,000,000	1914	1994
Public works and improvement bonds, 4 per cent.....	2,500,000	1915	1935
Do.....	1,000,000	1916	1936
Do.....	1,500,000	1919	1939
General bonds of 1916, 4 per cent.....	4,000,000	1926	1946
City of Manila sewer and waterworks bonds, 4 per cent.....	1,000,000	1915	1935
Do.....	2,000,000	1917	1937
Do.....	1,000,000	1918	1938
City of Cebu sewer and waterworks bonds, 4 per cent.....	125,000	1921	1941
Total.....	20,125,000		

Ample sinking funds have been provided by law for the retirement of the above-mentioned bonds at or before maturity.

In January, 1917, negotiations for the purchase by the Philippine Government of the Manila Railroad were brought to a close. By this transaction the Philippine Government became the owner of all of the stock of the railroad company. The government paid \$3,990,000 for the total capital stock, composed of common stock to

the value of \$2,130,700 and 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock to the value of \$3,652,800. A condition of the purchase was the refunding, with the consent of the bondholders, of the 6 per cent and 7 per cent bonds outstanding by 5 per cent bonds. The funded debt at the close of the transaction was as follows:

*Funded debt and interest, Manila Railroad Co.*

Description of debt.	Date.	Matures—	Amount.	Interest payable.	Annual interest.
Refunding 5 per cent 40-year gold bonds.	July 1, 1916	July 1, 1956.....	\$13,236,000	Jan. 1-July 1.....	\$661,800
First mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, southern lines guaranteed.	June 1, 1909 et seq.	May 1, 1939, or May 1, 1959.	13,714,000	May 1-Nov. 1.....	548,560

Mr. Eugene E. Reed, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Police, was selected as president of the railroad. The head office was transferred from New York City to Manila, and a local board of directors was appointed by the Governor General.

**RAILWAY BONDS.**

The bonds of railroads guaranteed as to interest by the Philippine Government outstanding are:

Manila Railroad Co.....	\$13,714,000
Philippine Railway Co.....	8,549,000

**GOLD STANDARD FUND.**

Excess increments to the gold-standard fund to the amount of \$1,351,815.48 were transferred to the general fund of the insular treasury during the year under consideration, making the total transfers on this account to December 31, 1916, \$4,636,389.38. On that date the gold-standard fund consisted of \$6,695,619.01, of which \$5,303,967 was invested in loans to Provinces, municipalities, and the Manila Railroad Co., the remainder being in secured deposits with banks at interest, or held in the insular treasury.

**SILVER COINAGE.**

During the year no Philippine silver coin was shipped to the San Francisco mint for recoinage under the act of Congress approved June 23, 1906, the total of such shipments to December 31, 1916, being ₱30,482,534. There were no shipments during the year of Spanish-Filipino coin.

New coin was shipped from the San Francisco mint to Manila during the year to the amount of ₱343,854, making the total shipments

of silver coin of the present standard to December 31, 1916, and the minor coinage on hand that date as follows:

Pesos.....	₱43,085,312.00
50 centavos.....	2,719,401.50
20 centavos.....	2,396,662.60
10 centavos.....	1,510,039.20
5 centavos.....	514,250.00
1 centavo.....	688,076.37
$\frac{1}{2}$ centavo.....	52,042.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50,965,783.67</b>

#### PAPER CURRENCY.

During the year ended December 31, 1916, Philippine silver certificates were prepared at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the United States Treasury Department and shipped to the islands for circulation, as follows:

##### Silver certificates:

2-peso notes.....	₱4,200,000
5-peso notes.....	4,000,000
10-peso notes.....	6,000,000
20-peso notes.....	9,800,000
500-peso notes.....	5,000,000
	<u>29,000,000</u>

##### Philippine national bank notes:

2-peso notes.....	3,960,000
5-peso notes.....	2,875,000
10-peso notes.....	3,800,000

10,635,000

#### DEPOSITARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

There have been no changes in the banks designated as depositaries for funds of the government of the Philippine Islands since the last report. The deposits of the treasurer of the Philippine Islands with depositaries in the United States since June 30, 1903, are set forth in the following table:

June 30, 1903.....	\$3,184,261.40
June 30, 1904.....	11,643,638.23
June 30, 1905.....	11,984,429.87
June 30, 1906.....	6,856,559.32
June 30, 1907.....	13,061,095.86
June 30, 1908.....	8,034,602.94
June 30, 1909.....	10,376,313.40
June 30, 1910.....	14,421,191.30
June 30, 1911.....	12,908,977.19
June 30, 1912.....	11,446,373.34
June 30, 1913.....	9,893,019.37
Dec. 31, 1913.....	8,319,348.14
Dec. 31, 1914.....	5,538,668.65
Dec. 31, 1915.....	4,730,520.23
Dec. 31, 1916.....	9,533,691.45



## INSULAR RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following is a statement of insular receipts and disbursements of the Philippine Islands, exclusive of all items of a refundable character, expressed in United States currency, for the fiscal years ending December 31, 1914, 1915, and 1916:

	Fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1914.	Fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1915.	Fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1916.
<b>CREDITS.</b>			
Balance from prior year .....	\$4,982,994.90	\$4,259,027.92	\$5,117,058.38
Revenues:			
Customs .....	5,422,481.79	6,072,544.58	5,801,268.35
Internal .....	4,881,904.40	6,926,367.67	8,403,654.46
Miscellaneous .....	245,665.64	481,436.40	747,348.24
Surplus gold-standard fund .....	430,619.19	425,564.69	430,209.48
Total revenue .....	10,980,671.02	13,905,943.34	15,388,480.55
Transfer from sinking funds .....	791,378.29	370,020.41	450,207.59
Supplies brought into account .....	34,612.64	64,451.07	.....
Profits from sale of silver .....	.....	.....	915,600.00
Total credits .....	16,789,654.85	18,599,442.74	21,877,352.52
<b>DEBITS.</b>			
Expenditures:			
Bureaus and offices .....	8,612,162.79	8,229,174.51	8,072,061.33
Miscellaneous .....	507,909.09	468,736.14	287,019.87
Fixed charges .....	829,550.71	856,188.49	1,073,475.49
Aid to Provinces and municipalities .....	1,050,375.21	1,487,712.08	1,565,819.47
Public works .....	1,530,629.13	2,440,573.14	1,734,128.07
Purchase of investments and securities .....	.....	.....	1,648,748.63
Total expenditures .....	12,530,626.93	13,482,384.36	14,361,272.86
Surplus:			
Cash .....	306,491.40	1,249,688.02	6,532,130.98
Supplies .....	2,603,246.27	2,762,064.70	.....
Other .....	1,347,290.25	1,105,315.66	983,948.68
Total debits .....	16,789,654.85	18,599,442.74	21,877,352.52

## II. PORTO RICO.

## PERSONNEL.

The executive departments in Porto Rico are now filled as follows:

Appointed by the President:

Governor, Arthur Yager.

Attorney General, Howard L. Kern.

Commissioner of Education, Paul G. Miller.

Appointed by the Governor:

Treasurer, José E. Benedicto.

Commissioner of the Interior, ————.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, Manuel Camuñas.

Commissioner of Health, Alejandro Ruiz Soler.

These six heads of department collectively form a council to the governor, known as the executive council.

The President appoints the auditor. This office is now filled by Jesse W. Bonner.

The judges of the supreme court, who are appointed by the President, are now:

Chief justice:

José C. Hernández, appointed April 9, 1909.

Associate justices:

Pedro de Aldrey, appointed January 16, 1911.

Harvey M. Hutchinson, appointed April 7, 1914.

Adolph G. Wolf, appointed May 4, 1909.

Emilio del Toro, appointed April 9, 1909.

At the election held July 16 Félix Córdova Dávila was elected Resident Commissioner to the United States to succeed Luis Muñoz Rivera, who died November 15, 1916.

### THE NEW ORGANIC ACT FOR PORTO RICO.

On March 2, 1917, the President approved the new organic act for Porto Rico.

This act was the result of seven years' continuous effort. The first serious attempt to replace the act of April 12, 1900, providing a temporary government for Porto Rico, was made in 1910. The House of Representatives passed on June 15 of that year the first bill with that object. It did not pass the Senate, but from that time the effort has been continuous. In fact, the struggle to have United States citizenship conferred on Porto Ricans began in 1905. The act is printed as an appendix of this report.

The first election under the new act was held on July 16. Members of the senate and house of representatives were elected to serve until January 1, 1921. Their successors will be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1920. Thereafter elections will be held quadriennially.

The most striking result of the election was the large majority in favor of prohibition.

This question was submitted to the voters under this provision of the organic act:

That one year after the approval of this act and thereafter it shall be unlawful to import, manufacture, sell, or give away, or to expose for sale or gift any intoxicating drink or drug: *Provided*, That the legislature may authorize and regulate importation, manufacture, and sale of said liquors and drugs for medicinal, sacramental, industrial, and scientific uses only. The penalty for violations of this provision with reference to intoxicants shall be a fine of not less than \$25 for the first offense, and for second and subsequent offenses a fine of not less than \$50, and imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year: *And provided further*, That at any general election within five years after the approval of this act this provision may, upon petition of not less than ten per centum of the qualified electors of Porto Rico, be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of Porto Rico, and if a majority of all the quali-

fied electors of Porto Rico voting upon such question shall vote to repeal this provision, it shall thereafter not be in force and effect; otherwise it shall be in full force and effect.

As a result of the vote the provision will be in force and effect on March 2, 1918. Had this provision been imposed without a vote of the people it would have been a continuous grievance.

#### PORTO RICO TRADE.

Porto Rico suffered relatively little from the world-wide shortage in shipping. The shipments of merchandise from Porto Rico to the United States for the 12 months' period ending with June of each year show:

1915.....	\$42,311,920
1916.....	60,952,758
1917.....	73,115,224

Great as has been the influence of the differences from year to year in the prices of the great staples, this alone would account for only a portion of the increase; for instance, the 276,550 boxes of grapefruit shipped in 1915 increased to 435,890 this year.

Unrefined sugar, however, has constituted the great bulk of the increase, the totals showing 588,922,493 pounds in 1915, 849,763,491 in 1916, and an increase of 15 per cent brought the 1917 total up to 977,377,996 pounds, the value as reported by the United States customs service being \$27,277,839 in 1915, \$45,799,299 in 1916, and \$53,987,767 for the last period.

The growth of the Porto Rican demand for products from the mainland of the United States is shown for the same periods of 12 months:

1915.....	\$30,929,831
1916.....	35,892,515
1917.....	49,539,249

We find that for the 12 months' period the larger increases in shipments from New York and other ports to Porto Rico were:

	1915	1916	1917
Breadstuffs.....	\$7,807,924	\$8,580,456	\$10,673,491
Cars, automobiles, vehicles, etc.....	653,943	1,087,748	1,797,922
Cement.....	237,068	278,882	344,418
Coal.....	355,571	423,947	605,052
Cotton cloths.....	2,199,574	1,865,828	3,510,971
Fertilizers.....	954,881	1,673,329	2,132,557
Bar iron.....	4,247	13,796	37,864
Steel bars, etc.....	48,046	75,067	152,772
Enamel ware (bathtubs, lavatories, etc.).....	7,818	50,768	119,566
Machinery and parts.....	535,863	805,935	1,635,407
Meat and dairy products.....	3,650,366	4,047,353	4,964,273

The foreign trade details are shown in the following tables:

### IMPORTS.

Imports for the years 1908-1917, exclusive of gold and silver, were as follows:

Twelve months ending June—	From—		Total.
	United States.	Foreign countries.	
1908.....	\$22,677,376	\$3,148,289	\$25,825,665
1909.....	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326
1910.....	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855
1911.....	34,671,958	4,115,039	38,786,997
1912.....	38,470,963	4,501,928	42,972,891
1913.....	33,155,005	3,745,057	36,900,062
1914.....	32,568,368	3,838,419	36,406,787
1915.....	30,929,831	2,954,465	33,884,296
1916.....	35,892,515	3,058,641	38,951,156
1917.....	49,539,249	4,005,975	53,545,224

### EXPORTS.

Exports for the years 1908-1917, exclusive of gold and silver, were as follows:

Twelve months ending June—	To—		Total.
	United States.	Foreign countries.	
1908.....	\$25,891,281	\$4,753,209	\$30,644,490
1909.....	26,394,312	3,996,913	30,391,225
1910.....	32,095,645	5,864,574	37,960,219
1911.....	34,785,460	5,152,958	39,938,418
1912.....	42,873,401	6,832,012	49,705,413
1913.....	40,538,623	8,564,942	49,103,565
1914.....	34,423,180	5,679,582	40,102,762
1915.....	42,311,920	7,044,987	49,356,907
1916.....	60,952,758	5,778,815	66,731,573
1917.....	73,115,224	7,855,693	80,970,917

### SUGAR EXPORTS.

Twelve months ending June—	Total.			United States.		
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents per pound.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents per pound.
1908.....	469,213,567	18,690,504	3.98	469,205,082	18,690,149	3.98
1909.....	485,512,440	18,432,446	3.77	488,452,733	18,430,750	3.77
1910.....	569,045,148	23,545,922	4.14	569,039,681	23,545,665	4.14
1911.....	645,838,403	24,478,346	3.79	645,834,461	24,478,158	3.79
1912.....	734,289,872	31,544,063	4.30	734,289,872	31,544,063	4.30
1913.....	785,400,310	26,619,158	3.48	765,400,310	26,619,158	3.48
1914.....	641,286,527	20,240,335	3.16	641,252,527	20,239,831	3.16
1915.....	588,950,493	27,278,754	4.63	588,922,493	27,277,839	4.63
1916.....	849,910,000	45,809,445	5.39	849,763,491	45,799,299	5.39
1917.....	977,886,000	54,016,903	5.52	977,377,996	53,987,767	5.52

## COFFEE EXPORTS.

Twelve months ending June—	Total.			United States.		
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents per pound.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents per pound.
1908.....	35,256,489	4,304,609	12.21	129,322	16,157	12.49
1909.....	28,489,236	3,715,744	13.04	126,694	17,241	13.61
1910.....	45,209,792	5,669,602	12.54	163,350	21,876	13.39
1911.....	33,937,021	4,992,779	14.71	248,941	35,778	14.35
1912.....	40,146,365	6,754,913	16.73	414,656	71,104	17.15
1913.....	49,774,197	8,511,316	17.10	773,606	133,970	17.19
1914.....	50,211,947	8,193,544	16.32	420,644	73,279	17.42
1915.....	51,125,620	7,082,791	13.86	4,159,893	542,649	13.04
1916.....	32,144,293	5,049,283	15.71	509,158	77,965	15.31
1917.....	39,615,146	5,892,081	14.87	212,024	32,456	15.31

## CIGAR EXPORTS.

Twelve months ending June—	Total.			United States.		
	Thousands.	Dollars.	Dollars per M.	Thousands.	Dollars.	Dollars per M.
1908.....	106,273	3,414,140	32.13	105,917	3,407,747	32.17
1909.....	142,068	4,383,893	30.85	141,537	4,375,657	30.92
1910.....	149,746	4,490,030	29.92	149,409	4,473,173	29.93
1911.....	174,484	5,353,273	30.69	174,246	5,349,676	30.70
1912.....	160,763	5,069,711	29.96	160,484	5,077,976	29.96
1913.....	165,768	5,800,876	35.04	165,524	5,800,162	35.04
1914.....	162,022	5,597,276	34.68	161,083	5,562,803	34.70
1915.....	170,264	6,016,122	35.33	169,562	6,006,660	35.42
1916.....	157,174	5,531,535	35.19	156,996	5,528,490	35.21
1917.....	205,308	7,843,010	38.20	204,869	7,834,963	38.24

## LEAF TOBACCO EXPORTS.

Twelve months ending June—	Total.			United States.		
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents per pound.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cents per pound.
1908.....	4,581,668	1,635,579	35.70	4,228,708	1,582,559	37.42
1909.....	3,063,761	1,123,579	36.67	3,063,761	1,173,579	36.67
1910.....	2,975,133	1,141,304	38.36	2,924,175	1,137,629	38.90
1911.....	3,509,501	1,444,901	41.17	3,495,544	1,443,215	41.29
1912.....	4,690,781	2,228,125	47.60	4,690,781	2,228,125	47.60
1913.....	7,075,681	3,021,059	42.70	6,952,467	3,006,854	43.25
1914.....	9,244,490	3,206,610	34.69	6,309,227	2,961,614	46.95
1915.....	7,269,873	2,971,748	42.26	7,035,777	2,954,804	43.42
1916.....	6,767,478	2,864,552	42.33	6,706,873	2,857,086	42.62
1917.....	8,111,765	3,604,639	44.44	7,958,439	3,563,062	45.02

## FRUIT AND NUT EXPORTS.

Twelve months ending June—	Total.			United States.		
		Dollars.			Dollars.	
1908.....		1,164,261			1,159,336	
1909.....		1,261,484			1,258,499	
1910.....		1,635,817			1,632,411	
1911.....		2,073,993			2,069,194	
1912.....		2,377,762			2,369,727	
1913.....		3,120,919			3,115,257	
1914.....		3,400,903			3,390,554	
1915.....		3,441,157			3,434,707	
1916.....		3,355,285			3,324,423	
1917.....		3,459,589			3,444,541	

## BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

## ALL OTHER EXPORTS.

Twelve months ending June—	Total.		United States.	
	Dollars.		Dollars.	
1908.....	1,435,397		1,085,333	
1909.....	1,474,079		1,188,586	
1910.....	1,487,544		1,285,041	
1911.....	1,572,125		1,380,480	
1912.....	1,713,830		1,582,406	
1913.....	2,033,427		1,864,222	
1914.....	2,464,064		2,165,009	
1915.....	2,566,335		2,095,241	
1916.....	4,121,473		3,365,539	
1917.....	6,155,815		4,232,425	

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

A comparative statement of all receipts and disbursements of Porto Rico for the fiscal years 1915, 1916, and 1917 follows:

	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1916	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.
Balance.....	\$283,273.23	\$575,310.64	\$159,767.10
Revenues:			
Customs.....	350,753.16	295,500.00	378,000.00
Internal.....	2,890,964.59	2,879,424.40	4,093,297.18
Miscellaneous.....	635,646.24	625,353.31	486,387.70
Other receipts:			
Repayment of loans.....	310,374.20	505,080.33	608,180.59
Repayment of transfers.....	855,279.84	311,345.09	296,133.22
Repayments bureau of supplies.....	355,950.24	312,041.05	604,327.72
Proceeds from bond sales and loans.....	2,109,733.90	399,656.67	331,733.33
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,811,980.40</b>	<b>5,936,691.44</b>	<b>6,927,835.84</b>
Expenditures:			
Legislative.....	67,280.65	71,558.23	63,474.62
Executive.....	1,725,050.17	1,249,871.50	1,334,041.59
Insular police.....	438,490.82	441,205.53	431,146.37
Maintenance and repairs—			
Roads and bridges.....	468,297.10	441,760.09	676,465.74
Public buildings.....	35,564.84	33,706.62	65,985.36
Insular telegraph.....	72,807.40	71,679.29	83,948.19
Harbor improvements.....		492.74	4,649.32
Public schools.....	1,257,611.46	1,193,249.53	1,341,538.96
University of Porto Rico.....	78,187.08	35,340.71	50,545.98
Sanitation.....	270,346.24	207,335.99	232,549.87
Insular library.....	10,019.92	9,213.17	9,209.58
Bureau of supplies.....	333,835.56	313,766.00	706,199.79
Judicial.....	493,806.08	460,779.08	428,076.15
Other payments:			
Loans to municipalities and school boards.....	325,117.64	448,950.00	474,748.96
Repayments and transfers.....	1,544,234.90	733,415.86	324,779.19
Municipal and school board bonds.....	96,000.00	28,500.00	119,000.00
Cash balance.....	575,310.54	159,767.10	581,476.17
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,811,980.40</b>	<b>5,936,691.44</b>	<b>6,927,835.84</b>

## BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

The bonded indebtedness of the insular government of Porto Rico on June 30, 1917, was as follows:

Title of loan.	Amount outstanding.	Interest.	Maturing.
<b>Road bonds:</b>		<i>Per cent.</i>	
1907.....	\$500,000	4	\$50,000 on Jan. 1 of each year.
1910.....	425,000	4	Redeemable after Jan. 1, 1920; payable Jan. 1, 1927.
<b>Irrigation bonds:</b>			
1909.....	2,400,000	4	\$150,000 on Jan. 1 of each year, beginning 1914.
1913.....	1,000,000	4	Redeemable after Jan. 1, 1933; payable Jan. 1, 1943.
1913 construction and refunding.	700,000	4	\$100,000 annually, beginning Jan. 1, 1944.
1914 construction and refunding.	400,000	4	\$100,000 annually, beginning Jan. 1, 1951.
1915 refunding.....	400,000	4	\$100,000 annually, beginning Jan. 1, 1955.
1916 refunding.....	200,000	4	\$100,000 annually, beginning Jan. 1, 1959.
<b>San Juan Harbor improvement bonds:</b>			
1912.....	100,000	4	Redeemable after Jan. 1, 1922; payable Jan. 1, 1937.
1914.....	200,000	4	Redeemable after Jan. 1, 1924; payable Jan. 1, 1939.
1915.....	200,000	4	Redeemable after Jan. 1, 1925; payable Jan. 1, 1940.
<b>Public Improvement bonds:</b>			
1914.....	1,000,000	4	Redeemable after Jan. 1, 1925; payable Jan. 1, 1939.
1916.....	500,000	4	Serially, 1927 to 1930.
<b>Insular loans, refunding bonds:</b>			
1914.....	655,000	4	Serially, 1923 to 1933.
1915.....	330,000	4	Serially, 1919 to 1935.
1916.....	330,000	4	Serially, 1918 to 1927.
<b>Total outstanding.....</b>	<b>\$,280,000</b>		

Sufficient time has not passed since the enactment of the new organic acts of Porto Rico and the Philippines to warrant the conclusion from their present smooth working that no important modifications will be necessary. It is a great source of satisfaction to this bureau, however, to observe at this critical time that it has been unnecessary to occupy the time of the higher authorities or of Congress with the affairs of our islands.

But a few years ago the War Department devoted more serious work to the Philippines than to the entire Military Establishment; in the present involved situation it has been called on only with an offer of military assistance.

The wisdom of these acts has been vindicated as measures of preparation for the present emergency. They have been accepted by the people most concerned as a timely recognition of their rights to self-government and as an additional evidence of the unselfishness of the American people in their relations with their newest territory.

## III. DOMINICAN CUSTOMS RECEIVERSHIP.

Customs collections in Santo Domingo for the year 1916 amounted to \$4,017,413.04, an increase of \$150,196.04 over the amount collected during the previous year, and but \$77,867.52 less than that collected in 1912-13, which was the banner year since the establishment of the receivership.

Continued disturbed political conditions in the Republic finally led to the establishment of a military government by the United States. This government is under the direction and control of the Navy Department.

The following table shows the financial transactions of the receivership during the year:

*Statement of the Customs Service, Dominican Republic, for the year ended December 31, 1916.*

Balance.....	\$599,160.52
Customs collections.....	4,017,413.04
Miscellaneous.....	15,742.29
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,632,321.85</b>
Customs expense.....	159,226.56
Payments:	
Dominican Government.....	1,678,282.55
Fiscal agent.....	1,593,588.13
Loan account, authorized Dec. 14, 1912.....	360,000.00
Other disbursements:	
Refunds.....	16,365.90
Frontier customs service.....	33,015.17
Revenue-cutter service.....	14,774.28
Building fund.....	904.46
Exchange.....	7,157.18
All other.....	643.17
Balances:	
Cash in transit (deputy receivers).....	303,998.85
Fiscal agent.....	384,473.74
Building fund.....	59,904.44
Dominican Government.....	19,987.42
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,632,321.85</b>

*Statement of sinking fund, Dominican Republic, \$20,000,000 customs administration loan, as of December 31, 1916.*

RECEIPTS.

From general receiver of customs, account calendar year:	
1908.....	\$331,757.53
1909.....	200,000.00
1910.....	260,820.90
1911.....	394,092.24
1912.....	482,772.25
1913.....	782,908.34
1914.....	207,666.01
1915.....	593,588.13
1916.....	664,644.47
From interest allowed by fiscal agent.....	114,014.25
From interest received on bonds purchased.....	515,009.61
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,547,273.73</b>



## DISBURSEMENTS.

For \$3,593,750 customs administration bonds purchased, par value.....	\$3, 593, 750. 00	
Less discount.....	101, 975. 25	
		<hr/> 3, 491, 774. 75
Cash balance:		
In sinking fund.....	382, 470. 64	
With fiscal agent, general account.....	208, 383. 87	
With general receiver of customs.....	464, 644. 47	
		<hr/> 1, 055, 498. 98
Total.....		4, 547, 273. 73

## ASSETS IN SINKING FUND.

\$3,593,750 customs administration bonds, at par value.....	\$3, 593, 750. 00
Interest on above bonds accrued but not collected.....	74, 869. 79
Cash balance.....	1, 055, 498. 98
	<hr/>
Total.....	4, 724, 118. 77

## IV. PERSONNEL.

The personnel of the bureau maintains the high standard of the past.

FRANK McINTYRE,  
*Chief of Bureau.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.



## APPENDIX.

[PUBLIC—No. 368—64TH CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 9533.]

An Act To provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of this Act shall apply to the island of Porto Rico and to the adjacent islands belonging to the United States, and waters of those islands; and the name Porto Rico as used in this Act shall be held to include not only the island of that name but all the adjacent islands as aforesaid.*

### BILL OF RIGHTS.

SEC. 2. That no law shall be enacted in Porto Rico which shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or deny to any person therein the equal protection of the laws.

That in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to have the assistance of counsel for his defense, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to have a copy thereof, to have a speedy and public trial, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

That no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law; and no person for the same offense shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

That all persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

That no law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be enacted.

That no person shall be imprisoned for debt.

That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion, insurrection, or invasion the public safety may require it, in either of which events the same may be suspended by the President, or by the governor, whenever during such period the necessity of such suspension shall exist.

That no ex post facto law or bill of attainder shall be enacted.

Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use except upon payment of just compensation ascertained in the manner provided by law.

Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to limit the power of the legislature to enact laws for the protection of the lives, health, or safety of employees.

That no law granting a title of nobility shall be enacted, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under the government of Porto Rico shall, without the consent of the Congress of the United States, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, queen, prince, or foreign State, or any officer thereof.

That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

That the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

That no warrant for arrest or search shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

That slavery shall not exist in Porto Rico.

That involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall not exist in Porto Rico.

That no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for redress of grievances.

That no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed, and that no political or religious test other than an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Porto Rico shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the government of Porto Rico.

That no public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, donated, used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, sectarian institution or association, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary as such, or for charitable, industrial, educational, or benevolent purposes to any person, corporation, or community not under the absolute control of Porto Rico. Contracting of polygamous or plural marriages hereafter is prohibited.

That one year after the approval of this Act and thereafter it shall be unlawful to import, manufacture, sell, or give away, or to expose for sale or gift any intoxicating drink or drug: *Provided*, That the legislature may authorize and regulate importation, manufacture, and sale of said liquors and drugs for medicinal, sacramental, industrial, and scientific uses only. The penalty for violations of this provision with reference to intoxicants shall be a fine of not less than \$25 for the first offense, and for second and subsequent offenses a fine of not less than \$50 and imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year: *And provided further*, That at any general election within five years after the approval of this Act this provision may, upon petition of not less than ten per centum of the qualified electors of Porto Rico, be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of Porto Rico, and if a majority of all the qualified electors of Porto Rico voting upon such question shall vote to repeal this provision, it shall thereafter not be in force and effect; otherwise it shall be in full force and effect.

That no money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law, and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

That the rule of taxation in Porto Rico shall be uniform.

That all money derived from any tax levied or assessed for a special purpose shall be treated as a special fund in the Treasury and paid

out for such purpose only except upon the approval of the President of the United States.

That eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all cases of employment of laborers and mechanics by and on behalf of the government of the island on public works, except in cases of emergency.

That the employment of children under the age of fourteen years in any occupation injurious to health or morals or hazardous to life or limb is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 3. That no export duties shall be levied or collected on exports from Porto Rico, but taxes and assessments on property, internal revenue, and license fees, and royalties for franchises, privileges, and concessions may be imposed for the purposes of the insular and municipal governments, respectively, as may be provided and defined by the Legislature of Porto Rico; and when necessary to anticipate taxes and revenues, bonds and other obligations may be issued by Porto Rico or any municipal government therein as may be provided by law, and to protect the public credit: *Provided, however*, That no public indebtedness of Porto Rico or of any subdivision or municipality thereof shall be authorized or allowed in excess of seven per centum of the aggregate tax valuation of its property, and all bonds issued by the government of Porto Rico, or by its authority, shall be exempt from taxation by the Government of the United States, or by the government of Porto Rico or of any political or municipal subdivision thereof, or by any State, or by any county, municipality, or other municipal subdivision of any State or Territory of the United States, or by the District of Columbia. In computing the indebtedness of the people of Porto Rico, bonds issued by the people of Porto Rico secured by an equivalent amount of bonds of municipal corporations or school boards of Porto Rico shall not be counted.

SEC. 4. That the capital of Porto Rico shall be at the city of San Juan, and the seat of government shall be maintained there.

SEC. 5. That all citizens of Porto Rico, as defined by section seven of the Act of April twelfth, nineteen hundred, "temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes" and all natives of Porto Rico who were temporarily absent from that island on April eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and have since returned and are permanently residing in that island, and are not citizens of any foreign country, are hereby declared, and shall be deemed and held to be, citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That any person hereinbefore described may retain his present political status by making a declaration, under oath, of his decision to do so within six months of the taking effect of this Act before the district court in the district in which he resides, the declaration to be in form as follows:

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, being duly sworn, hereby declare my intention not to become a citizen of the United States as provided in the Act of Congress conferring United States citizenship upon citizens of Porto Rico and certain natives permanently residing in said island."

In the case of any such person who may be absent from the island during said six months the term of this proviso may be availed of by transmitting a declaration, under oath, in the form herein provided within six months of the taking effect of this Act to the executive secretary of Porto Rico: *And provided further*, That any person who is born in Porto Rico of an alien parent and is permanently

residing in that island may, if of full age, within six months of the taking effect of this Act, or if a minor, upon reaching his majority or within one year thereafter, make a sworn declaration of allegiance to the United States before the United States District Court for Porto Rico, setting forth therein all the facts connected with his or her birth and residence in Porto Rico and accompanying due proof thereof, and from and after the making of such declaration shall be considered to be a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 6. That all expenses that may be incurred on account of the government of Porto Rico for salaries of officials and the conduct of their offices and departments, and all expenses and obligations contracted for the internal improvement or development of the island, not, however, including defenses, barracks, harbors, light-houses, buoys, and other works undertaken by the United States, shall, except as otherwise specifically provided by the Congress, be paid by the treasurer of Porto Rico out of the revenue in his custody.

SEC. 7. That all property which may have been acquired in Porto Rico by the United States under the cession of Spain in the treaty of peace entered into on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, in any public bridges, road houses, water powers, highways, unnavigable streams and the beds thereof, subterranean waters, mines or minerals under the surface of private lands, all property which at the time of the cession belonged, under the laws of Spain then in force, to the various harbor works boards of Porto Rico all the harbor shores, docks, slips, reclaimed lands, and all public lands and buildings not heretofore reserved by the United States for public purposes, is hereby placed under the control of the government of Porto Rico, to be administered for the benefit of the people of Porto Rico; and the Legislature of Porto Rico shall have authority subject to the limitations imposed upon all its acts, to legislate with respect to all such matters as it may deem advisable: *Provided*, That the President any from time to time, in his discretion, convey to the people of Porto Rico such lands, buildings, or interests in lands or other property now owned by the United States and within the territorial limits of Porto Rico as in his opinion are no longer needed for purposes of the United States. And he may from time to time accept by legislative grant from Porto Rico any lands, buildings, or other interests or property which may be needed for public purposes by the United States.

SEC. 8. That the harbor areas and navigable streams and bodies of water and submerged lands underlying the same in and around the island of Porto Rico and the adjacent islands and waters, now owned by the United States and not reserved by the United States for public purposes, be, and the same are hereby, placed under the control of the government of Porto Rico, to be administered in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as the property enumerated in the preceding section: *Provided*, That all laws of the United States for the protection and improvement of the navigable waters of the United States and the preservation of the interests of navigation and commerce, except so far as the same may be locally inapplicable, shall apply to said island and waters and to its adjacent islands and waters: *Provided further*, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed so as to affect or impair in any manner the terms or conditions of any authorizations, permits, or other powers heretofore

lawfully granted or exercised in or in respect of said waters and submerged lands in and surrounding said island and its adjacent islands by the Secretary of War or other authorized officer or agent of the United States: *And provided further*, That the Act of Congress approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act to empower the Secretary of War, under certain restrictions, to authorize the construction, extension, and maintenance of wharves, piers, and other structures on lands underlying harbor areas in navigable streams and bodies of water in or surrounding Porto Rico and the islands adjacent thereto," and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with this section be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 9. That the statutory laws of the United States not locally inapplicable, except as hereinbefore or hereinafter otherwise provided, shall have the same force and effect in Porto Rico as in the United States, except the internal-revenue laws: *Provided, however*, That hereafter all taxes collected under the internal-revenue laws of the United States on articles produced in Porto Rico and transported to the United States, or consumed in the island shall be covered into the treasury of Porto Rico.

SEC. 10. That all judicial process shall run in the name of "United States of America, ss, the President of the United States," and all penal or criminal prosecutions in the local courts shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of "The People of Porto Rico"; and all officials shall be citizens of the United States, and, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Porto Rico.

SEC. 11. That all reports required by law to be made by the governor or heads of departments to any official of the United States shall hereafter be made to an executive department of the Government of the United States to be designated by the President, and the President is hereby authorized to place all matters pertaining to the government of Porto Rico in the jurisdiction of such department.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 12. That the supreme executive power shall be vested in an executive officer, whose official title shall be "The Governor of Porto Rico." He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold his office at the pleasure of the President and until his successor is chosen and qualified. The governor shall reside in Porto Rico during his official incumbency and maintain his office at the seat of government. He shall have general supervision and control of all the departments and bureaus of the government in Porto Rico, so far as is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, and shall be commander in chief of the militia. He may grant pardons and reprieves and remit fines and forfeitures for offenses against the laws of Porto Rico, and respites for all offenses against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be ascertained, and may veto any legislation enacted as hereinafter provided. He shall commission all officers that he may be authorized to appoint. He shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws of Porto Rico and of the United States applicable in Porto Rico, and whenever it becomes

necessary he may call upon the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States in the island, or summon the posse comitatus, or call out the militia to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, and he may, in case of rebellion or invasion, or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety requires it, suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, or place the island, or any part thereof, under martial law until communication can be had with the President and the President's decision therein made known. He shall annually, and at such other times as he may be required, make official report of the transactions of the government of Porto Rico to the executive department of the Government of the United States to be designated by the President as herein provided, and his said annual report shall be transmitted to Congress, and he shall perform such additional duties and functions as may in pursuance of law be delegated to him by the President.

SEC. 13. That the following executive departments are hereby created: A department of justice, the head of which shall be designated as the attorney general; a department of finance, the head of which shall be designated as the treasurer; a department of interior, the head of which shall be designated as the commissioner of the interior; a department of education, the head of which shall be designated as the commissioner of education; a department of agriculture and labor, the head of which shall be designated as the commissioner of agriculture and labor; and a department of health, the head of which shall be designated as the commissioner of health. The attorney general and commissioner of education shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, to hold office for four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President. The heads of the four remaining departments shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of Porto Rico. The heads of departments appointed by the governor shall hold office for the term of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the governor.

Heads of departments shall reside in Porto Rico during their official incumbency, and those appointed by the governor shall have resided in Porto Rico for at least one year prior to their appointment.

The heads of departments shall collectively form a council to the governor, known as the executive council. They shall perform under the general supervision of the governor the duties hereinafter prescribed, or which may hereafter be prescribed by law and such other duties, not inconsistent with law, as the governor, with the approval of the President, may assign to them; and they shall make annual and such other reports to the governor as he may require, which shall be transmitted to the executive department of the Government of the United States to be designated by the President as herein provided: *Provided*, That the duties herein imposed upon the heads of departments shall not carry with them any additional compensation.

SEC. 14. That the attorney general shall have charge of the administration of justice in Porto Rico; he shall be the legal adviser of the governor and the heads of departments and shall be responsible for the proper representation of the people of Porto Rico or its duly constituted officers in all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal, in



the Supreme Court of Porto Rico in which the people of Porto Rico shall be interested or a party, and he may, if directed by the governor or if in his judgment the public interest requires it, represent the people of Porto Rico or its duly constituted officers in any other court or before any other officer or board in any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, in which the people of Porto Rico may be a party or be interested. He shall also perform such other duties not inconsistent herewith as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 15. That the treasurer shall give bond, approved as to form by the attorney general of Porto Rico, in such sum as the legislature may require, not less, however, than the sum of \$125,000, with surety or sureties approved by the governor, and he shall collect and be the custodian of public funds, and shall disburse the same in accordance with law, on warrants signed by the auditor and countersigned by the governor, and perform such other duties as may be provided by law. He may designate banking institutions in Porto Rico and the United States as depositaries of the government of Porto Rico, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the governor, after they have filed with him satisfactory evidence of their sound financial condition and have deposited bonds of the United States or of the government of Porto Rico or other security satisfactory to the governor in such amounts as may be indicated by him; and no banking institution shall be designated a depositary of the government of Porto Rico until the foregoing conditions have been complied with. Interest on deposits shall be required and paid into the treasury.

SEC. 16. That the commissioner of the interior shall superintend all works of a public nature, have charge of all public buildings, grounds, and lands, except those belonging to the United States, and shall execute such requirements as may be imposed by law with respect thereto, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. That the commissioner of education shall superintend public instruction throughout Porto Rico; all proposed disbursements on account thereof must be approved by him, and all courses of study shall be prepared by him, subject to disapproval by the governor if he desires to act. He shall prepare rules governing the selection of teachers, and appointments of teachers by local school boards shall be subject to his approval, and he shall perform such other duties, not inconsistent with this Act, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. That the commissioner of agriculture and labor shall have general charge of such bureaus and branches of government as have been or shall be legally constituted for the study, advancement, and benefit of agricultural and other industries, the chief purpose of this department being to foster, promote, and develop the agricultural interests and the welfare of the wage earners of Porto Rico, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 19. That the commissioner of health shall have general charge of all matters relating to public health, sanitation, and charities, except such as relate to the conduct of maritime quarantine, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 20. That there shall be appointed by the President an auditor, at an annual salary of \$5,000, for a term of four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, who shall examine, audit, and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and receipts, from whatever source, of the government of Porto Rico and of the municipal governments of Porto Rico, including public trust funds and funds derived from bond issues; and audit, in accordance with law and administrative regulations, all expenditures of funds or property pertaining to or held in trust by the government of Porto Rico or the municipalities or dependencies thereof. He shall perform a like duty with respect to all government branches.

He shall keep the general accounts of the government and preserve the vouchers pertaining thereto.

It shall be the duty of the auditor to bring to the attention of the proper administrative officer expenditures of funds or property which, in his opinion, are irregular, unnecessary, excessive, or extravagant.

In case of vacancy or of the absence from duty, from any cause, of the auditor, the Governor of Porto Rico may designate an assistant, who shall have charge of the office.

The jurisdiction of the auditor over accounts, whether of funds or property, and all vouchers and records pertaining thereto, shall be exclusive. With the approval of the governor, he shall from time to time make and promulgate general or special rules and regulations not inconsistent with law covering the methods of accounting for public funds and property, and funds and property held in trust by the government or any of its branches: *Provided*, That any officer accountable for public funds or property may require such additional reports or returns from his subordinates or others as he may deem necessary for his own information and protection.

The decisions of the auditor shall be final, except that appeal therefrom may be taken by the party aggrieved or the head of the department concerned within one year, in the manner hereinafter prescribed. The auditor shall, except as hereinafter provided; have like authority as that conferred by the law upon the several auditors of the United States and the Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and is authorized to communicate directly with any person having claims before him for settlement, or with any department, officer, or person having official relations with his office.

As soon after the close of each fiscal year as the accounts of said year may be examined and adjusted, the auditors shall submit to the governor an annual report of the fiscal concerns of the government, showing the receipts and disbursements of the various departments and bureaus of the government and of the various municipalities, and make such other reports as may be required of him by the governor or the head of the executive department of the Government of the United States, to be designated by the President as herein provided.

In the execution of his duties the auditor is authorized to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and to take evidence, and, in the pursuance of these provisions, may issue subpoenas and enforce the attendance of witnesses.

The office of the auditor shall be under the general supervision of the governor and shall consist of the auditor and such necessary assistants as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 21. That any person aggrieved by the action or decision of the auditor in the settlement of his account or claim may, within one year, take an appeal in writing to the governor, which appeal shall specifically set forth the particular action of the auditor to which exception is taken, with the reason and authorities relied on for reversing such decision. The decision of the governor in such case shall be final, subject to such right of action as may be otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 22. That there shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of Porto Rico, an executive secretary at an annual salary of \$4,000, who shall record and preserve the minutes and proceedings of the public service commission hereinafter provided for and the laws enacted by the legislature and all acts and proceedings of the governor, and promulgate all proclamations and orders of the governor and all laws enacted by the legislature, and until otherwise provided by the legislature of Porto Rico perform all the duties of secretary of Porto Rico as now provided by law, except as otherwise specified in this Act, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Governor of Porto Rico. In the event of a vacancy in the office, or the absence, illness, or temporary disqualification of such officer, the governor shall designate some officer or employee of the government to discharge the functions of said office during such vacancy, absence, illness, or temporary disqualification.

SEC. 23. That the Governor of Porto Rico, within sixty days after the end of each session of the legislature, shall transmit to the executive department of the Government of the United States, to be designated as herein provided for, which shall in turn transmit the same to the Congress of the United States, copies of all laws enacted during the session.

SEC. 24. That the President may from time to time designate the head of an executive department of Porto Rico to act as governor in the case of a vacancy, the temporary removal, resignation, or disability of the governor, or his temporary absence, and the head of the department thus designated shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the governor during such vacancy, disability, or absence.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 25. That all local legislative powers in Porto Rico, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be vested in a legislature which shall consist of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives, and the two houses shall be designated "the Legislature of Porto Rico."

SEC. 26. That the Senate of Porto Rico shall consist of nineteen members elected for terms of four years by the qualified electors of Porto Rico. Each of the seven senatorial districts defined as hereinafter provided shall have the right to elect two senators, and in addition thereto there shall be elected five senators at large. No person shall be a member of the Senate of Porto Rico who is not over thirty years of age, and who is not able to read and write either the Spanish or English language, and who has not been a resident of Porto Rico for at least two consecutive years, and, except in the case of senators at large, an actual resident of the senatorial district from which

chosen for a period of at least one year prior to his election. Except as herein otherwise provided, the Senate of Porto Rico shall exercise all of the purely legislative powers and functions heretofore exercised by the Executive Council, including confirmation of appointments; but appointments made while the senate is not in session shall be effective either until disapproved or until the next adjournment of the senate for the session. In electing the five senators at large each elector shall be permitted to vote for but one candidate, and the five candidates receiving the largest number of votes shall be declared elected.

SEC. 27. That the House of Representatives of Porto Rico shall consist of thirty-nine members elected quadrennially by the qualified electors of Porto Rico, as hereinafter provided. Each of the representative districts hereinafter provided for shall have the right to elect one representative, and in addition thereto there shall be elected four representatives at large. No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who is not over twenty-five years of age, and who is not able to read and write either the Spanish or English language, except in the case of representative at large, who has not been a bona fide resident of the district from which elected for at least one year prior to his election. In electing the four representatives at large, each elector shall be permitted to vote for but one candidate and the four candidates receiving the largest number of votes shall be elected.

SEC. 28. That for the purpose of elections hereafter to the legislature the island of Porto Rico shall be divided into thirty-five representative districts, composed of contiguous and compact territory and established, so far as practicable, upon the basis of equal population. The division into and the demarcation of such districts shall be made by the Executive Council of Porto Rico. Division of districts shall be made as nearly as practicable to conform to the topographical nature of the land, with regard to roads and other means of communication and to natural barriers. Said Executive Council shall also divide the island of Porto Rico into seven senatorial districts, each composed of five contiguous and compact representative districts. They shall make their report within thirty days after the approval of this Act, which report, when approved by the governor, shall be final.

SEC. 29. That the next election in Porto Rico shall be held in the year nineteen hundred and seventeen upon the sixteenth day of July. At such election there shall be chosen senators, representatives, a Resident Commissioner to the United States, and two public-service commissioners, as herein provided. Thereafter the elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, beginning with the year nineteen hundred and twenty, and every four years thereafter, and the terms of office of all municipal officials who have heretofore been elected and whose terms would otherwise expire at the beginning of the year nineteen hundred and nineteen are hereby extended until the officials who may be elected to fill such offices in nineteen hundred and twenty shall have been duly qualified: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the right of the Legislature of Porto Rico at any time to revise the boundaries of senatorial and representative districts and of any municipality, or to abolish any municipality and the officers provided therefor.

SEC. 30. That the term of office of senators and representatives chosen by the first general election shall be until January first, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, and the terms of office of senators and representatives chosen at subsequent elections shall be four years from the second of January following their election. In case of vacancy among the members of the senate or in the house of representatives, special elections may be held in the districts wherein such vacancy occurred, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but senators or representatives elected in such cases shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term wherein the vacancy occurred, and no senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under the government of Porto Rico, nor be appointed to any office created by Act of the legislature during the time for which he shall have been elected until two years after his term of office shall have expired.

SEC. 31. That members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Porto Rico shall receive compensation at the rate of \$7 per day for the first ninety days of each regular session and \$1 per day for each additional day of such session while in session, and mileage for each session at the rate of 10 cents per kilometer for each kilometer actually and necessarily traveled in going from their legislative districts to the capital and therefrom to their place of residence in their districts by the usual routes of travel.

SEC. 32. That the senate and house of representatives, respectively, shall be the sole judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their members, and they shall have and exercise all the powers with respect to the conduct of their proceedings that usually pertain to parliamentary legislative bodies. Both houses shall convene at the capital on the second Monday in February following the next election, and organize by the election of a speaker or a presiding officer, a clerk, and a sergeant at arms for each house, and such other officers and assistants as may be required.

SEC. 33. That the first regular session of the Legislature of Porto Rico, provided for by this Act, shall convene on the twenty-eighth day after the first election provided for herein, and regular sessions of the legislature shall be held biennially thereafter, convening on the second Monday in February of the year nineteen hundred and nineteen, and on the second Monday in February of each second year thereafter. The governor may call special sessions of the legislature or of the senate at any time when in his opinion the public interest may require it, but no special session shall continue longer than ten days, not including Sundays and holidays, and no legislation shall be considered at such session other than that specified in the call, and he shall call the senate in special session at least once each year on the second Monday in February of those years in which a regular session of the legislature is not provided for.

SEC. 34. That the enacting clause of the laws shall be as to acts, "Be it enacted by the Legislature of Porto Rico," and as to joint resolutions, "Be it resolved by the Legislature of Porto Rico." Except as hereinafter provided, bills and joint resolutions may originate in either house. The governor shall submit at the opening of each regular session of the legislature a budget of receipts and expenditures, which shall be the basis of the ensuing biennial appro-

priation bill. No bill shall become a law until it be passed in each house by a majority yea-and-nay vote of all of the members belonging to such house and entered upon the journal and be approved by the governor within ten days thereafter. If when a bill that has been passed is presented to the governor for his signature he approves the same, he shall sign it; or if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter his objections at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members of that house shall agree to pass the same it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members of that house it shall be sent to the governor, who, in case he shall then not approve, shall transmit the same to the President of the United States. The vote of each house shall be by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against shall be entered on the journal. If the President of the United States approve the same he shall sign it and it shall become a law. If he shall not approve same he shall return it to the governor so stating, and it shall not become a law: *Provided*, That the President of the United States shall approve or disapprove an Act submitted to him under the provisions of this section within ninety days from and after its submission for his approval; and if not approved within such time it shall become a law the same as if it had been specifically approved. If any bill presented to the governor contains several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items, or any part or parts, portion or portions thereof, while approving of the other portion of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items, parts or portions thereof to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall be a law if signed by the governor within thirty days after receipt by him; otherwise it shall not be a law. All laws enacted by the Legislature of Porto Rico shall be reported to the Congress of the United States, as provided in section twenty-three of this act, which hereby reserves the power and authority to annul the same. If at the termination of any fiscal year the appropriations necessary for the support of the government for the ensuing fiscal year shall not have been made, the several sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills for the objects and purposes therein specified, so far as the same may be applicable, shall be deemed to be reappropriated item by item; and until the legislature shall act in such behalf the treasurer may, with the advice of the governor, make the payments necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and may, in its discretion, from time to time publish the same, and the yeas and nays on any question shall, on the demand of one-fifth of the members present, be entered on the journal.

The sessions of each house and of the committees of the whole shall be open.

Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

No act of the legislature except the general appropriation bills for the expenses of the government shall take effect until ninety days after its passage, unless in case of emergency (which shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act) the legislature shall by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house otherwise direct. No bill, except the general appropriation bill for the expenses of the government only, introduced in either house of the legislature after the first forty days of the session, shall become a law.

No bill shall be considered or become a law unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members: *Provided*, That either house may by a majority vote discharge a committee from the consideration of a measure and bring it before the body for consideration.

No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title; but if any subject shall be embraced in any act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed.

No law shall be revived, or amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred shall be reenacted and published at length.

The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the legislature, after their titles shall have been publicly read, immediately before signing; and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

The legislature shall prescribe by law the number, duties, and compensation of the officers and employees of each house; and no payment shall be made for services to the legislature from the treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant or employee, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, no law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment, nor permit any officer or employee to draw compensation for more than one office or position.

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as in case of other bills.

The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments, interest on the public debt, and for public schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment, or

relating solely to the transaction of business of the two houses, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage to any executive or judicial officer or member of the legislature to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the legislature, or of public officers of Porto Rico, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

In case the available revenues of Porto Rico for any fiscal year, including available surplus in the insular treasury, are insufficient to meet all the appropriations made by the legislature for such year, such appropriations shall be paid in the following order, unless otherwise directed by the governor:

First class. The ordinary expenses of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the State government, and interest on any public debt, shall first be paid in full.

Second class. Appropriations for all institutions, such as the penitentiary, insane asylum, industrial school, and the like, where the inmates are confined involuntarily, shall next be paid in full.

Third class. Appropriations for education and educational and charitable institutions shall next be paid in full.

Fourth class. Appropriations for any other officer or officers, bureaus or boards, shall next be paid in full.

Fifth class. Appropriations for all other purposes shall next be paid.

That in case there are not sufficient revenues for any fiscal year, including available surplus in the insular treasury, to meet in full the appropriations of said year for all of the said classes of appropriations, then said revenues shall be applied to the classes in the order above named, and if, after the payment of the prior classes in full, there are not sufficient revenues for any fiscal year to pay in full the appropriations for that year for the next class, then, in that event, whatever there may be to apply on account of appropriations for said class shall be distributed among said appropriations pro rata according as the amount of each appropriation of that class shall bear to the total amount of all of said appropriations for that class for such fiscal year.

No appropriation shall be made, nor any expenditure authorized by the legislature, whereby the expenditure of the Government of Porto Rico during any fiscal year shall exceed the total revenue then provided for by law and applicable for such appropriation or expenditure, including any available surplus in the treasury, unless the legislature making such appropriation shall provide for levying a sufficient tax to pay such appropriation or expenditure within such fiscal year.



SEC. 35. That at the first election held pursuant to this Act the qualified electors shall be those having the qualifications of voters under the present law. Thereafter voters shall be citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age or over and have such additional qualifications as may be prescribed by the legislature of Porto Rico: *Provided*, That no property qualifications shall ever be imposed upon or required of any voter.

SEC. 36. That the qualified electors of Porto Rico shall at the next general election choose a Resident Commissioner to the United States, whose term of office shall begin on the date of the issuance of his certificate of election and shall continue until the fourth of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-one. At each subsequent election, beginning with the year nineteen hundred and twenty, the qualified electors of Porto Rico shall choose a Resident Commissioner to the United States, whose term of office shall be four years from the fourth of March following such general election, and who shall be entitled to receive official recognition as such Commissioner by all of the departments of the Government of the United States, upon presentation, through the Department of State, of a certificate of election of the Governor of Porto Rico. The Resident Commissioner shall receive a salary, payable monthly by the United States, of \$7,500 per annum. Such Commissioner shall be allowed the same sum for stationery and for the pay of necessary clerk hire as is now allowed to Members of the House of Representatives of the United States; and he shall be allowed the sum of \$500 as mileage for each session of the House of Representatives and the franking privilege granted Members of Congress. No person shall be eligible to election as Resident Commissioner who is not a bona fide citizen of the United States and who is not more than twenty-five years of age, and who does not read and write the English language. In case of a vacancy in the office of Resident Commissioner by death, resignation, or otherwise, the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a Resident Commissioner to fill the vacancy, who shall serve until the next general election and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 37. That the legislative authority herein provided shall extend to all matters of a legislative character not locally inapplicable, including power to create, consolidate, and reorganize the municipalities so far as may be necessary, and to provide and repeal laws and ordinances therefor; also the power to alter, amend, modify, or repeal any or all laws and ordinances of every character now in force in Porto Rico or municipality or district thereof in so far as such alteration, amendment, modification, or repeal may be consistent with the provisions of this Act.

No executive department not provided for in this Act shall be created by the legislature, but the legislature may consolidate departments, or abolish any department, with the consent of the President of the United States.

SEC. 38. That all grants of franchises, rights, and privileges of a public or quasi public nature shall be made by a public-service commission, consisting of the heads of executive departments, the auditor, and two commissioners to be elected by the qualified voters at the first general election to be held under this Act, and at each subsequent general election thereafter. The terms of said elective

commissioners elected at the first general election shall commence on the twenty-eighth day following the said general election, and the terms of the said elective commissioners elected at each subsequent general election shall commence on the second day of January following their election; they shall serve for four years and until their successors are elected and qualified. Their compensation shall be \$8 for each day's attendance on the sessions of the commission, but in no case shall they receive more than \$400 each during any one year. The said commission is also empowered and directed to discharge all the executive functions relating to public-service corporations heretofore conferred by law upon the executive council. Franchises, rights, and privileges granted by the said commission shall not be effective until approved by the governor, and shall be reported to Congress, which hereby reserves the power to annul or modify the same.

The interstate-commerce Act and the several amendments made or to be made thereto, the safety-appliance Acts and the several amendments made or to be made thereto, and the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate commerce,' approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and all Acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of the several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and securing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other securities," approved March first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, shall not apply to Porto Rico.

The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico is hereby authorized to enact laws relating to the regulation of the rates, tariffs, and service of public carriers by rail in Porto Rico, and the Public-Service Commission hereby created shall have power to enforce such laws under appropriate regulation.

SEC. 39. That all grants of franchises and privileges under the section last preceding shall provide that the same shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal, and shall forbid the issue of stocks or bonds except in exchange for actual cash or property at a fair valuation to be determined by the public-service commission equal in amount to the par value of the stocks or bonds issued, and shall forbid the declaring of stock or bond dividends, and in the case of public-service corporations shall provide for the effective regulation of charges thereof and for the purchase or taking of their property by the authorities at a fair and reasonable valuation.

That nothing in this Act contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provision contained in section three of the joint resolution approved May first, nineteen hundred, with respect to the buying, selling, or holding of real estate. That the Governor of Porto Rico shall cause to have made and submitted to Congress at the session beginning the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and seventeen, a report of all the real estate used for the purposes of agriculture and held either directly or indirectly by corporations, partnerships, or individuals in holdings in excess of five hundred acres.

#### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 40. That the judicial power shall be vested in the courts and tribunals of Porto Rico now established and in operation under and by virtue of existing laws. The jurisdiction of said courts and the

form of procedure in them, and the various officers and attachés thereof, shall also continue to be as now provided until otherwise provided by law: *Provided, however*, That the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and the Legislature of Porto Rico shall have authority, from time to time as it may see fit, not inconsistent with this Act, to organize, modify, or rearrange the courts and their jurisdiction and procedure, except the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico.

SEC. 41. That Porto Rico shall constitute a judicial district to be called "the district of Porto Rico." The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one district judge, who shall serve for a term of four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified and whose salary shall be \$5,000 per annum. There shall be appointed in like manner a district attorney, whose salary shall be \$4,000 per annum, and a marshal for said district, whose salary shall be \$3,500 per annum, each for a term of four years unless sooner removed by the President. The district court for said district shall be called "the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico," and shall have power to appoint all necessary officials and assistants, including the clerk, interpreter, and such commissioners as may be necessary, who shall be entitled to the same fees and have like powers and duties as are exercised and performed by United States commissioners. Such district court shall have jurisdiction of all cases cognizable in the district courts of the United States, and shall proceed in the same manner. In addition said district court shall have jurisdiction for the naturalization of aliens and Porto Ricans, and for this purpose residence in Porto Rico shall be counted in the same manner as residence elsewhere in the United States. Said district court shall have jurisdiction of all controversies where all of the parties on either side of the controversy are citizens or subjects of a foreign State or States, or citizens of a State, Territory, or District of the United States not domiciled in Porto Rico, wherein the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest or cost, the sum or value of \$3,000, and of all controversies in which there is a separable controversy involving such jurisdictional amount and in which all of the parties on either side of such separable controversy are citizens or subjects of the character aforesaid: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be deemed to impair the jurisdiction of the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico to hear and determine all controversies pending in said court at the date of the approval of this Act. Upon the taking effect of this Act the salaries of the judge and officials of the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico, together with the court expenses, shall be paid from the United States revenues in the same manner as in other United States district courts. In case of vacancy or of the death, absence, or other legal disability on the part of the judge of the said District Court of the United States for Porto Rico, the President of the United States is authorized to designate one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico to discharge the duties of judge of said court until such absence or disability shall be removed, and thereupon such judge so designated for said service shall be

fully authorized and empowered to perform the duties of said office during such absence or disability of such regular judge, and to sign all necessary papers and records as the acting judge of said court, without extra compensation.

SEC. 42. That the laws of the United States, relating to appeals, writs of error and certiorari, removal of causes, and other matters or proceedings as between the courts of the United States and the courts of the several States shall govern in such matters and proceedings as between the district court of the United States and the courts of Porto Rico. Regular terms of said United States district court shall be held at San Juan, commencing on the first Monday in May and November of each year, and also at Ponce on the second Monday in February of each year, and special terms may be held at Mayaguez at such stated times as said judge may deem expedient. All pleadings and proceedings in said court shall be conducted in the English language. The said district court shall be attached to and included in the first circuit of the United States, with the right of appeal and review by said circuit court of appeals in all cases where the same would lie from any district court to a circuit court of appeals of the United States, and with the right of appeal and review directly by the Supreme Court of the United States in all cases where a direct appeal would be from such district courts.

SEC. 43. That writs of error and appeals from the final judgments and decrees of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico may be taken and prosecuted to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and to the Supreme Court of the United States, as now provided by law.

SEC. 44. That the qualifications of jurors as fixed by the local laws of Porto Rico shall not apply to jurors selected to serve in the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico; but the qualifications required of jurors in said court shall be that each shall be of the age of not less than twenty-one years and not over sixty-five years, a resident of Porto Rico for not less than one year, and have a sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable him to serve as a juror; they shall also be citizens of the United States. Juries for the said court shall be selected, drawn and subject to exemption in accordance with the laws of Congress regulating the same in the United States courts in so far as locally applicable.

SEC. 45. That all such fees, fines, costs, and forfeitures as would be deposited to the credit of the United States if collected and paid into a district court of the United States shall become revenues of the United States when collected and paid into the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico: *Provided*, That \$500 a year from such fees, fines, costs, and forfeitures shall be retained by the clerk and expended for law library purposes under the direction of the judge.

SEC. 46. That the Attorney General of the United States shall from time to time determine the salaries of all officials and assistants appointed by the United States district court, including the clerk, his deputies, interpreter, stenographer, and other officials and employees, the same to be paid by the United States as other salaries and expenses of like character in United States courts.

SEC. 47. That jurors and witnesses in the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico shall be entitled to and receive 15 cents for each mile necessarily traveled over any stage line or by private

conveyance and 10 cents for each mile over any railway in going to and returning from said courts. But no constructive or double mileage fees shall be allowed by reason of any person being summoned both as witness and juror or as witness in two or more cases pending in the same court and triable at the same term thereof. Such jurors shall be paid \$3 per day and such witnesses \$1.50 per day while in attendance upon the court.

SEC. 48. That the supreme and district courts of Porto Rico and the respective judges thereof may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the district courts of the United States, and the district courts may grant writs of mandamus in all proper cases.

SEC. 49. That hereafter all judges, marshals, and secretaries of courts now established or that may hereafter be established in Porto Rico, and whose appointment by the President is not provided for by law, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of Porto Rico.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SEC. 50. That, except as in this Act otherwise provided, the salaries of all the officials of Porto Rico not appointed by the President, including deputies, assistants, and other help, shall be such and be so paid out of the revenues of Porto Rico as shall from time to time be determined by the Legislature of Porto Rico and approved by the governor; and if the legislature shall fail to make an appropriation for such salaries, the salaries theretofore fixed shall be paid without the necessity of further appropriations therefor. The salaries of all officers and all expenses of the offices of the various officials of Porto Rico appointed as herein provided by the President shall also be paid out of the revenues of Porto Rico on warrant of the auditor, countersigned by the governor. The annual salaries of the following-named officials appointed by the President and so to be paid shall be: The governor, \$10,000; in addition thereto he shall be entitled to the occupancy of the buildings heretofore used by the chief executive of Porto Rico, with the furniture and effects therein, free of rental; heads of executive departments, \$5,000; chief justice of the supreme court, \$6,500; associate justices of the supreme court, \$5,500 each.

Where any officer whose salary is fixed by this act is required to give a bond, the premium thereof shall be paid from the insular treasury.

SEC. 51. That the provisions of the foregoing section shall not apply to municipal officials; their salaries and the compensation of their deputies, assistants, and other help, as well as all other expenses incurred by the municipalities, shall be paid out of the municipal revenues, in such manner as the legislature shall provide.

SEC. 52. That wherever in this Act offices of the insular government of Porto Rico are provided for under the same names as in the heretofore existing Acts of Congress affecting Porto Rico, the present incumbents of those offices shall continue in office in accordance with the terms and at the salaries prescribed by this Act, excepting the heads of those departments who are to be appointed by the governor and who shall continue in office only until their successors are ap-

pointed and have qualified. The offices of secretary of Porto Rico and director of labor, charities, and correction are hereby abolished. Authority is given to the respective appointing authorities to appoint and commission persons to fill the new offices created by this Act.

SEC. 53. That any bureau or office belonging to any of the regular departments of the government, or hereafter created, or not assigned, may be transferred or assigned to any department by the governor with the approval of the Senate of Porto Rico.

SEC. 54. That deeds and other instruments affecting land situate in the District of Columbia, or any other territory or possession of the United States, may be acknowledged in Porto Rico before any notary public appointed therein by proper authority, or any officer therein who has ex officio the powers of a notary public: *Provided*, That the certificate by such notary shall be accompanied by the certificate of the executive secretary of Porto Rico to the effect that the notary taking such acknowledgment is in fact such notarial officer.

SEC. 55. That nothing in this Act shall be deemed to impair or interrupt the jurisdiction of existing courts over matters pending therein upon the approval of this Act, which jurisdiction is in all respects hereby continued, the purpose of this Act being to preserve the integrity of all of said courts and their jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law, except as in this Act otherwise specifically provided.

SEC. 56. That this Act shall take effect upon approval, but until its provisions shall severally become operative, as hereinbefore provided, the corresponding legislative and executive functions of the government in Porto Rico shall continue to be exercised and in full force and operation as now provided by law; and the Executive Council shall, until the assembly and organization of the Legislature of Porto Rico as herein provided, consist of the attorney general, the treasurer, the commissioner of the interior, the commissioner of education, the commissioner of health, and the commissioner of agriculture and labor, and the five additional members as now provided by law. And any functions assigned to the Senate of Porto Rico by the provisions of this Act shall, until this said senate has assembled and organized as herein provided, be exercised by the Executive Council as thus constituted: *Provided, however*, That all appointments made by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council as thus constituted, in the Executive Council as authorized by section thirteen of this Act or in the office of Executive Secretary of Porto Rico, shall be regarded as temporary and shall expire not later than twenty days from and after the assembly and organization of the legislature hereinbefore provided, unless said appointments shall be ratified and made permanent by the said Senate of Porto Rico.

SEC. 57. That the laws and ordinances of Porto Rico now in force shall continue in force and effect, except as altered, amended, or modified herein, until altered, amended, or repealed by the legislative authority herein provided for Porto Rico or by Act of Congress of the United States; and such legislative authority shall have power, when not inconsistent with this Act, by due enactment to amend, alter, modify, or repeal any law or ordinance, civil or criminal, continued in force by this Act as it may from time to time see fit.

**SEC. 58.** That all laws or parts of laws applicable to Porto Rico not in conflict with any of the provisions of this Act, including the laws relating to tariffs, customs, and duties on importations into Porto Rico prescribed by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved April twelfth, nineteen hundred, are hereby continued in effect, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1917.





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**REED, EUGENE E.**, president Manila Railroad: 13.**RESIDENT COMMISSIONER**, election, Porto Rico: 16.**RIVERA, LUIS MUÑOZ**, death of: 16.**SANTO DOMINGO.** (*See* Dominican customs receivership.)**SILVER COINAGE**, shipments to the Philippine Islands: 13,**SOLER, ALEJANDRO RUIZ**, mentioned: 15.**STEEL**, imports: 17.**STREET, THOMAS A.**, appointment: 6.**SUGAR:**

Exports from Philippine Islands: 11.

Exports from Porto Rico: 18.

**TOBACCO:**

Exports from Philippine Islands: 11.

Exports from Porto Rico: 19.

**TORO, EMILIO DEL**, appointment: 16.**TORRES, FLORENTINO**, appointment: 6.**TRENT, GRANT T.**, resignation: 6.**VEYRA, JAIME C. DE**, election as commissioner: 8.**WOLF, ADOLPH G.**, appointment: 16.**YANGCO, TEODORO**, election as Resident Commissioner: 8.**YAGER, ARTHUR**, mentioned: 15.**YEATES, CHARLES E.**, appointment: 5.



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**REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.**

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I

YNAJAL GROTHA

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
*San Juan, Porto Rico, October 6, 1917.*

SIR: Pursuant to law, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Governor of Porto Rico covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

INTRODUCTION.

During the year covered by this report many important events have occurred which have produced and will continue to produce marked effects upon the history of this island. On March 2, 1917, the President of the United States approved a new organic act for Porto Rico, and swiftly following upon this epoch-making event in the political history of the island, the Congress of the United States declared a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany.

The new organic act was received everywhere with satisfaction and many celebrations were held in various municipalities of the island manifesting the gratification of the people in this act of justice on the part of Congress. The people of all parties exhibited especial pleasure in the grant of American citizenship and showed a commendable determination to measure up to the responsibilities of the new dignity which had thus been conferred upon them, as well as to the duties of enlarged self-government also contained in the new constitution.

The new government was promptly put into effect. The legislative assembly, which was in session at the time of the approval of the Jones bill, cooperated with the governor to bring into effect the various provisions of the law as rapidly as possible.

The entrance of the United States into the world war brought in its train, naturally, a number of new problems and difficulties, not the least of which was the peril of interrupted communications with the continent, through the loss or withdrawal of ships engaged in that trade. As most of the food supply of Porto Rico is shipped from the United States, the mere possibility of restricted shipping facilities not only filled the people with alarm, but tended to increase the prices of foodstuffs already swollen beyond all reason by abnormal freight charges and the speculative operations of merchants and jobbers.

In view of all these conditions and perils, a law was passed creating a food commission with wide powers, and with authority to borrow, with the approval of the governor, as much as \$1,000,000 if

necessary to protect the people of the island against the sufferings and dangers apprehended.

The commission was duly appointed and has prosecuted its work with such zeal and energy that speculation in food products has been practically eliminated and the prices have been held down to as low a level as could be reasonably expected under all the circumstances. Moreover, a campaign for the increased production of beans, corn, potatoes, and other vegetables has been carried on throughout the island with such success as to greatly ameliorate the present crisis. It is hoped that these beneficial results will remain long after the crisis has passed.

When Congress enacted the law of compulsory military service known as the selective draft and made its provisions applicable to Porto Rico, a whole series of delicate and difficult problems arose as to the adjustment of so drastic a law to the public opinion of the island whose people had been for centuries entirely unaccustomed to military service. It was feared that compulsory service, coming so soon after the enactment of the Jones bill, might bring on a campaign of misrepresentation of the motives of the American Government in granting citizenship, and that the natural desire of many persons to escape the draft might lead them to renounce American citizenship under the first proviso of section 5 of the Jones bill. None of these fears were, in fact, realized. After complete preparation, the military registration took place on July 5, after the close of the fiscal year, but it was reasonably full and complete and passed off without any disagreeable incidents. The Porto Rican people showed in this matter, as they have in other matters, a commendable spirit of patriotism and loyalty to their new citizenship. After the full time allowed for the renunciations of citizenship has passed, it is found that very few have made this renunciation—not more than 290 for the whole island—while more than 800 persons born in Porto Rico of alien parents have voluntarily gone into court and made a sworn declaration of allegiance to the United States and accepted American citizenship under the second proviso of section 5.

Soon after the declaration of a state of war a Porto Rican chapter of the American Red Cross was organized, and the people have willingly responded to the appeal of patriotism and joined in the activities of this great organization of mercy. In like manner, when the time came for another test of patriotism in raising the first liberty loan, the people of this island made another quick response by subscribing more than \$600,000 to this bond issue, notwithstanding the difficulties and delays caused by distance and difference of language which separated them from the capital of the country and the other centers of this great national movement. In every way open to them thus far they have shown their patriotic pride and pleasure in having a part in the great national family.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that the economic prosperity of Porto Rico which was noted in the last annual report has been continued and increased during the fiscal year 1916-17. In fact, not only the figures as to trade and industry contained in this report, but all the surface indications of the commercial life of the island show unmistakably that this prosperity has reached a higher level and is more general than ever before. There has been a general though varying increase in wages and there is less unemployment than

at any time in recent years. There is more money in circulation, more activity in general business, more confidence in the strength and stability of the business situation than the island has ever known.

The external trade has reached a total of \$134,516,141, which is about \$29,000,000 more than the record-breaking figures of the previous year. This not only exceeds all previous figures but far surpasses the expectations of even the most optimistic. The increase of \$29,000,000 was about evenly divided between exports and imports, so that the balance of trade in the island's favor was just about the same as last year, \$27,000,000.

An analysis of the exports produces a more encouraging impression upon the mind of a student of conditions than that of previous years. After the phenomenal expansion of the sugar exports which occurred last year, it was not to be expected that the same rate of increase in that industry could be maintained for another year. But nevertheless the increase in sugar exports was very marked both in quantity and value. The increase in value was more than \$8,000,000, or about 18 per cent, and in quantity 63,988 tons, or about 15 per cent.

In exportation of articles other than sugar there was an increase of about \$6,000,000, going up from about \$20,000,000 to about \$26,000,000. About \$4,000,000 of this are accounted for in the items of tobacco, coffee, and cigars. The exports of cigars and tobacco not only recovered from the decline of last year but reached the highest level ever recorded, both in quantity and value. The increase in value over the previous year was more than \$3,000,000. Coffee only partially recovered from the tremendous decline of last year, due in part at least to a decline in price, for while the quantity increased about 23 per cent, the value increased only about 16½ per cent.

There were various minor increases in a number of articles which taken together show an encouraging tendency toward broadening the basis of the economic life of the island.

Turning to imports we find an increase in their total value of \$14,594,068, going up from \$38,951,156 last year to \$53,545,224 this year. Imports from foreign countries gained in value \$947,334, reaching a total of \$4,005,975. On the other hand, imports from the United States gained in value \$13,646,734, increasing from \$35,892,515 in 1916 to \$49,539,249 this year. Undoubtedly a large part of this increase in value of the imports was due to the higher cost of the articles imported, but it was also due in part to increased prosperity and greater purchasing power of the Porto Rican people.

More than 91 per cent of all the external trade was carried on with United States, reaching a total value of \$122,654,473 out of the grand total of \$134,516,141. Although this percentage of trade with the United States declined slightly from that of last year, it is still so impressive as to show a tendency most gratifying to the people on the continent as well as those in Porto Rico.

As stated elsewhere, internal business shows every evidence of activity caused by the general prosperity. Yet there is no sign of inflation or overexpansion due to wild speculation. During the year 20 new domestic corporations with a paid-up capital of \$231,250 were organized and authorized to do business. During the same period 9 foreign corporations with a paid-up capital of \$10,136,600 were officially registered and authorized to transact business of various kinds. Of the domestic corporations more than one-half were for agricultural

and mercantile purposes. In this connection it is proper to state that there is a marked and steadily increasing tendency to incorporate every form of business in Porto Rico since the adoption of the American system of incorporation in 1902. This is shown by comparing the number of corporations in existence in 1909, when there were only 92 domestic and 117 foreign, with the figures for the present year when there are 167 domestic and 161 foreign corporations transacting business in the island. It will be noted that the number of domestic corporations has almost doubled.

A study of the consolidated bank statement published elsewhere in this report affords striking additional evidence of excellent business conditions. The aggregate deposits in the 11 recognized banking institutions, exclusive of government deposits, reach a total of \$20,242,700. This is an increase of more than \$3,000,000 over those of the year before, which were the highest on record. The amount held outside the island in the hands of correspondents was about \$6,000,000, while the amount owed by island banks was about \$1,000,000. The cash reserve held in the vaults of the banks was more than \$7,000,000, which is more than 30 per cent of their entire deposits and seems more than sufficient for all possible contingencies. The interest rate has also declined, and the bankers maintain that all legitimate interests offering proper security have no difficulty in securing accommodations.

The bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, increased very largely its total business during the year, going up from \$653,603 to \$1,305,039, an increase of almost 100 per cent. This increase was due to a joint resolution approved April 13, 1916, providing for the standardization of government supplies and equipment, and for the establishment of a central purchasing agency and a central government storehouse. This arrangement has been in operation now for more than a year and has produced greater economy and efficiency in government purchases. The total amount of the purchases for the year were \$607,697, an increase of 135 per cent over those of last year. Of these purchases \$448,048 were from merchants in Porto Rico and \$159,649 from merchants in the United States.

The organization of the new department of agriculture and labor, made possible by the approval of the new organic act, was promptly begun March 2, 1917, and the work of the board of commissioners of agriculture, including the insular experiment station and the bureau of labor, were immediately assigned to the new department.

The board above mentioned was discontinued and the bureau of agriculture was organized under the new department. This improvement in organization will make possible far more vigorous work and rapid progress in the development of the agricultural industries of Porto Rico which are and will continue to be far and away the most important and fundamental industries in the island. The whole subject of agricultural development is receiving marked attention from all classes of people. New and most serious attention was focused upon it by the entrance of the United States into the great war and the threat involved therein to the communications of Porto Rico with the outside world whence are drawn practically all of the island's foodstuffs. The need is so urgent, the possibilities so great and the opportunity so immediate, that all forward-looking men in and out of the legislature are giving this subject their most

favorable consideration. The excellent results of the local food-production propaganda made by the food commission already referred to, will be made permanent it is hoped through the activities of the new department.

Fine progress has been made by the department of education in teaching agriculture in the rural schools. The federal experiment station at Mayaguez has hopefully inaugurated the demonstration work made possible by the aid of Congress, and close cooperation of all these and other agencies will be secured and maintained under the leadership of the department of agriculture and labor.

It is confidently believed that in the next few years a real impression will be made upon the agricultural life of the island. The objects aimed at are better, more scientific, and more productive farming in all branches of the farmer's calling, and greater diversification of agricultural products, especially in the direction of food supplies of all sorts. If these objects can be fully attained, an economic revolution of the most beneficent sort will be achieved.

In the work of education especial emphasis has been laid during the last year upon increasing the efficiency of the educational system as a whole rather than the concentration of attention upon the increase of numbers of pupils enrolled. To this end much time and effort has been devoted to better grading of pupils, closer supervision of instruction, raising the standard of teaching, and better adaptation of the course of study to the needs and abilities of the pupils. In short, the main effort has been to make better schools out of those already in existence and to secure better educational results rather than to increase the enrollment and make an impressive show of numbers at the cost of reduced efficiency. The effects of this sensible policy can be clearly traced all through the report of the commissioner for the last fiscal year.

Although the number of teachers employed was increased from 2,488 to 2,676, the total number of pupils enrolled was increased only about 500, or from 151,562 to 152,063. But the evil of double enrollment was much reduced and the average number of pupils per teacher was diminished from 61 to about 56. Much greater stress was placed upon the rural schools, which have been hitherto relatively neglected, and while the percentage of the total enrollment to total school population was slightly reduced, the whole of this reduction took place in the urban centers, and was due largely to lack of facilities to accommodate all the pupils who applied for admission.

Of the total number enrolled outside of the University of Porto Rico, 85,715 were males and 64,637 females; 119,119 were white, 31,233 colored.

Of the 2,676 teachers, 1,001 are men and 1,675 women; 2,483 are native Porto Ricans and 193 from the United States.

The schools were conducted in 1,666 different buildings of all sorts and sizes, ranging from the straw-covered shack in remote rural barrios to thoroughly modern concrete structures in the larger towns and cities. Of these buildings 501 are public property and 1,165 are rented. Owing to lack of resources this condition can be changed only gradually; but during the year 32 new public school buildings were completed and 49 more begun and are in the course

of construction. Besides 55 new sites for school buildings were acquired.

The total expenditure of public funds for educational purposes was \$2,106,389, as compared with \$1,840,016 the previous year, showing an increase of \$266,373.

The outstanding features in the report on health conditions are the transformation of the sanitation service into the new department of health, the struggle of the service with a wide-spread and usually virulent epidemic of measles which continued throughout the year, and finally a determined effort made by the department to reveal and to remedy the deplorable conditions of that part of the public health work which rests upon the municipal governments. All three of these matters together with other things of importance are thoroughly discussed in the report of the head of the department of health published elsewhere in this volume.

The most perplexing subject of all is the so-called "Beneficencia municipal," or medical charity work of the municipalities. The thorough survey published reveals the fact that in the great majority of the municipalities the conditions are bad and in many of them deplorable. The root of the difficulty seems to lie in the fact that the extreme poverty of large numbers of the people combined with the remoteness and inaccessibility of their habitations from the municipal centers makes in practically impossible for the municipal governments to give medical attention to the sick poor with the resources at their command. Nevertheless, with better organization and effort, it is no doubt true that conditions could be improved.

The general mortality rate for the year increased alarmingly, reaching 28.5 per 1,000, the highest rate in seven years. This was no doubt partly due to the general high cost of foodstuffs. This general condition was greatly aggravated in Porto Rico by the destruction by the cyclone in August, 1916, of the plantain and banana trees, the source of a large part of the food of the poor throughout the island. Unfortunately this disaster was followed in January by a widespread and destructive drought which cut down the pastures and reduced the supply of milk—the food of the young children.

The number of births reported was reduced from 45,590 in the previous year to 42,259. The number of deaths was 34,939.

#### EXTERNAL COMMERCE.

The value of imports and exports during the fiscal year 1916-17 aggregated \$134,516,141, an increase of \$28,833,412 over the corresponding total of the preceding year, and the largest in the history of the island. Imports were valued at \$53,545,224 and exports at \$80,970,917, an increase in the former of \$14,594,068 and in the latter of \$14,239,344. The causes and the significance of these figures have already been discussed in this report.

The following tables indicate the relative values and quantities of imports and exports during the year 1916-17 and previous years:

IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

With the United States



With the Foreign Countries

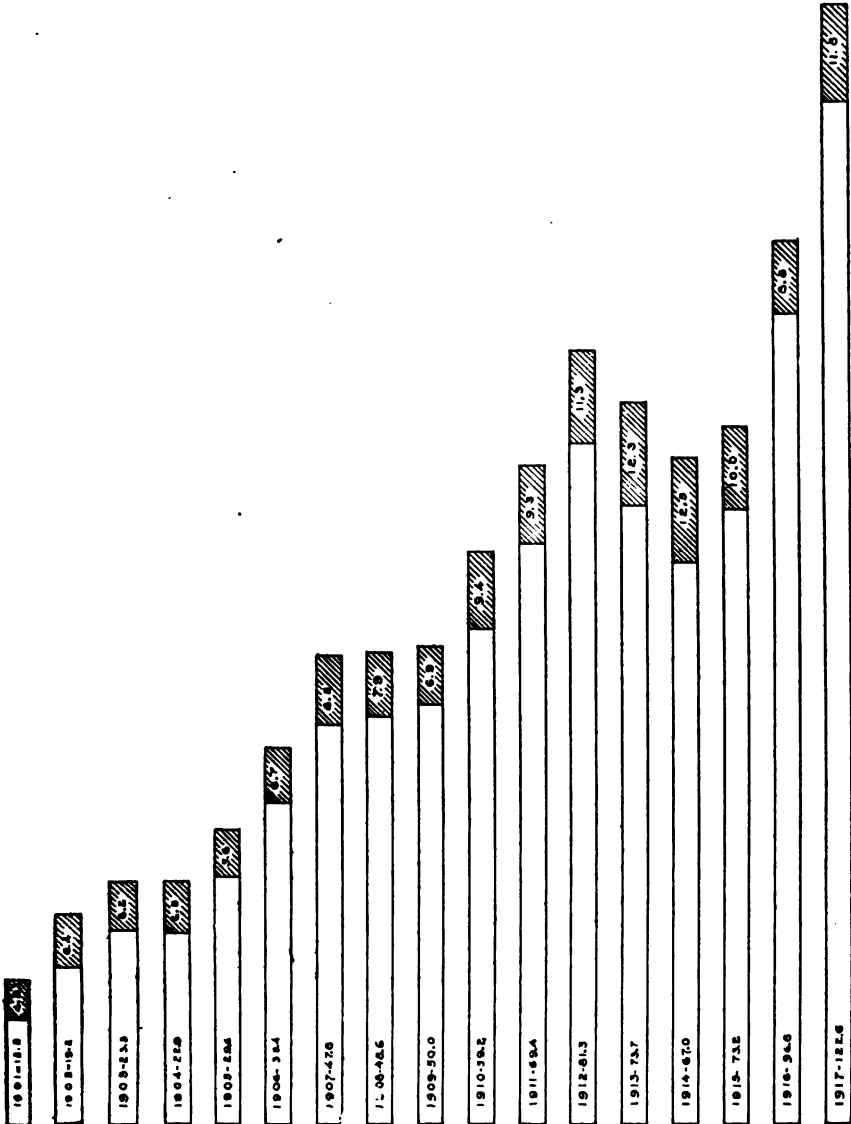


CHART SHOWING COMPARATIVE TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1901-1917.





TABLE NO. 1.—*Merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries.*

Years.	To the United States.	To foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$5,581,288	\$3,002,679	\$8,583,967
1902.....	8,378,766	4,055,190	12,433,956
1903.....	11,051,195	4,037,884	15,089,079
1904.....	11,722,826	4,543,077	16,265,903
1905.....	15,633,145	3,076,420	18,709,565
1906.....	19,142,461	4,115,069	23,257,530
1907.....	22,070,133	4,926,167	26,996,300
1908.....	25,891,281	4,753,206	30,644,490
1909.....	26,394,312	3,996,913	30,391,225
1910.....	32,095,645	5,864,574	37,960,219
1911.....	34,765,409	5,152,958	39,918,367
1912.....	42,873,401	6,832,012	49,705,413
1913.....	40,538,623	8,564,942	49,103,565
1914.....	34,423,190	8,679,582	43,102,762
1915.....	42,311,920	7,044,987	49,356,907
1916.....	60,952,768	5,778,805	66,731,573
1917.....	73,115,224	7,855,693	80,970,917

TABLE NO. 2.—*Merchandise shipped into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries.*

Years.	From the United States.	From foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$6,965,408	\$1,952,728	\$8,918,136
1902.....	10,882,653	2,326,957	13,209,610
1903.....	12,245,845	2,203,441	14,449,286
1904.....	11,210,069	1,958,960	13,169,029
1905.....	13,974,070	2,562,189	16,536,259
1906.....	19,224,881	2,602,784	21,827,665
1907.....	25,686,285	3,580,887	29,267,172
1908.....	22,677,376	3,148,289	25,825,665
1909.....	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326
1910.....	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855
1911.....	34,671,958	4,115,039	38,786,997
1912.....	38,470,963	4,501,928	42,972,891
1913.....	33,155,005	3,745,057	36,900,062
1914.....	32,568,368	3,838,419	36,406,787
1915.....	30,929,831	2,954,465	33,884,296
1916.....	35,892,515	3,058,641	38,951,156
1917.....	49,539,249	4,005,975	53,545,224

TABLE NO. 3.—*Merchandise shipped into and from Porto Rico in trade with the United States.*

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade with United States.
1901.....	\$6,965,408	\$5,581,288	\$12,546,696
1902.....	10,882,653	8,378,766	19,261,419
1903.....	12,245,845	11,051,195	23,297,040
1904.....	11,210,069	11,722,826	22,932,895
1905.....	13,974,070	15,633,145	29,607,215
1906.....	19,224,881	19,142,461	38,367,342
1907.....	25,686,285	22,070,133	47,756,418
1908.....	22,677,376	25,891,281	48,568,657
1909.....	23,618,545	26,394,312	50,012,857
1910.....	27,097,654	32,095,645	59,193,299
1911.....	34,671,958	34,765,409	69,437,367
1912.....	38,470,963	42,873,401	81,344,364
1913.....	33,155,005	40,538,623	73,693,628
1914.....	32,568,368	34,423,190	66,991,548
1915.....	30,929,831	42,311,920	73,241,751
1916.....	35,892,515	60,952,768	96,845,283
1917.....	49,539,249	73,115,224	122,654,473

TABLE No. 4.—*Merchandise shipped into and from Porto Rico in trade with foreign countries.*

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total foreign trade.
1901.....	\$1,952,728	\$3,002,679	\$4,955,407
1902.....	2,326,957	4,055,190	6,382,147
1903.....	2,203,441	4,037,884	6,241,325
1904.....	1,958,960	4,543,777	6,502,737
1905.....	2,562,189	3,076,420	5,638,609
1906.....	2,602,784	4,115,069	6,717,853
1907.....	3,580,887	4,926,167	8,507,054
1908.....	3,148,289	4,753,209	7,901,498
1909.....	2,925,781	3,996,913	6,922,694
1910.....	3,537,201	5,864,574	9,401,775
1911.....	4,115,039	5,152,958	9,267,997
1912.....	4,501,928	6,832,012	11,333,940
1913.....	3,745,057	8,564,942	12,309,999
1914.....	3,838,419	8,679,582	12,518,001
1915.....	2,954,465	7,044,987	9,999,452
1916.....	3,058,641	5,778,805	8,837,446
1917.....	4,005,975	7,855,693	11,861,668

TABLE No. 5.—*Statement showing annual trade balance resulting from the commerce between Porto Rico and other ports.*

Fiscal years.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.	
			In favor of the island.	Against the island.
1901.....	\$8,918,136	\$8,583,967		\$334,169
1902.....	13,209,610	12,433,956		775,654
1903.....	14,449,286	15,089,079	\$639,793	
1904.....	13,159,029	16,265,903	3,096,874	
1905.....	16,536,259	18,709,565	2,173,306	
1906.....	21,827,665	23,257,530	1,429,865	
1907.....	29,287,172	26,996,300		2,270,872
1908.....	25,825,665	30,644,490	4,818,825	
1909.....	26,544,326	30,391,225	3,846,899	
1910.....	30,634,855	37,960,219	7,325,364	
1911.....	38,736,997	39,918,367	1,181,370	
1912.....	42,972,891	49,705,413	6,732,522	
1913.....	36,900,062	49,103,565	12,203,503	
1914.....	36,406,787	43,102,762	6,695,975	
1915.....	33,884,296	49,356,907	15,472,611	
1916.....	38,951,156	66,731,573	27,780,417	
1917.....	53,545,224	80,970,917	27,425,693	

TABLE No. 6.—*Merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.*

Articles.	Domestic merchandise from United States.		Merchandise imported from foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements.....		\$91,898		\$42,441
Animals.....		23,408		3,502
Breadstuffs:				
Bread and biscuits.....	pounds.. 5,965,566	612,333		10,008
Corn meal.....	barrels.. 78,339	443,072		
Oats.....	bushels.. 200,905	136,341		
Wheat flour.....	barrels.. 310,516	2,686,001		
Rice.....	pounds.. 154,806,589	6,587,122	18,342	923
All other.....		208,622		12,485
Candles.....	pounds..	121,297		
Cars, carriages, and parts of.....		1,797,922		1,906
Cement.....	barrels.. 351,340	384,418		
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....		854,145		140,692
Coal.....	tons.. 145,889	505,052		
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared.....		99,837		14,312

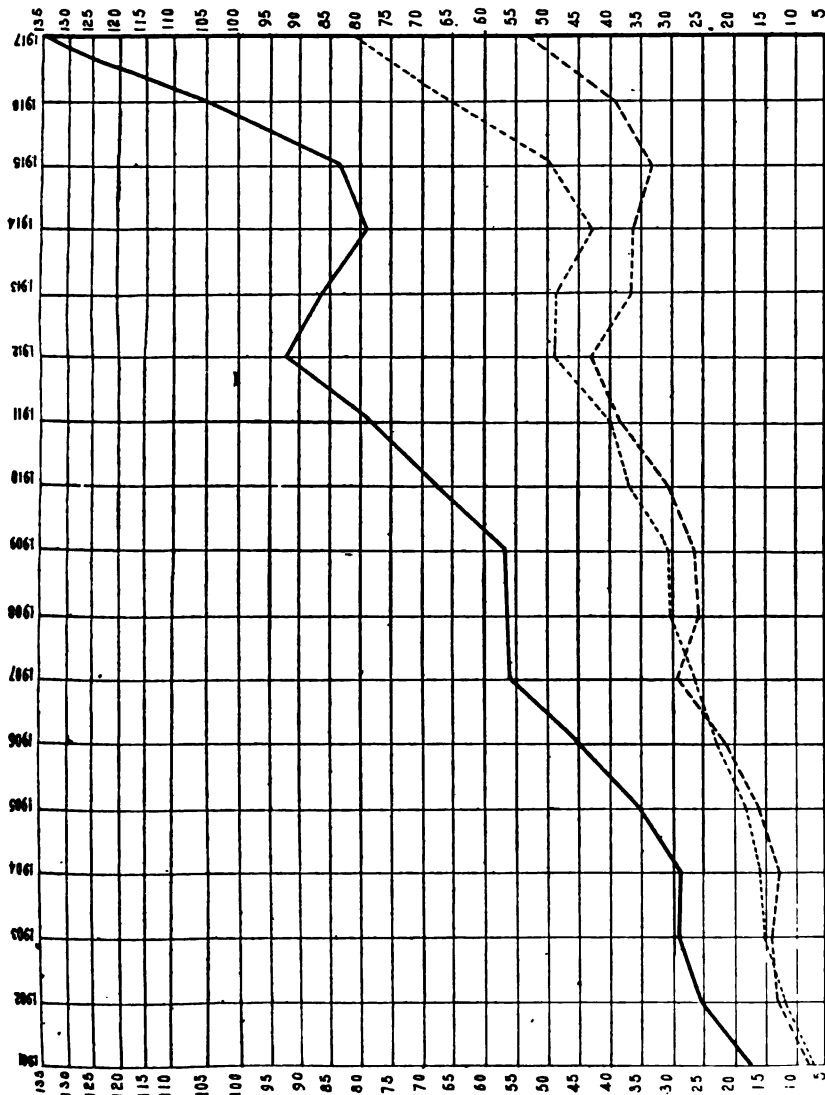


CHART SHOWING GENERAL INCREASE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND TOTAL TRADE BETWEEN PORTO RICO AND THE MAINLAND OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES FROM 1901-1917.



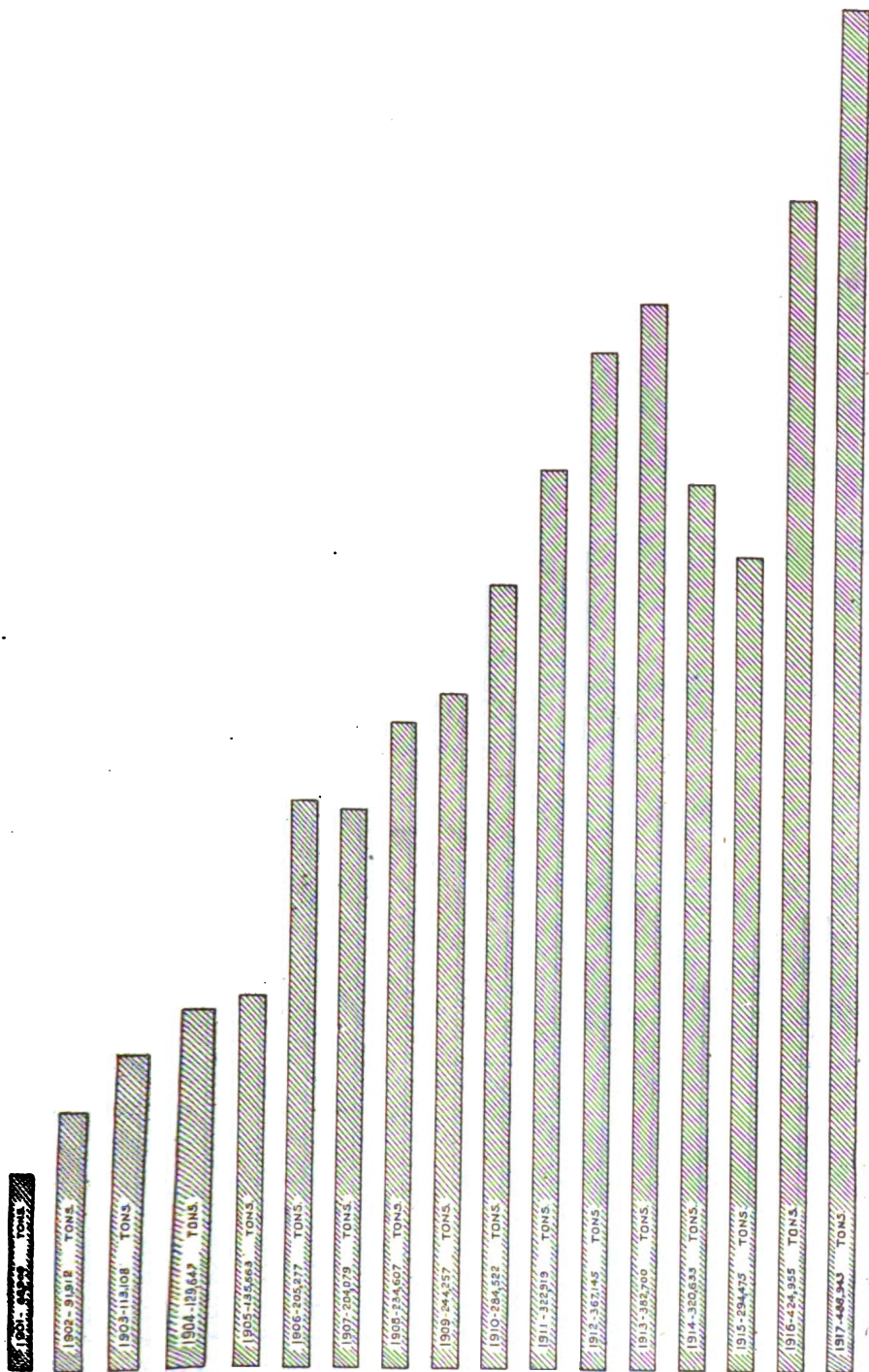
TABLE NO. 6.—*Merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Articles.	Domestic merchandise from United States.		Merchandise imported from foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, manufactures of:				
Cloths.....yards	43,293,522	\$3,510,971	113,228	\$26,027
All other manufactures of.....		2,517,568		41,340
Earthen, stone, and china ware.....		187,755		1,761
Explosives.....		24,581		27
Fertilizer.....tons	43,254	2,132,887	2,513	50,092
Fibers, vegetable and textile grasses:				
Cordage.....pounds	830,959	120,230		
Jute bags.....		185,591		493,099
All other.....		168,216		57,308
Fish:				
Dried, smoked, or cured.....pounds	8,863,796	694,658	11,181,469	821,873
All other.....		108,978		32,116
Fruits and nuts.....		166,015		52,958
Glass and glassware.....		157,988		9,577
India rubber, manufactures of.....		750,130		
Instruments and apparatus, scientific.....		31,029		
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....		4,799,949		16,567
Leather, and manufactures of.....		1,918,671		57,172
Meat and dairy products:				
Meat products—				
Bacon.....pounds	220,701	38,026	4,252	1,440
Hams and shoulders, cured.....do	3,763,921	652,531		
Pork, pickled.....do	8,771,925	1,290,734		
Lard.....do	3,625,171	711,501		
Lard compounds.....do	7,734,352	1,143,127		
All other meat products.....		485,060		22,206
Dairy products—				
Butter.....pounds	882,718	155,178	148,928	83,022
Cheese.....do	921,704	214,350	14,929	4,406
Condensed milk.....do	2,541,972	283,360	515,452	48,813
All other.....		56,681		2,262
Musical instruments and parts of.....				
Oils:				
Mineral.....gallons	7,130,951	1,311,151	13,286,000	251,099
Vegetable.....		114,227		221,362
Paints, pigments, and varnishes.....		268,710		1,748
Paper, manufactures of.....		1,181,091		123,846
Perfumeries, cosmetics, and toilet preparations.....		117,217		34,459
Seeds.....				10,635
Silk, manufactures of.....		396,581		968
Soap:				
Toilet or fancy.....		58,089		13,410
All other.....	10,556,657	492,767		155
Spirits, wines, and malt liquors:				
Malt liquors.....gallons	292,173	143,082	3,216	2,712
Spirits, distilled.....proof gallons	2,636	10,494	5,935	22,991
Wines.....gallons	114,619	52,075	34,178	71,060
Champagne.....dozen quarts			489	9,681
Sugar, refined.....pounds	9,331,896	670,330		
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.....		88,784		6,715
Tobacco, and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured.....pounds	2,376,479	432,453	77,573	14,181
All other manufactures of.....		54,802		549
Toys.....		51,560		1,668
Vegetables:				
Beans and dried peas.....bushels	211,542	961,072	37,796	141,899
Onions.....do	8,632	18,913	62,975	62,254
Potatoes.....do	210,459	311,893	386	524
All other, canned.....		80,566		10,908
All other (including pickles and sauces).....		8,869		141,170
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Boards, deals, planks, and scantling.....M feet	38,344	939,061	2,516	55,962
Furniture.....		267,017		8,926
All other.....		586,479		35,987
Wool, manufactures of.....		432,347		6,677
All other articles.....		2,002,781		701,400
Total value.....		48,134,386		4,005,975
Total value of foreign merchandise from United States.....		1,404,803		

TABLE NO. 7.—*Domestic and foreign merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.*

Articles.	Domestic merchandise shipped to the United States.		Domestic merchandise exported to foreign countries.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Coffee.....	pounds..	212,024	\$32,456	39,403,122	\$5,859,625
Cotton, sea island.....	do.....	181,238	46,911		
Fruits and nuts:					
Oranges.....	boxes.....	502,313	1,008,465	1,005	1,272
Pineapples.....	rates.....		916,415		
Grapelruits.....	boxes.....	435,800	939,677		
All other, green, ripe, or dried.....			4,574		2,205
Prepared or preserved—					
Pineapples.....	boxes.....		139,765		
All other.....			4,583		4,649
Coconuts.....			431,062		7,502
Hides and skins, other than furs.....		1,517,459	405,447	17,876	8,530
Honey.....			103,388		2,141
Leather, sole.....	pounds.....			50,089	22,369
Seeds:					
Cotton.....	do.....			200,037	3,580
Annatto.....	do.....		106,515		1,003
Spirits distilled:					
Alcohol.....	gallons.....	103,296	45,279	99,948	56,768
Straw hats.....			569,442		8,396
Sugar.....	tons.....	488,688	53,987,767	255	28,136
Molasses.....	gallons.....	18,751,212	1,332,538	1,271,588	81,611
Tobacco, and manufactures of:					
Unmanufactured—					
Leaf.....	pounds.....	7,958,439	3,583,052	153,326	21,487
Scrap.....	do.....	1,296,958	246,131		
Manufactures of—					
Cigars.....		204,863	7,834,983	415	8,027
Cigarettes.....		7,625	24,867	3,241	5,165
Tallow.....	pounds.....	59,072	5,577	246,279	22,865
All other domestic articles.....			1,293,327		1,624,322
Total exports of domestic merchandise.....			73,062,221		7,769,656
Total exports of foreign merchandise.....			53,003		86,037
Total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise..			73,115,224		7,855,693

Breadstuffs amounting to \$10,696,977 were imported during the year, of which \$10,673,491 came from the United States and \$23,486 from foreign countries. The chief items were, as usual, rice valued at \$6,587,122, and wheat flour \$2,686,001. Importations of cotton goods aggregated \$6,095,906, an increase of \$2,174,641; meat and meat products \$4,335,031, showing an increase of \$771,943; fertilizer \$2,182,979, an increase of \$447,588 over the preceding year; manufactures of iron and steel \$4,816,516, an increase of \$2,175,504; leather goods \$1,976,143, showing an increase of \$377,647. The importations of dairy products from the United States show an increase of \$156,711 over last year, being valued at \$652,888, while the imports of this commodity from foreign countries, valued at \$134,241, show a falling off of \$60,512. The value of jute bags imported from the United States shows an increase of \$80,627 as compared with the year 1915-16. Importations of fish and fish products from the United States increased by \$218,042 and from foreign countries by \$199,376 over last year's figures. The value of carriages, cars and parts, imported from the United States, was \$1,797,922 and \$1,900 from foreign countries, as against \$1,087,748 in 1915-16, all from the United States, a total increase of \$710,174. The importations of beans and dried peas from the United States were valued at \$964,072, and from foreign countries \$141,899, aggregating \$1,105,971, an increase of \$286,268 in the total for last year.



(Amounts in short tons.)

CHART SHOWING INCREASE IN QUANTITY OF SUGAR EXPORTED FROM PORTO RICO, 1901-1917.

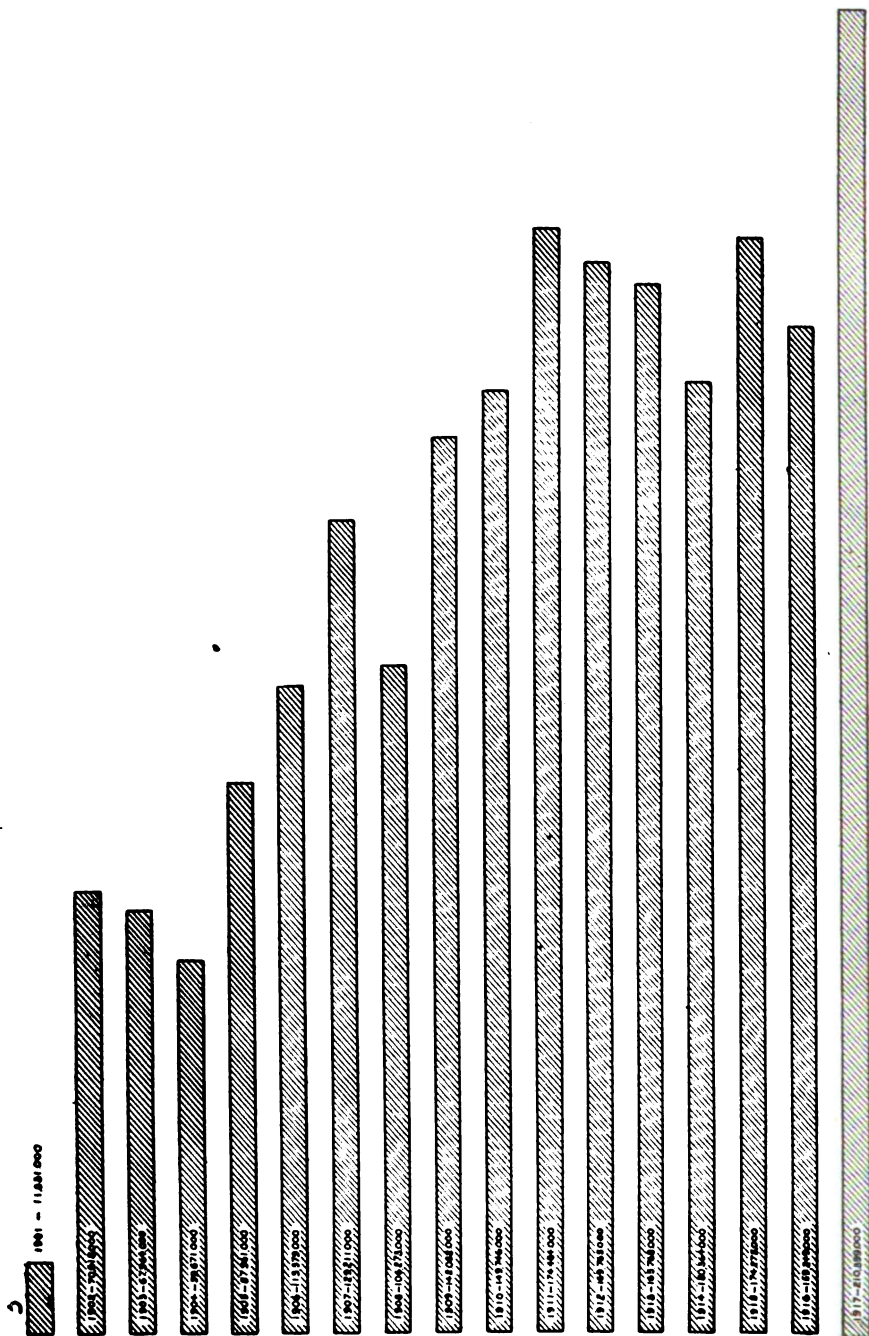


CHART SHOWING INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CIGARS EXPORTED FROM PORTO RICO, 1901-1917.



Sugar exports to the United States amounted to 488,688 short tons, valued at \$53,987,767, the largest ever made from the island, having exceeded the record of the previous year by 63,733 short tons and \$8,178,322 in value; and in addition 255 short tons were exported to foreign countries, valued at \$28,136, showing an increase over last year's figures of 181 tons and \$17,990.

TABLE NO. 8.—*Sugar exports.*

Fiscal year.	Short tons.	Value.	Average price per ton.
1901.....	68,909	\$4,715,611	\$68.43
1902.....	91,912	5,890,302	64.06
1903.....	113,108	7,470,122	66.04
1904.....	129,647	8,690,814	67.03
1905.....	135,663	11,925,804	87.90
1906.....	205,277	14,184,667	69.10
1907.....	204,079	14,770,693	72.37
1908.....	214,607	18,690,504	76.52
1909.....	244,257	18,432,446	75.46
1910.....	284,522	23,545,922	82.75
1911.....	322,910	24,479,346	75.81
1912.....	367,145	31,544,063	85.92
1913.....	382,700	26,619,158	69.55
1914.....	320,633	20,240,335	63.12
1915.....	294,475	27,278,754	92.64
1916.....	424,955	45,809,445	107.79
1917.....	488,943	54,015,903	110.47

The exportations of unmanufactured tobacco amounted to 9,408,723 pounds, valued at \$3,850,670, representing an increase of 1,323,809 in quantity, and \$817,521 over last year.

TABLE NO. 9.—*Cigars.*

Fiscal year.	Withdrawn for consumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.
1907.....	74,698,430	132,669,823	207,368,253
1908.....	76,983,830	103,781,719	180,765,549
1909.....	84,933,260	140,302,271	225,235,531
1910.....	92,700,160	151,724,438	244,424,598
1911.....	101,064,495	174,743,098	275,807,593
1912.....	111,632,615	169,765,656	281,448,271
1913.....	119,038,300	165,768,512	284,806,812
1914.....	122,711,543	150,363,991	263,075,534
1915.....	101,423,083	174,275,407	275,698,490
1916.....	109,130,296	159,248,855	268,379,151
1917.....	.....	210,399,365	.....

<sup>1</sup> Treasury figures.

TABLE NO. 10.—*Cigarettes.*

Fiscal year.	Withdrawn for consumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.
1907.....	347,722,000	10,460,000	358,182,000
1908.....	354,407,900	11,232,424	365,640,324
1909.....	365,525,500	11,244,500	376,770,000
1910.....	393,844,300	13,142,000	406,986,300
1911.....	459,710,045	11,760,000	471,470,045
1912.....	532,431,000	11,293,350	543,724,350
1913.....	464,861,210	8,907,600	473,768,810
1914.....	376,695,120	6,195,000	382,890,120
1915.....	339,080,165	12,020,750	351,100,915
1916.....	308,025,865	11,785,430	319,811,295
1917.....	.....	9,571,250	.....

<sup>1</sup> Treasury figures.

TABLE No. 11.—*Tobacco leaf and scrap exported.*

Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Value.	Fiscal years.	Pounds.	Value.
1907.....	4,344,659	\$1,232,058	1913.....	8,536,776	\$3,188,227
1908.....	8,402,286	1,996,055	1914.....	9,244,490	3,206,610
1909.....	4,539,320	1,250,247	1915.....	9,285,333	3,204,423
1910.....	4,178,172	1,258,317	1916.....	8,084,914	3,033,149
1911.....	4,450,012	1,554,783	1917.....	9,408,723	3,850,670
1912.....	5,456,751	2,320,130			

Due to the hurricane of August 22, the coffee crop during the last fiscal year recovered only partially from the heavy decline of the previous year, reaching a total of 39,615,146 pounds, valued at \$5,892,081, being exported, as compared with a total of 32,144,283 pounds, valued at \$5,049,283, exported during 1915-16. There was, however, a decline of nearly 1 cent per pound in the price received over the previous year.

TABLE No. 12.—*Coffee exports.*

Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Value.	Average price.	Fiscal year.	Pounds.	Value.	Average price.
1901.....	12,157,240	\$1,678,765	\$0.137	1910.....	45,209,792	\$5,669,602	\$0.125
1902.....	26,906,399	3,195,962	.118	1911.....	33,937,021	4,992,779	.147
1903.....	35,207,139	3,970,574	.112	1912.....	40,146,365	6,754,913	.168
1904.....	34,329,972	3,903,257	.113	1913.....	49,774,197	8,511,316	.171
1905.....	16,849,739	2,141,009	.127	1914.....	50,211,947	8,193,544	.163
1906.....	28,290,322	3,481,102	.123	1915.....	51,125,620	7,082,791	.138
1907.....	38,756,750	4,693,004	.121	1916.....	32,144,283	5,049,283	.157
1908.....	35,256,489	4,304,909	.122	1917.....	39,615,146	5,892,081	.149
1909.....	28,489,236	3,715,744	.130				

TABLE No. 12A.—*Coffee exported from Porto Rico during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.*

Countries.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Countries.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Austria-Hungary.....			Argentina.....		
Denmark.....			Uruguay.....		
France.....	3,436,720	556,023	Canary Islands.....	91,330	14,707
Gibraltar.....			Philippine Islands.....		
Italy.....	244,750	38,114	Spanish Africa.....	2,347	416
Netherlands.....			Dominican Republic.....	44,225	7,663
Norway.....					
Spain.....	10,455,416	1,736,558	Total exported to foreign countries.....	39,403,122	5,869,625
Sweden.....			Total shipped to United States.....	212,024	32,456
Canada.....					
Cuba.....	25,043,390	3,493,734	Total.....	39,615,146	5,892,081
Virgin Islands.....	46,606	6,579			
Dutch Islands.....	37,900	5,764			
French Islands.....	438	67			

During the fiscal year 1916-17 there was another large increase in the exportations of oranges of about \$200,000; fresh pineapples, \$260,000 less; canned pineapples, \$17,000 greater; and coconuts, grapefruit, and other fruits showed slight increases. The decline in pineapple exports was caused by unfortunate weather conditions. The total value of fruits exported during the year, however, shows a slight increase.

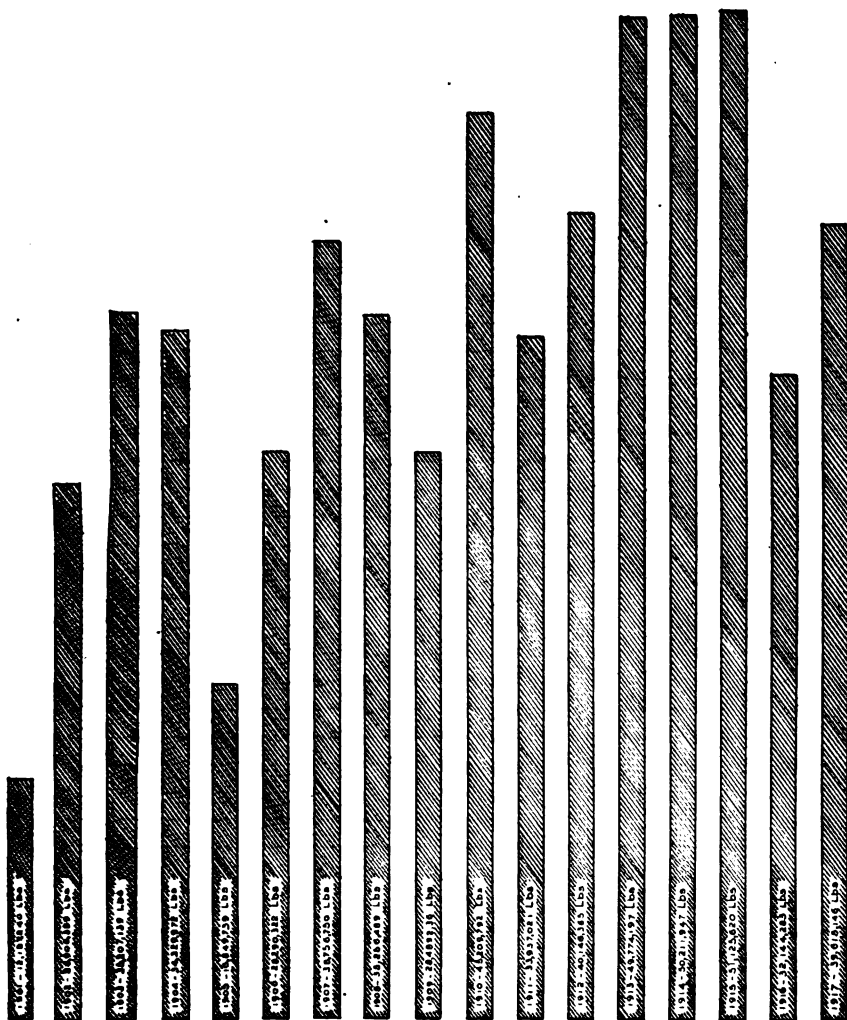
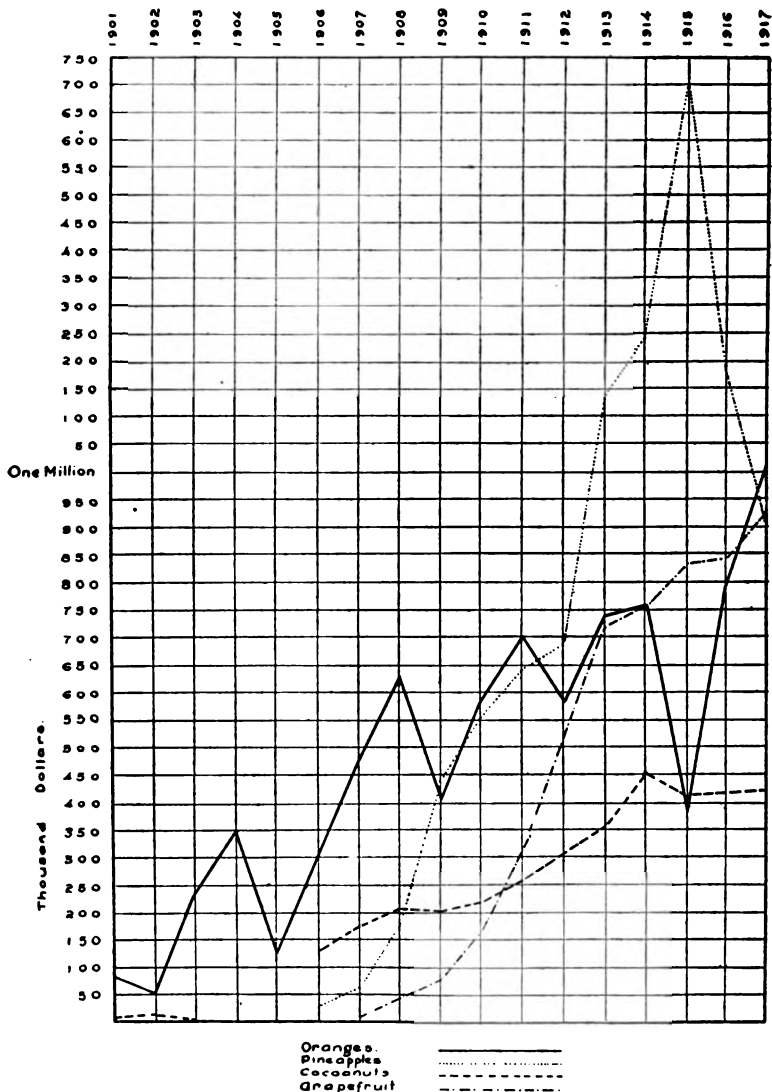


CHART SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF COFFEE EXPORTED FROM PORTO RICO  
DURING THE YEARS 1901-1917.



Fiscal Year	Oranges.	Pineapples.	Cocoanuts.	Grapefruit.
1901.....	\$ 84,475	(1)	\$ 8,334	(1)
1902.....	51,364	(1)	12,720	(1)
1903.....	230,621	(1)	326	(1)
1904.....	352,646	(1)	(1)	(1)
1905.....	125,422	(1)	(1)	(1)
1906.....	295,633	27,626	129,793	(1)
1907.....	469,312	64,831	174,957	\$ 7,566
1908.....	630,720	172,779	206,704	44,538
1909.....	401,912	442,780	204,498	76,310
1910.....	582,716	555,044	216,670	162,749
1911.....	703,969	641,291	256,168	309,696
1912.....	584,414	684,774	308,863	325,048
1913.....	740,091	1,142,348	353,690	726,811
1914.....	752,180	1,246,001	451,882	751,769
1915.....	378,181	1,723,863	410,378	834,440
1916.....	790,797	1,176,406	413,573	837,014
1917.....	1,009,737	916,415	438,364	83,677

CHART SHOWING INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF ORANGES, PINEAPPLES, COCONUTS, AND GRAPEFRUIT EXPORTED FROM PORTO RICO, 1901-1917.

TABLE NO. 13.—Value of fruits exports.

Fiscal year.	Oranges.	Pine-apples.	Canned pine-apples.	Coconuts.	Grape fruits.	Other fruits.	Total.
1901.	\$84,475	( )	( )	\$8,334	( )	\$16,992	\$109,801
1902.	51,364	( )	( )	12,720	( )	9,898	73,982
1903.	230,821	( )	( )	326	( )	61,956	293,028
1904.	352,646	( )	( )	( )	( )	81,214	433,860
1905.	125,422	( )	( )	( )	( )	130,478	255,900
1906.	285,633	\$27,826	\$42,186	129,798	( )	7,420	502,858
1907.	469,312	64,831	63,519	174,957	\$7,596	3,737	783,942
1908.	630,730	172,779	98,203	206,704	44,835	11,320	1,164,261
1909.	401,912	442,780	117,830	204,468	76,310	18,154	1,261,484
1910.	582,716	555,044	106,687	218,870	162,749	9,851	1,635,817
1911.	703,969	641,291	149,744	258,168	309,698	11,123	2,073,993
1912.	584,414	684,774	258,671	308,883	525,048	15,972	2,377,762
1913.	740,091	1,142,348	147,564	353,690	726,811	10,415	3,120,919
1914.	752,180	1,246,001	175,534	451,882	751,769	23,537	3,400,903
1915.	378,181	1,723,863	84,735	410,378	834,440	9,560	3,441,157
1916.	790,797	1,176,406	122,878	413,573	837,014	14,619	3,355,285
1917.	1,009,737	916,415	139,765	438,564	939,677	18,411	3,459,599

<sup>1</sup> Shipments included under "Other fruits."

TABLE NO. 14.—Statement by countries of value of merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries for the five years ending June 30, 1917.

Countries.	Shipped into Porto Rico.				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$33,155,005	\$32,568,368	\$30,929,831	\$35,892,515	\$49,539,249
Austria-Hungary.....	10,406	4,964	5,043		
Belgium.....	142,571	53,563	16,033	370	
Denmark.....	111,212	121,956	90,026	80,979	85,252
France.....	348,975	309,376	149,059	144,209	157,101
Germany.....	326,419	336,109	139,373	1,011	
Italy.....	74,986	74,205	76,033	61,551	66,734
Netherlands.....	237,909	234,084	159,078	23,805	3,927
Norway.....	287		4,446	15,746	9,706
Portugal.....	692				
Spain.....	761,082	772,200	679,415	650,317	985,370
Sweden.....	19,669	5,659	1,296	23,146	32,141
Switzerland.....	2,262	548	2,911	295	
United Kingdom.....	368,107	475,639	339,681	351,011	191,122
Canada.....	639,178	594,344	506,328	661,183	776,482
Newfoundland.....	82,023	60,872	8,272	12,142	93,068
Panama.....	103		13		
Mexico.....	61,804	20,996	87,986	212,520	251,269
West Indies:					
British.....	18,893	70,553	735		10
Cuba.....	64,262	52,096	68,871	65,574	73,966
Virgin Islands.....	4,632	4,877	4,868	29,060	20,016
Dutch.....	6,691	13,165	7,224	6,309	35,235
French.....	133	6	1,350	14,419	4,685
Haiti.....	11	2,610		16	1,666
Dominican Republic.....	16,857	92,605	224,356	382,441	595,450
Argentina.....	86,989	81,800	69,560	36,336	14,958
Colombia.....	6,720	3,079	5,295	7,340	453
Ecuador.....	366		184		30
Brazil.....				14	19,955
Peru.....			111	1,244	1,928
Uruguay.....	43,195	4,330	28,113	4,457	31,831
Venezuela.....	14,627	3,790	16,232	11,588	17,650
East Indies—British India.....	242,195	394,499	205,928	196,917	446,727
Japan.....	68		291	1,316	7,371
Canary Islands.....	49,183	50,473	50,241	54,461	54,199
Spanish Africa.....	2,500				
Nicaragua.....		90			
Tripoli.....		21			
Hongkong.....			5		
Costa Rica.....			118		
British East Africa.....				30	
Chile.....				18,828	
British Guiana.....					27,251
					453
Total.....	36,900,062	36,406,787	33,884,296	38,951,156	63,545,224

TABLE No. 15.—Statement, by countries, of value of merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries for the past 5 years ending June 30, 1917.

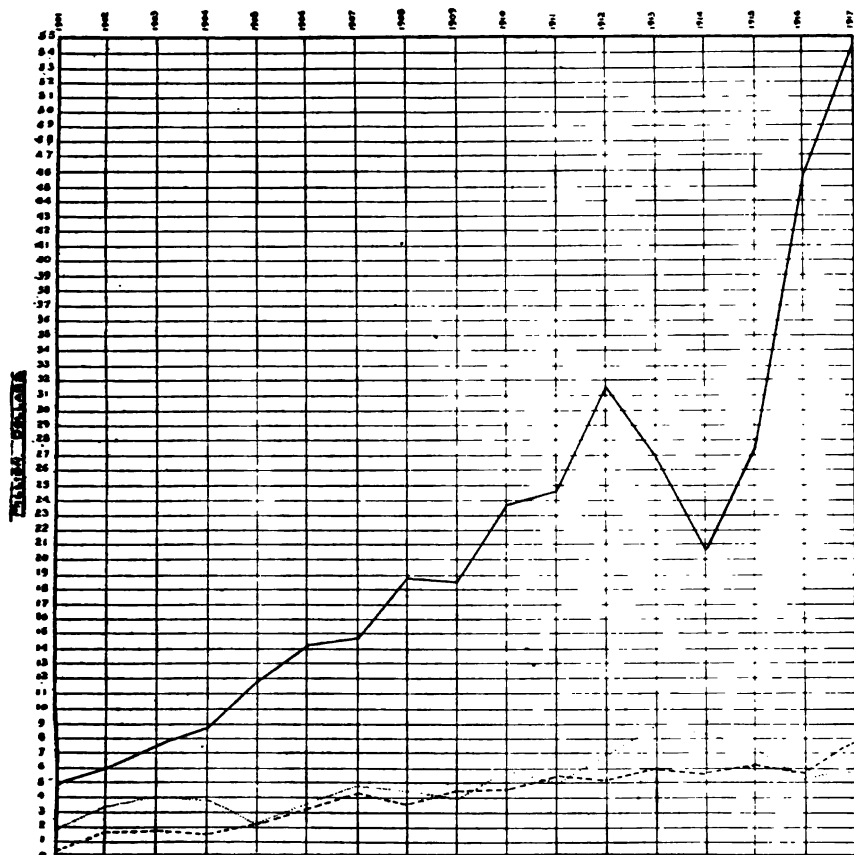
Countries.	Shipped from Porto Rico.				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$40,538,623	\$34,423,180	\$42,311,920	\$60,952,768	\$73,115,224
Austria-Hungary.....	808,292	1,601,988	1,630		
Belgium.....	5,155	18,818			
Denmark.....	825	3,216	28,557		
France.....	1,258,810	843,294	815,527	276,091	567,046
Germany.....	111,946	496,100	21,369		
Gibraltar.....	24,718	24,451	7,113	1,566	
Italy.....	605,946	692,363	733,354	401,551	39,292
Netherlands.....	58,836	105,639	146,065	86,456	174
Norway.....	3,272	15,795	13,464	9,830	
Russia.....		19,064			
Roumania.....	1,275	21,575			
Spain.....	1,651,613	1,368,491	1,876,106	1,292,378	1,837,874
Sweden.....	111,910	96,215	140,910	253,696	
Switzerland.....		4,225			
United Kingdom.....	7,172	79,748	6,300	33,507	53,880
Canada.....	145	10,072	22	85	
West Indies:					
British.....	377	2,920	2,593	18,589	4,745
Cuba.....	3,800,746	3,089,075	2,790,771	2,781,292	3,561,478
Virgin Islands.....	15,439	29,932	23,780	39,505	298,653
Dutch.....	18,249	32,561	34,436	71,322	106,100
French.....	554	2,116	13,673	62,267	54,537
Haiti.....					1,376
Dominican Republic.....	27,845	51,088	223,645	276,892	1,257,090
Argentina.....	18,792	16,467	31,958	13,571	
Colombia.....	3,250	10,227	21,799	50,950	
Uruguay.....	2,049	745	777	150	
Venezuela.....	553	4,910	89,792	30,425	16,893
Philippine Islands.....		13,568	7,942		
Canary Islands.....	17,415	8,814	11,624	75,834	49,891
French Africa.....	4,918				
Spanish Africa.....	378	1,915	1,750	1,690	1,623
Finland.....	1,452	11,170			
Mexico.....				2,058	
Brazil.....					2,200
Dutch East Indies.....					2,841
Total.....	49,103,565	43,102,762	49,356,907	66,731,573	80,970,917

TABLE No. 16.

Fiscal year.	Sugar.	Cigars.	Coffee.	Fiscal year.	Sugar.	Cigars.	Coffee.
1901.....	\$4,715,611	\$306,115	\$1,678,765	1910.....	\$23,545,922	\$4,480,030	\$5,669,602
1902.....	5,690,302	1,549,235	3,195,662	1911.....	24,479,346	5,355,223	4,992,779
1903.....	7,470,122	1,753,795	3,970,574	1912.....	31,544,063	5,086,711	6,754,913
1904.....	8,690,814	1,460,496	3,903,257	1913.....	26,619,158	5,800,686	8,511,316
1905.....	11,625,804	2,152,051	2,141,009	1914.....	20,240,335	5,597,276	8,193,544
1906.....	14,184,667	3,074,226	3,481,102	1915.....	27,278,754	6,016,122	7,082,791
1907.....	14,770,682	4,241,410	4,693,004	1916.....	45,809,445	5,531,535	5,049,283
1908.....	18,690,504	3,414,140	4,304,609	1917.....	54,015,903	7,843,010	5,892,081
1909.....	18,432,446	4,383,893	3,715,744				

TABLE No. 17.

Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Fiscal year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1901.....	\$8,918,136	\$8,593,967	\$17,502,103	1910.....	\$30,634,855	\$37,960,219	\$68,595,074
1902.....	13,209,610	12,433,956	25,643,566	1911.....	38,786,997	39,918,367	78,705,364
1903.....	14,449,286	15,089,079	29,538,365	1912.....	42,972,891	49,705,413	92,678,304
1904.....	13,169,029	16,265,903	29,434,932	1913.....	36,900,062	49,103,565	86,003,627
1905.....	16,536,259	18,709,565	35,245,824	1914.....	36,406,787	43,102,782	79,509,569
1906.....	21,827,665	23,257,530	45,085,195	1915.....	33,884,296	49,356,907	83,241,203
1907.....	29,267,172	26,996,300	56,263,472	1916.....	38,951,156	66,731,573	105,682,729
1908.....	25,525,665	30,844,490	56,470,155	1917.....	53,545,224	80,970,917	134,516,141
1909.....	26,544,326	30,391,225	56,935,551				



Riscal Year	Sugar	Cigars	Coffee
1901	\$ 4,713,611	\$ 308,115	\$ 1,678,765
1902	5,890,302	1,549,235	3,195,662
1903	7,470,122	1,753,795	3,970,574
1904	8,690,614	1,460,496	3,903,257
1905	11,925,804	2,152,051	2,141,009
1906	14,184,667	3,074,226	3,481,102
1907	14,770,682	4,241,410	4,693,004
1908	18,690,504	3,414,140	4,304,609
1909	18,432,446	4,383,895	3,715,744
1910	23,545,922	4,480,030	5,669,602
1911	24,479,346	5,355,225	4,992,779
1912	31,544,063	5,086,711	6,754,913
1913	26,619,158	5,800,686	8,511,316
1914	20,240,335	5,597,276	8,193,544
1915	27,278,754	6,016,122	7,082,791
1916	45,809,445	5,531,535	5,049,283
1917	54,016,903	7,843,010	5,892,081

CHART SHOWING INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF THREE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM PORTO RICO, NAMELY, SUGAR, CIGARS, AND COFFEE, FROM 1901-1917.





## LEGISLATION.

The third session of the eighth legislative assembly convened on the 12th of February and adjourned on the 12th of April, 1917. During the first 20 days of the session there was a natural feeling of suspense and waiting caused by the impending passage of the new organic act which would bring about so many changes in the conditions affecting the work of the assembly. After March 2, when the new act was approved, the legislative assembly naturally desired to postpone many important matters to the action of the new legislature which under the Jones bill was to be elected in July and to meet in August.

Attention was therefore confined to subjects of urgent importance. The two houses cooperated in fine spirit, and 54 laws and 20 joint resolutions were passed, which were approved by the governor, and 3 which did not receive his approval.

Among those approved were several laws of real importance, such as the law putting into effect the new organic act; a joint resolution to provide for the holding of general elections in Porto Rico in the year 1917 and thereafter, and to provide for the nomination of candidates; an act authorizing the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the purpose of extending and completing the improvements of San Juan Harbor; an act providing a militia code for Porto Rico; an act authorizing the governor to exchange the building now used as an insane asylum and certain other lands of the insular government for other real property belonging to the United States; and a joint resolution authorizing the governor to appoint a food commission and to borrow the money necessary for its operations, not to exceed \$1,000,000. Many of the other laws and amendments to laws, while of less general importance, will be found very useful.

## • EXECUTIVE.

## PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

Formal proclamations and executive orders, including rules and regulations prepared by the insular board of health and approved by the executive council in accordance with the sanitary law, were promulgated in the form of administrative bulletins, as follows:

No. 109. August 5, 1916: Promulgating suspension of enforcement of sanitary rules and regulations concerning patent medicines.

No. 110. August 29, 1916: Promulgating amendment to sanitary rules and regulations concerning transmissible diseases.

No. 111. October 17, 1916: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations concerning vaccination.

No. 112. November 8, 1916: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations concerning transmissible diseases.

No. 113. November 16, 1916: Proclamation declaring official days of mourning at the death of Hon. Luis Muñoz Rivera.

No. 114. November 22, 1916: Promulgating amendments to sanitary rules and regulations concerning removal of corpses; cemeteries, burials, disinterments and cremations.

No. 115. November 23, 1916: Thanksgiving proclamation.

No. 116. February 21, 1917: Promulgating amendments to sanitary rules and regulations concerning transmissible diseases of animals.

No. 117. March 5, 1917: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations concerning the sale of fowls suffering from certain diseases.

No. 118. April 9, 1917: Executive order of the President of the United States placing matters pertaining to Porto Rico under the jurisdiction of the War Department.

No. 119. April 9, 1917: War proclamation of the President of the United States.

No. 120. March 10, 1917: Promulgating amendment to sanitary rules and regulations concerning transmissible diseases.

No. 121. April 25, 1917: Proclamation of the President of the United States regarding agencies in the United States of German insurance companies.

No. 122. April 30, 1917: Treason proclamation.

No. 123. May 4, 1917: Mothers' Day proclamation.

No. 124. May 10, 1917: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations concerning embalmers and disinfectors.

No. 125. May 10, 1917: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations concerning the storage and sale of foods and drugs.

No. 126. May 11, 1917: French Day proclamation.

No. 127. June 5, 1917: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations concerning the health of operatives and the conditions which should prevail in buildings or places devoted to the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, etc.

No. 128. June 28, 1917: Military registration proclamation.

No. 129. June 28, 1917: Designating officers and places for the purpose of carrying out the military registration.

#### PARDONS AND PAROLES.

During the fiscal year 1916-17, the governor received 322 petitions for clemency.

The following statement shows the number of petitions received and the action taken thereon:

##### Applications for clemency granted:

Full pardons.....	7
Conditional pardons.....	71
Paroles.....	31
Sentences commuted.....	6
Fines remitted.....	2
Civil rights restored.....	7
	<hr/>
Denied after investigation and consideration.....	124
Filed without consideration.....	132
	<hr/>
Pending.....	308
	<hr/>
	14

#### HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The sanitation service, as it has heretofore been called, was converted by the new organic act into the department of health on March 2. The director of sanitation was appointed commissioner of health and took his seat in the executive council; but in accordance with the new law part of the work of the old department of labor, charities and correction, namely, the two asylums, was assigned to the department of health. This made a considerable addition to the work to be performed by the sanitation service. During the year, in order to lay a foundation for improvement of the medical charity work performed by the municipalities, a thorough survey was made of the actual conditions existing in this department of municipal administration. These conditions were found to be very unsatisfactory in most of the municipalities, and the difficulties in the way of improvement are very great; but it is hoped that some method may be found of overcoming them.

During the year also the department had to contend with an unusually persistent and virulent epidemic of measles which originated in San Juan but appeared also in various other municipalities throughout the island and caused trouble throughout the whole of the year. This epidemic attracted fresh attention to the deplorable housing conditions in the congested district of that part of San Juan known as Puerta de Tierra and an effort was made to secure legislation that would enable the government to establish a system of government tenement houses for the improvement of this dangerous and degrading situation. The bill authorizing this reform failed of passage, but the effort will be renewed in the next legislature and it is hoped with better success. After a beginning in this direction has been made in the congested region of San Juan it is expected that better housing for laborers will be gradually developed in the other cities throughout the island.

During the year there was an alarming increase in the general mortality from 21.9 last year to 28.5 per thousand this year. The number of births was again reduced during the year by 3,331. This shows a total decrease in the number of births in the island for the year 1916-17 of 4,688 under the figures for the year 1914-15.

Full information regarding health and sanitation will be found in the report of the commissioner of health in Appendix III.

#### PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

Immediately after the passage of the Jones bill the department of labor, charities, and correction ceased to exist and all the institutions attached thereto by the laws of Porto Rico were assigned to other departments. The insane asylum and the blind asylum were given to the department of health, while the charity schools were placed under supervision of the commissioner of education.

*Insane asylum.*—As stated in previous reports, the present building of the insane asylum is entirely inadequate and unfitted for the treatment of patients. Fortunately, the Legislature of Porto Rico in its last session enacted a law, following my recommendations, which authorizes the governor to transfer the present building to the Federal Government, sets aside the sum of \$300,000 for the construction of a modern asylum, and appoints a commission to select the proper site for the new construction. No steps have yet been taken to carry out this project due to pressure of the war, but preparations are under way and it is expected that this matter will be undertaken at an early date.

The first efforts of the commissioner of health when appointed and intrusted with this new work were directed toward making more space for the admission of new patients. He was able to do this by reducing the amount of space set aside for the officers' quarters. These reforms were submitted to the consideration of the legislature and \$2,000 for changes in the building were obtained, as well as the sums necessary for the subsistence of 50 additional patients to June 30 and of 125 additional from July 1.

When the institution was transferred to the health department there were outside of the institution about 115 cases of dangerous insane whose admission had been ordered by the courts and between 300 and 350 insane whose admission had been requested by their families.

An inspection of the insane confined in the municipal jails and hospitals shows that there were 225 insane requiring treatment, and orders have been given for their admission as soon as the requirements of law have been complied with.

Proper blanks and instructions have been also prepared for the careful study of each case.

Many chronic harmless insane have been found and it is the intention of the medical officers of the institution to turn them over to their relatives or to the municipality from which they came in order to make space for other more urgent cases. This plan if carried out will greatly relieve the difficulties involved in the care of the insane and diminish the expense of maintenance.

The number of patients on June 30, 1917, was 421. During the year 164 were admitted, 30 were discharged as cured, 23 left the asylum uncured at the request of their guardians, and 46 died during the year.

During the year no epidemics have been reported. The health of the inmates has been good and the mortality was 11 per cent.

*Blind asylum.*—The number of patients in this institution on June 30, 1916, was 76. One hundred and sixty-three were admitted during the fiscal year. One hundred and five left cured, 46 left improved, and 8 died of various diseases. There were 118 operations performed during the year. The number of inmates remaining in the asylum on June 30, 1917, was 48 men and 25 women, making a total of 73.

#### INSULAR BOARD OF HEALTH.

During the year under review this board has prepared various rules and regulations which have in turn been approved by the executive council and the governor and now have the force of law.

These rules and regulations cover vaccination; transmissible diseases, the removal of corpses; cemeteries, burials, disinterments and cremations; transmissible diseases of animals; the prohibition of the sale of fowls suffering from certain transmissible diseases; the organization and regulation of the profession of embalmers and disinfectors; the storage and sale of foods and drugs; and the health of operatives and the conditions which shall prevail in the buildings and places devoted to the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, etc.

Rules and regulations governing the practice of pharmacy; the supply and sale of water; the manufacture of sausages, fritters and other cooked foods; and amendments to the regulations and rules governing dairies, milk depots, and the sale of milk, and governing the keeping of dogs, the suppression of stray animals, and prevention of rabies, have also been drafted and are now pending approval.

The regulation governing vaccination was drafted in accordance with the sanitary law which provides for the compulsory vaccination of all the inhabitants of the island, and the board has recommended the creation of an insular vaccine institute for the purpose of facilitating vaccination at all times.

In order to prevent as far as possible the introduction into the island of epidemic poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) an amendment was made to the existing sanitary rules so as to place this in the list of diseases notifiable within 24 hours; and one of the members of this board visited the United States, especially the city of New York, for the purpose of making a study of this disease, and as a result

of his investigations the board has suggested a series of prophylactic measures for the consideration and adoption by the sanitation authorities of the island.

The regulation governing the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes was amended so as to permit the establishment of departments for the stripping of tobacco within the urban zone. Inasmuch as this work is usually performed by women living in the towns and who, under the original regulation, would be obliged to give up this means of livelihood, and inasmuch as the inconveniences caused by stripping the tobacco in the manner actually practiced outside the urban zone would be offset by efficient and positive sanitary improvements in the factories, it was agreed to authorize the stripping of tobacco within the urban zone, but subject to such regulations as would prevent its being a menace to public health.

This board has also recommended that a beginning be promptly made to improve the sanitary conditions in Puerta de Tierra which has frequently been the source of epidemics and seriously threatened the health of the city of San Juan during the present year by an outbreak of scores of cases of measles.

#### INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

The investigations of the institute have continued along the same lines as in former years and the examinations made, by reason of the interest awakened in the medical profession of the island, have been larger than in previous years.

On account of the present abnormal conditions and the lack of sufficient funds the hospitalization of patients and the annual expedition to other points of the island could not be made.

More attention than ever before has been given to the study of the cause of sprue and now the bases for its specific treatment have been found. In connection with this work the services of Dr. Carl Michel, assistant surgeon, United States Public Health Service, were of great value.

Owing to the present state of war between the United States and Germany the institute regrets the loss of Dr. Bailey K. Ashford, who was detailed to duty with the Army in France. We feel also the loss of Dr. W. W. King's services, who has been assigned to sanitary work in the Virgin Islands.

A few scientific articles have been written by the members of the institute embracing their respective investigations. Some have already been published and the others will be given to the public in the near future.

#### INSULAR POLICE.

The only change of importance made in the organization was the separation of the detective force into a distinct body of 25 men, classified into three grades and called bureau of information. The entire number of the whole force, including the bureau of information and officers of all ranks, is 718. The work of the force was considerably increased by strikes among the longshoremen, agricultural and other laborers which were widely scattered throughout the island and continued in a desultory manner throughout the whole year. A good record for efficiency was made by the whole force during the year. Public order was maintained and much valuable assistance was afforded to all the various departments of the Government by

the police force as a whole, due to its excellent organization widely distributed over the entire island. This was especially true with regard to the military registration, recruiting of volunteers for the Porto Rico regiment, and other military work made necessary by the state of war.

Out of 50,233 arrests made during the year, 84 per cent of convictions were secured, with 1,324 cases still pending. The removal of the Porto Rican regiment from the island increases somewhat the responsibilities and potential importance of the police, and it is recommended that its personnel be slightly increased.

Complete statistics with reference to the work of the insular police force will be found in Exhibit C of Appendix I.

#### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Applications for examinations were received during the fiscal year from 1,156 persons, which is 270 fewer than in the preceding year. Nine hundred and fifty-four persons were examined and 453, or 47.48 per cent, passed. The commission also examined 242 persons for the United States Civil Service Commission. Of these, 206 took examinations for appointment in Porto Rico and 140, or 67.42 per cent, passed.

One hundred and seventy-three appointments were made as a result of examinations as against 98 for the previous year, this increase being due to the larger number of positions in the classified service provided for in the budget.

There has been no difficulty in securing sufficient eligibles for clerical positions, but it has been almost impossible to secure competent stenographers and typewriters. During the year only 31 applications were received for this examination; of these, 27 reported for examination and only 9 passed. In the examination for typewriters there were 90 competitors of whom only 31 passed.

Of the 5,441 positions in the government, 1,284 are in the classified service and 4,157 are in the unclassified service. Only 327 of the total number of positions in the service, both classified and unclassified, are filled by nonnatives of the island, and most of these are teachers.

Statistics concerning the work of the commission will be found in Exhibit E of Appendix I.

#### BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

During the year just ended, 41 applicants for licenses as general practitioners, 18 as minor surgeons, 21 as nurses, and 1 as optometrist were examined by this board. Of these, 29 physicians, 9 minor surgeons, 20 nurses, and 1 optometrist passed and were duly licensed upon payment of the requisite fees. A license was also issued to a doctor of the United States Army without examination upon presentation of satisfactory documents and certificates.

After a careful study of the matter by one of its members, a list of schools for optometrists the diplomas of which are acceptable to the board was prepared and approved, and in consonance with its usual practice, the board has devoted a considerable part of its time to investigations for the purpose of reporting to the proper authorities persons practicing the medical profession unlawfully.

The recommendation made last year for a clerk exclusively for the examining boards is urged again, with a view to securing prompter attention to the various matters that come up for their consideration.

## BOARD OF PHARMACY.

During the year this board examined 21 candidates for licenses to practice as druggists, of whom 12, or 57.14 per cent, passed.

A number of matters have come up for decision by the board, including requests for its basing the examinations on the textbooks used in the University of Porto Rico and making their scope more general. The board, however, did not see its way clear to grant these petitions, for the reason that its examinations for licenses are intended for graduates of any school or college and that experience has fully demonstrated the need of their being made as searching as possible.

The board has refused to accept a principal teacher's certificate as the equivalent of the legal requisite of a high-school education, has sent to the attorney general for proper action a number of cases where in its judgment there was conclusive evidence that licenses had been improperly issued, and has reported to the police for investigation some drug stores whose owners have not met all the requirements of law.

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

The University of Porto Rico has had a successful year and presents a creditable record of achievement for 1916-17. The enrollment of students reached 1,174, being 124 more than the number enrolled during the previous year. The work accomplished in all departments has been marked by increasing efficiency.

The board of trustees has established important regulations concerning courses of study, conferring of diplomas, credits from other institutions, etc., as well as the necessary rules for the examination of candidates for admission to the bar.

The special course for the preparation of rural teachers, including work in agriculture, rural hygiene, sanitation, and elementary science, which was adopted this year, has proved a success, and when further additions to the faculty become possible, the normal department should, in addition to the courses now established, provide special courses for the preparation of teachers for primary, intermediate, and upper grades of elementary schools.

The law course has been extended from three to four years, and one additional instructor has been appointed and the registrar has also conducted some classes.

The course in pharmacy has also been extended one year, from two to three years, and an additional instructor has also been provided.

The practice school building at Rio Piedras has been altered so as to provide an assembly hall, but there is still pressing need for new buildings, and there ought to be a gymnasium which could serve at the same time as a place for indoor military drill for the cadets as well as a recreation hall and social center for the university.

The campus roads have been provided with electric lights, and a fund has been obtained by voluntary subscriptions for the purpose of erecting on the campus a memorial to the late Hon. Luis Munoz Rivera, a distinguished patriot, who at the time of his death was Porto Rico's resident commissioner at Washington.

A part of the university reserve funds has been used for the purchase of liberty bonds; and two instructors have entered the officers' training camp.

The college of agriculture and mechanic arts at Mayaguez has made steady progress throughout the year, with an enrollment of 290 students, being the largest number ever enrolled during any year.

The courses have been divided into collegiate and subcollegiate; the latter extends four years beyond the common-school course and is designed to offer a thorough practical education to boys who are unable to continue in college until they receive a degree.

A new and up-to-date 10-room science building has been opened for use during the past year, and besides this a machine shop has been fitted up, completing the shop equipment in mechanic arts; and in addition to these a new chemical laboratory, and also a laboratory for soil analysis and crop experimentation have been provided, and other necessary laboratories are being installed.

Much experimental work has been carried out along the lines of crop fertility, the preparation of soils, and the effects of certain fertilizers upon various crops, with very satisfactory results. The college has also joined in the nation-wide movement for the increase of food supply by furnishing plots of land to those who would plant them.

A report of the board of trustees will be found herein annexed to the report of the commissioner of education.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

This handsome and commodious building has been open to the public a little more than a year, and the attendance has gradually increased until it has now reached 150 daily.

One of the main features of this new building is a large children's room, and especial attention has been given to the securing of appropriate books and periodicals for this important department. Two clerks are in charge of this department, whose duties are to look after the juvenile patrons and present to them the uses and benefits of the library.

A plan has been developed to put into operation a system of traveling libraries, so that some 40 municipalities may participate in the benefits of this institution, and if found to be practicable the scheme will be gradually extended until it reaches all the towns of the island.

The total accessions for the year amounted to 1,830 books, 1,567 by purchase and 263 by gift; notable among these latter is the collection of the late Manuel Maria Sama, comprising more than 200 volumes by Porto Rican authors. Of the total accessions, 720 books were in Spanish and 1,110 in English. Large orders for books were placed both in the United States and Spain, but due to transportation difficulties, caused by the war, they have not yet arrived. This explains the apparent falling off in the number of books acquired during the year, since books are not listed as accessions until actually received.

#### IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

This commission completed its work and dissolved on June 30, 1917, having formed and put in operation the permanent irrigation district. The duties imposed upon the commission by law were: (1)



To fix the boundaries of the permanent irrigation district; (2) to determine the irrigable lands that should be included therein; and (3) to value the water concessions. All of these rather difficult duties were performed, and the commission adjourned sine die on the date above mentioned.

The number of acres of land included in the district, in both the eastern and western divisions, is 33,230 acres.

In the eastern division all of the lands suitable for irrigation were actually included in the district, namely, 17,992 acres. Of this area, 16,314 acres contribute toward paying the cost of the system and 1,677 acres represent the value of the concessions acknowledged by the commission. In the western division, unfortunately, there is not water enough to enable the commission to include all the lands which might be irrigated by the canals of the system, together with the lands holding water concessions from the Jacaguas River. The commission included, therefore, 4,800 acres of lands holding concessions and 10,438 acres of other lands, making a total of 15,238 acres of land in this division that are actually irrigated by the impounded waters of the irrigation system. There are at present 7,000 acres of good lands not irrigated in this division, which lands are now nearly all planted in cane.

The boundaries of the permanent irrigation district were fixed so that it extends from the canals of the system on the north to the Caribbean Sea on the south, and from the Jacaguas on the west to the Patillas River on the east.

The commission recommended that, in view of the great success that has attended the operation of the irrigation system for the past three years, and in view of the fact that there is not sufficient water to irrigate fully all the good lands lying under the canals, every effort be made to increase the supply of water (1) by increasing the capacity of the reservoirs so as to impound and save more of the flood waters of the streams, (2) by making a study of the subterranean waters for the purpose of bringing them to the surface by means of pumps to be operated by the electric current generated at the Carite hydroelectric plant.

They also recommended that this Carite plant be enlarged so as to provide current for this purpose.

#### INSULAR GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

As shown in the report of the treasurer, published elsewhere in this volume, the outstanding feature of the work of the department of finance during the past year was the revision of the assessment of the real and personal property of the island subject to the property tax, as provided for at the legislative session of 1916. This arduous and important task was successfully accomplished during the year and, as was confidently expected, the result was a large increase in the assessed value of the property for purposes of taxation. The last general revision had taken place in the years 1909-1912, and had resulted in an aggregate assessment of about \$180,000,000. The new revision raised this total to nearly \$242,000,000. In addition to producing a permanent increase of about \$620,000 in the annual revenues of the insular government, this increase of assessments will add about \$62,000 per year to the sinking fund for the payment of

the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the island, which will make it possible to retire these bonds more rapidly than heretofore. In this connection it should be stated that the policy has been agreed upon to use a part of the accumulated sinking funds to purchase in the open market, at not more than par value, bonds which are not subject to recall and retire them. As the accumulated sinking funds already amount to more than \$2,000,000, and as there is every reason to believe that the market price of Porto Rican bonds may under present conditions fall to par or less, it is considered a wise policy to purchase and cancel the older issues, thereby reducing the total indebtedness and effecting a saving in interest.

Very important changes have taken place in the finances of the insular government since the last report. These changes affect both sides of the account as to receipts and are as follows:

The new organic act contained an amendment establishing prohibition in Porto Rico after March 2, 1918, unless this was disapproved by a majority of the voters at the general election to be held on July 16, 1917. This amendment, however, was approved by a large majority of the voters at the election mentioned and therefore the insular government will lose almost immediately all of the revenues hitherto derived from all forms of taxes upon alcoholic beverages. The loss of revenues will amount to about \$1,500,000 annually. Fortunately for Porto Rico this loss had already been made good in part by the generosity of Congress in granting to the local treasury the internal-revenue taxes on cigars manufactured in the island and shipped to the United States, and by the increase in the revenue derived from the income tax under the new law passed by Congress in September, 1916. The balance of the loss due to prohibition will undoubtedly be replaced by new forms of local taxation passed by the new legislature which is at this writing holding its first session. Owing to the general prosperity now prevailing, it will be relatively an easy matter to provide taxes to replace these revenues, and it is not anticipated that any serious financial embarrassment will result from prohibition, while on the other hand many incidental benefits are expected.

The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917-18 was passed by the legislature in April before the vote on prohibition was taken, but the appropriations were so conservative that it is believed that few, if any, alterations in the current budget will be necessary.

The revenue for the year 1917-18 from all sources, as estimated by the treasurer as available for appropriations, amounted to \$5,005,350, making due allowance for the possible effects of the approval of the prohibition amendment which would take effect unless disapproved March 2, 1918. The sum total of appropriations was, according to the digest of the auditor, \$5,471,169, but of this total some \$500,000 were no-fiscal year and contingent appropriations which are not expended unless the condition of the treasury is such as to make it prudent.

The following summary of the transactions of the insular treasury is intended to present in the most concise form possible a general view of the income and expenses, as well as the receipts and disbursements from all sources and for all purposes during the fiscal year; it also shows the total cash on hand and the amount available for expenditure at its close.

*Summary of the transactions of the insular treasury for the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Customs receipts during the year amounted to.....	\$378,000.00
Internal-revenue receipts accruing to the insular government, made up of \$34,660.27 from inheritance tax, \$635,754.38 from property tax, \$1,050,244.74 from tobacco tax, \$410,107.52 from income tax, \$93.75 from industrial and commercial licenses, \$228,820.77 from license taxes, \$1,192,909.04 from tax on spirits and liquors, and \$419,012.40 from other taxes, aggregated.....	3,971,602.87
Receipts from fees, fines, and other miscellaneous sources amounted to.....	909,815.34
Making the total actual revenue collected on account of the fiscal year 1916-17.....	5,259,418.21
There also reverted to and were paid into the treasury on account of general fund, representing repayment of loans to municipalities and school boards, repayment of unexpended funds to appropriations, sales refunds from the working capital account of the bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, and various other minor transfers, aggregating.....	1,508,650.53
Making the total insular treasury receipts on account of general funds available for expenditure under appropriations.....	6,768,068.74
Receipts on account of trust funds, representing \$1,926,614.10 in property and industrial and commercial license taxes on account of municipalities and school boards, \$526,162.84 from sales of irrigation bonds, interest on balances, etc., \$182,807.94 in bond-redemption tax, and \$1,534,294.09 from miscellaneous sources and transfers, amounted to.....	4,169,878.97
Bringing the total receipts of the treasury for the year up to..	10,937,947.71
This amount, added to the cash balance in the treasury at the close of 1915-16.....	2,901,648.13
Made the total to be accounted for.....	13,839,595.84
On account of appropriations by the legislative assembly there were expended during the fiscal year:	
For legislative expenses.....	\$63,474.62
For all services, public works, improvements, and expenses incurred by and effected through the various branches of the executive department of the insular government.....	4,049,760.32
For the support of the judiciary.....	428,076.16
For miscellaneous purposes.....	180,320.64
Or a total of.....	4,721,631.74
Further disposition of available funds in loans to municipalities and school boards, transfers and repayments to appropriations, including repayable advances to the working capital fund of the bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, and municipal and school board bonds redeemed and sold, amounting to.....	1,624,727.93
Brought the total amount expended and disposed of up to.....	6,346,359.67
Reducing the amount at the disposal of the government to.....	7,493,236.17
Disposition of trust funds, represented by payments to municipalities and school boards on account of taxes collected for them of \$1,925,413.50; expenditures from irrigation fund, \$537,024.55; other expenditures, repayments, and transfers, \$924,952.57; in all aggregating.....	3,387,390.62
Reduced the amount to the credit of the government at the end of the year in available resources to.....	4,105,845.55
Segregating from this the amount representing funds held in trust for specific purposes.....	3,524,369.38
There remains available for expenditure under legislative appropriation.....	581,476.17

## OUTSTANDING BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

The total bonded indebtedness of the insular government was increased during the year by \$1,000,000, as follows: \$200,000 of irrigation bonds for the purpose of meeting interest and principal obligations of former irrigation bonds and the maintenance and operation of the irrigation system, \$500,000 road bonds, part of the amount authorized by Act No. 71, approved April 13, 1916, and \$800,000 of refunding bonds used on account of the school board of San Juan.

During the same period \$200,000 worth of bonds were redeemed, of which \$150,000 were irrigation bonds and \$50,000 road bonds.

This brings the total outstanding bonded indebtedness on June 30, 1917, to \$9,280,000.

The limit of indebtedness under the Jones Act on the basis of present assessed valuation is somewhat in excess of \$16,000,000, so that the above amount of bonded indebtedness is still well within the limit. However, an analysis of the above bonded indebtedness will show that nearly three-fourths of the total amount is not in reality a debt against the revenues and property of the insular government, because it is amply secured by other property or revenue, which will secure its payment without any burden upon the revenues of the insular government. This will be made clear by the following analyzed statement:

The entire bonded indebtedness outstanding on June 30, 1917.....	\$9, 280, 000
Irrigation bonds secured by special tax upon the lands irrigated.....	\$5, 100, 000
Bond secured by collateral bonds of the municipalities and school boards.....	1, 255, 000
Bond secured by the San Juan Harbor dues.....	500, 000
Total.....	6, 855, 000
Balance.....	2, 425, 000

Subtracting, therefore, from the total outstanding indebtedness all those forms of bonds for which the insular government holds collateral security sufficient to insure their payment, there remains a balance of only \$2,425,000 for which the insular government is alone responsible, and funds for the payment of which must be provided out of the general revenues.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

One of the most interesting subjects both historically and practically in the organization of Porto Rico is that of the municipalities. These constitute the only political subdivisions of the island, and are, therefore, of great practical importance. All of the political activities and services carried on for the people apart from those of the insular government itself must be done through the municipalities. These were the only organs of local government found here when the Americans came, and it has been impossible up to the present to add any other units of importance or even to modify to any great extent the municipal system established by the Spaniards. As has often been said, "Institutions, especially local institutions, are not made, they grow."

In taking over the municipal organization that they found in the island, the Americans added to it a few modifications taken from the American system of municipal government at a time when that system was at its worst. The result has been that the present system of governing the municipalities are ill adapted to their needs and in a majority of the municipalities far more complicated and expensive than is required by the work they have to do.

With one exception, that of San Juan, the jurisdiction of all the municipalities includes not only the urban zone but also a large territory of rural barrios, the people of which have few interests in common with those living in the town proper. This is a situation unknown to the American system and seriously complicates the problem of local government. Many times the legislature has had under consideration the problem of a complete reform of the municipal system, but the necessities of partisan politics have hitherto made it appear inconvenient to seriously undertake this difficult task.

Meanwhile the insular government has continued its well-established policy of attempting to improve the health and living conditions of the people in the cities and towns by aiding them to secure waterworks, sewers, and other modern conveniences through a wise use of their credit. This policy has gradually developed during the past year with the result that now 36 towns have a public system of water supply, most of them of sufficient capacity to furnish pure water to all the population for public and private uses. Eight of them have installed systems of public sewers. Many other towns have projects under consideration for both waterworks and sewers which will be carried out as soon as financial arrangements can be properly made.

The general financial condition of the municipalities as a whole is favorable. While their total expenditures increased considerably over those of the previous year, the increase was in the main due to higher prices demanded for all commodities necessary to their use and to a proportional increase of municipal funds devoted to lasting public improvements. So that on the whole the showing for the year is rather favorable to the municipal administrators.

#### EDUCATION.

The total enrollment in all public schools was 152,063. Of these, 1,174 were enrolled in the University of Porto Rico, 537 in the charitable and correctional schools, and 4,166 in night schools. In addition to these, 3,594 attended private schools and a considerable number were sent to the United States to pursue their education.

Of the 150,352 pupils enrolled in the schools directly under the department of education, 85,715 were males, 64,637 females, 119,119 were white, and 31,233 colored. The total enrollment was 35.1 per cent of the total estimated population of school age, a slight decrease from the percentage of the previous year, due chiefly to a diminution of the evil of double enrollment.

These pupils were taught by 2,676 teachers, of whom 1,001 are men and 1,675 are women; 193 are from the United States and 2,483 are native Porto Ricans; 2,238 of them are white and 438 are colored. The schools were conducted in 2,760 classrooms located in 1,666 different school buildings of all sorts, from the straw-covered shacks in the remote rural barrios to modern concrete structures in the larger

municipal centers. Of these buildings, 501 are public property and 1,165 are rented. During the year 32 school buildings were completed and 49 were begun and are in course of construction. Also 55 new sites for school buildings were acquired during the year, a considerable number of them by donation on the part of public-spirited citizens.

The total expenditures for educational purposes was \$2,106,389.18, of which \$1,518,321.68 was from insular funds and \$588,067.50 was from school board funds. The total expenditures the year previous were \$1,840,016, an increase of \$266,373.

The main efforts of the department of education during the past year were directed toward increasing the efficiency of the educational army as a whole, both individually and collectively, the idea being to raise the standard of teaching, to adopt the course of instruction more nearly to the actual needs and abilities of the pupils, and by closer supervision of instruction and better grading pupils to make the schools we already have better schools and more useful to the pupils.

Efforts have also been made to bring the education department into more harmonious relations with the other departments of the Government and to secure more interest and support from the general public.

Much progress has been made in all of these directions during the year under review. Especially worthy of note is the real advance that has been made in the quality of the teaching as evidenced by the increase of the percentage of promotions of pupils to the next higher grade and also the interest that has been created in the more practical kinds of education, such as agriculture, industrial arts, native industries, etc. These forms of scholastic training were not at first understood in Porto Rico, and therefore naturally not appreciated by many of the people, as has been the case elsewhere, but they have now become firmly established. In agriculture especially, during this year of crisis, the rural schools came to the rescue and contributed their share to the success of the food-production campaign. In the year just closed instruction in agriculture was given in 1,248 rural schools; about 300 acres of land were under cultivation and 15,869 home gardens were reported by supervisors.

A full discussion of the educational work of the year will be found in the departmental report published elsewhere in this volume.

#### CHARITY SCHOOLS.

*Girls' Charity School.*—There were at the end of the fiscal year 175 inmates, which is the maximum capacity of the building now used by this institution. Thirty-two girls were admitted and 32 discharged during the period of this report.

The health of the inmates has been excellent throughout the year. Morbidity averaged 7 per cent and only one death was reported.

Every inmate was enrolled in some grade of school work. The millinery and sewing class was attended by 40 girls; the domestic science class by girls from the sixth grade upward; the embroidery and drawn work by all; physical culture by all.

Every Saturday about 60 of the older girls are trained to laundry work.

Of the inmates attending school, 154 completed their work and were promoted, making an average of 89.53 per cent of promotion.

*Boys' Charity School.*—On June 30, 1916, there were 273 boys in the school. During the period of this report 45 were admitted and 48 were discharged, leaving 270 inmates on June 30, 1917.

Of the 253 enrolled, 237 passed the course of study, making an average of promotion of 93.67 per cent. In addition four inmates attended the Central High School, three of whom were promoted to the second and one to the third year. Thirteen pupils attended trade school classes only.

The receipts from concerts by the band of the school amounted to \$790.

Thirty pupils took lessons in plumbing and of these two have passed the examination before the board of plumbing examiners. Thirty took work in masonry and cement construction. Thirty-six attended the carpentry shop and 48 took shoemaking.

All of the shoes of the institution were made by the inmates at a cost of \$1.81 per pair. Three hundred and ninety-six pairs were half soled at an average price of 21 cents per pair.

A library has been established. It contains at present 125 books which have been donated by friends.

#### AGRICULTURE AND LABOR.

Upon the abolition of the department of labor, charities and correction, there was immediately assigned to the department of agriculture and labor, the bureau of labor and also the work hitherto directed by the commissioners of agriculture including the experiment station at Rio Piedras.

The bureau of agriculture was immediately formed and the board of commissioners of agriculture discontinued, its work being carried on without interruption under the new organization. It is evident already that greater unity of action and closer cooperation of the various agencies for agricultural development can be brought about by the new organization.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The work started several years ago under the board of commissioners has been continued along the same lines with variations of emphasis as indicated by new conditions. The quarantine service has kept vigilant guard against the introduction of plant diseases and pests from without the island.

The entomological department has made various investigations of grubs and insects affecting citrus fruits, tobacco and vegetables. The plant-breeding work has now reached a point where several new varieties of sugar cane have been developed, which give promise of being superior for conditions in Porto Rico. Sixty-eight new varieties of plants of various sorts were received for testing or breeding purposes. In the sphere of pathology, the most important phase of the year's activities was the studies made of the new cane disease epidemic. This is a mysterious and destructive malady which has attacked the cane fields in the western end of the island, especially in the rich sugar lands on the north coast. It is popularly known

as the "mottling disease" from the appearance of the canes affected. It has caused great anxiety not only because of its destructive effects, but also because of its baffling nature. The pathological department, the experiment station and several private sugar mill owners have all cooperated in serious efforts to discover its origin, cause, as well as some method by which it can be controlled, but thus far little progress seems to have been made.

The insular experiment station at Rio Piedras has continued its work with vigor and enthusiasm. In order to prevent duplication of work with the Federal station at Mayaguez, this station devotes its energies especially to sugar cane and fruits, and during the past year a great deal of attention was given to the new cane disease. It has also taken a leading part through its laboratories and field experiments in all the activities above described.

There is a growing interest in Porto Rico in the cultivation of rice. Upon the invitation of the director of the Federal station, the United States Department of Agriculture sent a rice expert, Mr. Charles E. Chambless, to the island to make a survey of the conditions and possibilities of rice culture for supplying the large local market. His report was so hopeful that efforts will be steadily continued to develop this great industry.

#### LABOR.

The bureau of labor continued its work along all the usual lines, the enforcement of the labor laws, intervention in the settlement of industrial disputes, and the recommendation of labor legislation needed for the protection of laborers. During the year under review, the bureau was unusually active and useful in aiding in the settlement of strikes brought about chiefly by the increase in the cost of living. The most important of these strikes was that of the long-shoremen, which was strongly contested and lasted from September till November, 1916. In its final settlement, the laborers secured a substantial increase in their wages.

The bureau has recommended some important laws and amendments to existing laws for the improvement of labor conditions, some of which at least, it is hoped, may be enacted.

#### AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING.

The new organic act has made some far-reaching and important changes in the position, work, and influence of this department. It has been in a sense set apart from the other departments and has been given increased power to check and control all of them in the expenditure of public funds. In order still further to increase and insure his independence, the auditor is one of the four executive officials whose appointment is reserved to the President of the United States. In accordance with the provisions of the new law, examinations and audit of the accounts of the municipalities and school boards, as well as other public offices, has been undertaken by the auditor's office. There has been during the fiscal year no changes of importance in the general system of accounting or in the organization of the auditor's department.

The report of the auditor with all necessary tables and exhibits will be found in Appendix IV.



## ROADS.

The weather conditions during the year just ended have been worse from the standpoint of damage done to the public works than for many years past. Unusually heavy rains fell over the island during the first half of the fiscal year, causing great damage to the roads through landslides and the destruction of culverts and bridges. The serious hurricane which occurred in August, 1916, also injured the roads and public buildings considerably, and the expenses for maintenance were thereby increased.

During the year 15.7 kilometers of new road were built, bringing the total of completed macadamized insular government roads on the island up to 1,178.6 kilometers, of which 903.6 were built under the American administration.

The total expenditure for maintenance, repair, and construction of insular roads and bridges during the year was \$493,428.85. Of this amount there was expended on road construction \$43,847; on bridge construction \$100,523; and on road surveys \$46,925; and on the maintenance and repair of roads and bridges, \$302,132. The expenditure on road surveys was made in preparation for the new road-building program provided for in the bond issue of \$2,000,000 authorized by the legislature in 1916. Of this bond issue authorized \$500,000 have already been sold and the proceeds will be expended in the construction of the new roads during the next fiscal year.

## BUILDINGS.

One of the most important duties of this division is the maintenance and repair of the present public buildings belonging to and used by the insular government through its various departments. These buildings are from 60 to 300 years old and have an approximate value estimated at \$2,000,000, but the appropriations for their maintenance for the last few years have been so meager that it has been impossible to keep them in good condition.

In addition to the work upon the insular public buildings, the municipalities have required a large amount of assistance from the division of public buildings in the preparation of plans for the construction of many municipal buildings of all sorts, ranging in cost from \$500 to \$12,000 each. Many school buildings are in process of construction throughout the island, especially in San Juan, where a long-delayed program of providing adequate school buildings has at last been undertaken. The work in actual process of construction and completed during the past fiscal year represents a total expenditure of \$914,790. The projects in various stages of progress involve in addition an estimated expenditure of \$704,726.

## PUBLIC LANDS.

The most important single item of work done by the division of public lands during the year was the survey of Mona Island.

This island, belonging to the insular government and situated in the Mona Passage about half way between Porto Rico and Santo Domingo, had never been surveyed or thoroughly explored. The island

is uninhabited and has generally been considered practically worthless, except for some so-called phosphate caves which have been leased to a corporation for operation.

In the latter part of the year a surveying party was sent to this island who completed the work of ascertaining its area and the general character of its service in a little more than four months. They found the area to be 13,125 acres, mostly so rocky and destitute of soil and water as to be of no agricultural value. There is, however, one area of about 800 acres which seems to be fairly good land, judging from the growth of trees and grasses which cover it. This portion seems from the same evidence to have sufficient rain fall for the production of coconuts, grasses, and other minor crops. There are no harbors or safe landing places for boats of any considerable size, no streams or running water, and no animals except a few wild cattle and a large number of pigs and goats.

This island has never been put to any use except as a lighthouse station. Its resources are slight but the small area above mentioned might be used for growing sisal, or other crop requiring little rain.

The general work of surveying the public lands is progressing so slowly for lack of adequate appropriations that many years must pass before this work can be completed. More vigorous prosecution of this important task is urgently recommended and greatly needed.

#### INSULAR TELEGRAPH.

In the administration and operation of the insular telegraph and telephone service during the past year, increased attention has been given to the betterment and extension of its offices and lines; added facilities have been afforded the public for the use of these means of rapid communication, and rules and regulations have been put into effect in order to secure a greater degree of efficiency in the personnel.

At the close of the year 1916-17 there were 14 telegraph and 16 telephone lines in operation, 30 in all with a total mileage of 1,544.75, or over 200 miles more than the previous year.

The total cash receipts for the year show an increase of \$15,281.44 over 1915-16; and while the net profits show an increase of only \$2,237.72, they would have been much larger but for the heavy and unforeseen cost of repairing the damage done by the cyclone and for the construction of a joint pole line between San Juan and Martin Peña.

A night-letter service was established at the beginning of the fiscal year and 1,025 messages of this sort were sent over the wires during the year. The total number of messages transmitted was 252,920, or 45,399 more than in 1915-16.

A full account of the operations of the insular telegraph and telephone system will be found in the report of the commissioner of the interior printed elsewhere herein.

#### HARBORS AND DOCKS.

Notwithstanding the great foreign demand for vessels due to the war, the total tonnage of vessels entering the ports of Porto Rico increased 9.6 per cent over that of the previous year. All of the ports

however, except San Juan, Guanica, and Fajardo show a decrease and most of the total increase was in San Juan, where the number of vessels increased 38 per cent and the gross tonnage 34 per cent.

The collections for harbor dues at all the ports of the island aggregated \$55,906.62, nearly half of which was at San Juan. The number of vessels of all sorts entering all the ports was 1,905, of which number 720 were at San Juan. The total tonnage entering all the ports was 5,169,355, of which 1,950,935 was reported at San Juan.

The important bulkhead improvements which have been under construction in the port of San Juan for the past three or four years were in the main completed during the past year, but what is still more important, all of the controversies and litigation with the dock and railroad companies which have impeded this work in the past have been entirely settled. The legislature has authorized the issue of an additional \$100,000 of bonds by the San Juan harbor board for the completion of these improvements. In addition to this, Congress has made an appropriation for the dredging of the harbor, and all of these enlargements and improvements will doubtless be soon under way. When they shall have been completed, San Juan will be transformed into the most commodious, safe, and modern port in this part of the world. There is every reason to believe that the growing commerce will keep pace with the improvements of the harbor. At the present moment, the harbor is crowded for space to accommodate its shipping, not only in the area of deep water for ships of large size, but also at the docks and wharves for rapid loading and unloading of cargoes.

#### AUTOMOBILES.

On July 1, 1916, the new automobile law went into effect and has been successfully administered throughout the year. A classification has been made of chauffeurs, operators, and heavy-motor-vehicle drivers, and on June 30, 1917, there were in force 3,327 automobile and truck licenses, 215 motorcycle licenses, 13 nonresident automobile licenses and 18 dealers' licenses. The entire proceeds from the various forms of taxation in licenses upon automobiles was \$68,038.07. At the close of the fiscal year there were in operation in Porto Rico motor vehicles of all classes as follows: Private automobiles, 2,367; public automobiles, 803; private trucks, 89; public trucks, 68; and motorcycles, 215; in all, 3,542.

#### THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

The irrigation system was successfully operated through the year in spite of surprising extremes as to precipitation which caused unusual floods during the first half of the year and severe droughts during the last half, some accidents occurred, and some weaknesses developed in certain parts of the irrigation works but nothing of sufficient importance to mar the general success of the system as a whole. So successful are its operations, and so completely has all opposition to it disappeared from the public mind, that many petitions were addressed to the legislature to extend the system westward along the southern coast.

In response to these petitions, the legislature in its last two sessions appropriated \$40,000 for the purpose of making studies to determine the feasibility of these extensions.

These investigations were in progress at the close of the fiscal year.

### JUSTICE.

There have been many important changes in the organization and work of the department of justice during the last fiscal year, due to the passage of the new organic act for Porto Rico, and many important questions arising therefrom have been dealt with by the office of the attorney general and by the courts.

The new organic act provides for the appointment by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate of Porto Rico, of the judges, marshals and secretaries of all the courts, except the judges of the supreme court, who are appointed by the President. Prior to this act all the officers of the municipal courts and the marshals and secretaries of the district courts were elective. The terms of office of all of these elective officials expired on January 1, 1917, but they all continued to hold their positions until new appointments might be made. Very few such appointments were made during the fiscal year.

In accordance with the provisions of section 53 of the new organic act, the penal institutions and the Reform School of Porto Rico were assigned to the department of justice. No other important changes were made in the organization or work of the department of justice.

The most important question dealt with by the department of justice was the construction of the effect of the new organic act in relation to the territorial status of Porto Rico. This question arose in several cases in the insular courts and in the Federal court. The Supreme Court of Porto Rico and the United States District Court for Porto Rico both held that Porto Rico became an incorporated territory of the United States by virtue of the granting of collective United States citizenship to the citizens of Porto Rico. Two of these cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is hoped that an early decision will be had which will settle this question.

In addition to the usual work of the department of justice and the work of the penal institutions, the department was called upon to aid in the work of military registration for Porto Rico. The attorney general was appointed by the governor as a member of the military registration committee in charge of this work. The seven district fiscals acted as organizers of the work in their respective districts, many of the judges and other court officials were appointed on the local committees. All of these officials rendered enthusiastic and efficient service and greatly aided in the successful outcome of the registration, at the same time keeping the work of the courts up to date.

There have been no changes in the personnel of the supreme court during the year. This court decided 398 cases during the year, of which 138 were appeals in criminal cases. There were pending at the close of the year 121 cases, many of which were disposed of before the end of the term of the supreme court on July 31.

The district courts disposed of 1,800 criminal cases and 3,639 civil cases. There were 154 jury trials with a percentage of convictions of 65.58 per cent.

The municipal courts made an excellent record during the year. Thirty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-nine criminal cases were disposed of with only 355 criminal cases pending at the close of the fiscal year, a percentage of less than 1 per cent. The ratio of convictions to the total number of cases disposed of was 71.27 per cent.

The justice of the peace courts disposed of 9,938 petty criminal cases.

The attorney general, in addition to the work above mentioned, rendered 149 opinions during the year, and reported upon 228 applications for executive clemency.

#### PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

As has already been stated, the penal institutions and the reform school were assigned on March 2, 1917, to the department of justice under the authority given by section 53 of the organic act. In making the transfer, the clerical force of the central office of the bureau of prisons of the former department of labor, charity and corrections was for the most part taken over by the department of justice.

The control of the penal institutions by the department of justice has resulted in closer cooperation between the prosecuting branch and the penal branch of the government and has led to increased efficiency.

#### PENITENTIARY AND JAILS.

The administration of the penal institutions has been conducted upon the general lines established by the former department, although some changes have been made. All of the prisoners sentenced to serve in the penitentiary are now confined there, except when working on the roads. Formerly, many of them were confined in the district jails.

The San Juan branch of the Arecibo and San Juan jail has been constituted a separate jail to be called the San Juan jail, and the Arecibo branch will now become the Arecibo jail. This change will take effect at the beginning of the new fiscal year by virtue of legislative enactment. All women convicts will be transferred to the Arecibo jail.

Aside from the reform school, the number of prisoners entering insular penal institutions during the fiscal year was 5,075 and the number discharged 5,165. On June 30, 1917, there were 1,305 prisoners confined in the insular penal institutions other than the reform school.

These figures do not include the great number of persons sentenced to serve terms of less than 30 days, who are confined in the municipal jails at the expense of the insular government.

#### REFORM SCHOOL.

The attorney general, in connection with the work of the juvenile courts, had for some time been calling attention to the lack of quarters for boys sentenced to the reform school and this matter was

emphasized in the last annual report of the governor. As a result an appropriation of \$30,000 was obtained at the last meeting of the legislative assembly for increasing the capacity of the reform school from 100 to 200 inmates. By the end of the fiscal year arrangements had been made for 50 of the additional boys. This will permit of sending all the boys from the ward for minors in the San Juan jail to the reform school, where they will be much better taken care of and properly trained.

The average daily number of inmates in the reform school during the fiscal year was 100. Fifty-three boys entered the institution during the year and an equal number was discharged.

#### FRANCHISES.

Twenty-nine franchises enacted by the executive council and approved by the governor during the fiscal year 1916-17 are enumerated in Exhibit D of Appendix I herewith.

Seven of the ordinances passed were for the granting of authority to take water from the various streams of the island for the generation of electrical energy, six for the taking of water for irrigation purposes, and three for the taking of water for industrial purposes.

#### PERSONNEL.

The following changes in official positions filled by presidential appointment took place under the act of Congress of April 12, 1900:

*Appointments.*—José C. Barbosa, member of the executive council, July 16, 1916; Martin Travieso, jr., member of the executive council, March 22, 1917.

*Separations.*—Martin Travieso, jr., secretary of Porto Rico, office abolished by act of Congress March 2, 1917.

The following changes in official positions filled by the governor took place under the act of Congress of March 2, 1917, Charles F. Hill, treasurer of Porto Rico, March 3, 1917; Manuel Camuñas, commissioner of agriculture and labor, March 3, 1917; William F. Lippitt, commissioner of health, March 3, 1917; Manuel V. Domenech, commissioner of the interior, March 3, 1917; Ramón Siaca Pacheco, executive secretary of Porto Rico, March 3, 1917.

In accordance with the existing laws, the governor during the fiscal year made the following executive appointments:

Judges of district courts, 4; fiscals of district courts, 1; judges of municipal courts, 8; secretary of municipal courts, 1; marshals of municipal courts, 3; justices of the peace, 6; district chiefs of police, 31; registrars of property, 7.

The following appointments were also made by the governor to fill vacancies in elective offices, as provided by law:

Judges of municipal courts, 2; secretaries of municipal courts, 4; marshals of municipal courts, 2; municipal mayors, 10; municipal councilmen, 107.

A number of appointments were also made upon various boards and commissions, as provided by the laws under which they were organized, and the gentlemen who have accepted such appointments are entitled to an acknowledgment of the personal appreciation of the undersigned and an expression of the gratitude of the people of

Porto Rico for the generous gift of their time and service to the public in attending to the duties imposed upon them thereby.

Exhibit B to Appendix I of this report gives in detail a list of the appointments made by the governor during the past year.

### WORKMEN'S RELIEF COMMISSION.

The Legislature of Porto Rico on April 13, 1916, approved an act creating the workmen's relief commission for the purpose of providing for the relief of such workmen as may be injured or of the dependent families of those who may lose their lives while engaged in different trades and occupations. The commission as first organized was composed of Messrs. H. L. Kern, attorney general; Charles F. Hill, acting treasurer; Manuel Camuñas, director of labor, charities, and correction; and two other members appointed by the governor, Mr. J. A. Canals and Mr. A. Martinez Alvarez. In 1917 the law was amended and by virtue of the amendment introduced, the attorney general ceased to be a member thereof and was substituted by Dr. W. E. Lippitt, director of sanitation.

The organization of this new commission involved considerable amount of work. Rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the act had to be drafted. Also as the law was optional and without precedents in the island, detailed advertisements had to be published to make its terms known.

In organizing the work some unavoidable expenditures had to be incurred in office equipment, supplies, etc.

The administrative expenses of the commission from the period of its organization, May 11, 1916, to June 30, 1917, have amounted to \$6,203.51. This expense has been kept low because of the valuable assistance given to it by the treasury department, the department of agriculture and labor and the attorney general's office.

During the year covered by this report, 492 accidents, involving a sum of approximately \$36,514.29 have been submitted to the commission. Of these cases, 394 have already been settled definitely and awards made to the amount of \$5,495.94.

There are now 98 cases pending final action before the commission. In 8 of these cases, although still unsettled, partial awards amounting to \$728.69 have been paid. Of the remaining 90 cases, 74 are not serious, but in the other 16 there are 6 cases of death and 10 of partial permanent incapacity. In 468 cases the payments made already and the claims to be paid amount to \$7,865.29; and the awards paid and payable in the remaining 24 cases amount to \$28,649, distributed as follows: For 8 death cases \$19,536, for 2 cases which resulted in total permanent incapacity \$4,454, and for 14 cases which resulted in partial permanent disability \$4,659.

Therefore, the sum already paid and payable to injured workmen amounts to \$36,514.29, which together with \$6,203.51, expended in the office administration, makes a total liability of approximately \$42,717.80. The total premiums collected and collectible from employers who are insured under the system afforded by the workman's compensation act amount to \$37,213.58, there resulting a balance against the workman's relief trust fund of approximately \$5,504.22, which will have to be met from the \$25,000 advanced by the insular government for the work of the commission. There are, however,

two deaths cases in which the heirs claiming compensation do not appear to be legal heirs, although they depended solely upon the earnings of the deceased, and if this should prove to be true, the liabilities will be reduced about \$5,500, and then the premiums collected and collectible might be sufficient to pay the total obligations against the workman's relief trust fund.

During the period covered by this report 34 cases were denied. In 12 cases the workmen were guilty of gross negligence; in 17 cases there was not sufficient evidence presented; 1 case was denied because it was not filed with the commission within the time fixed by law; and 4 cases were not considered to be accidents within the scope of the law.

It is the intention of the commission to make the law better known and to obtain contributions from 15 or 20 additional employers so as to bring the total premiums for the fiscal year 1917-18 up to about \$50,000.

Considering the optional nature of the law, the report and the statistics given in it show that the whole scheme has worked in as satisfactory a manner as could be expected, but it is the opinion of the commission that complete justice can not be afforded to all workmen entitled to its benefits until the law has been made compulsory.

#### FOOD COMMISSION.

This commission, the origin of which has been already explained in another part of this report, began its work on May 5, 1917. Its activities, however, have been so important, in view of the critical conditions brought about by a state of war, that its own report covering its operations up to date is published as an appendix in this volume. By a free and yet discreet exercise of the wide powers conferred upon it by law, it has completely checked speculation in food products and kept prices down to the lowest level possible, considering the extraordinary conditions prevailing throughout the world.

In addition to this, it has cooperated with all other public and private agencies in a campaign for the local production of food stuffs. This campaign has been so successful that there has been grown in Porto Rico during the past season more vegetables and other minor fruits which enter into the food of the people than in any recent year.

#### CONCLUSION.

The year covered by this report has been one of great progress for Porto Rico in many directions.

It is with pleasure and appreciation that I can state that both of the recommendations made in the last report have been generously approved by Congress.

I would now respectfully urge one other recommendation upon their attention, and that is that the rural credit law now confined in its operation to the continent be extended to Porto Rico. There is urgent need in this island for some form of rural credit, especially among the small landowners, of whom there are many in the mountainous regions of the interior devoted to coffee. The present wave of prosperity has not reached these poor farmers, for their crops have



been distressingly small for two years and the price of their coffee lower than usual, because of difficulties of transportation and the restriction of their markets due to the great war. The insular government has striven to help them and has even authorized the establishment of a government bank to lend them money upon the security of their small farms, but the finances of the government at the present moment do not seem to be sufficiently assured to make this prudent. The benefits of the rural credit law would be a timely aid to these people who are the poorest and most helpless in the whole island, and this help, taken together with other measures contemplated by the local department of agriculture and labor, would go far toward reviving this struggling industry which is of vital importance to the island. The fruit farmers also, who have had three unprosperous years, would derive great benefit from the operations of this system of rural credits. For the benefit of this latter class of farmers I would also recommend the establishment of a substation for the development of tropical fruits under the direction of the Federal experiment station. Porto Rico is a genuinely tropical country, never having been visited by frost, and a substation of this sort could do much pioneer work for the fruits that are really tropical in their nature and for which large markets are very convenient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR YAGER,  
*Governor of Porto Rico.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR,  
*Washington, D. C.*



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## APPENDIXES.

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## APPENDIX I.

### EXHIBITS TO THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR.

#### EXHIBIT A.

##### LEGISLATION.

LIST OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF PORTO RICO, THIRD SESSION, FEBRUARY 12 TO APRIL 12, 1917, AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

An act making an appropriation for the repair and enlargement of the building occupied as headquarters by the insular police. Approved April 4, 1917.

An act making additional appropriations for the support of the Government of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1916-17, and for other purposes. Approved April 4, 1917.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend Chapter II, Title IX, of the Political Code and to repeal certain sections of the Penal Code, and for other purposes,'" approved March 9, 1911. Approved April 7, 1917.

An act to provide for the granting of rural certificates to certain persons. Approved April 11, 1917.

An act to provide for the creation of an account of "outstanding collections in arrears" and authorizing the cancellation of such outstanding collections in arrears upon approval by the legislature. Approved April 11, 1917.

An act to regulate the administration of the reform school, to enlarge its facilities, and for other purposes. Approved April 11, 1917.

An act to authorize school boards to provide scholarships in the normal department of the University of Porto Rico for certain persons who desire to prepare for teaching in rural schools. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act authorizing the municipality of Arecibo to expend 25 per cent of the surplus remaining from the fiscal year 1915-16. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the relief of such workmen as may be injured, or of the dependent families of those who may lose their lives, while engaged in trades or occupations, and for other purposes," approved April 13, 1916. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act making appropriation to continue the repairs of the bulkhead and sea wall and of the marginal street adjoining them in the San Juan Harbor. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to provide for the sale of internal-revenue stamps in places where no office of collector of internal revenue is established, and for compensation of postmasters or others acting as stamp agents. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act making appropriation to supply deficiency in appropriation for legislative printing of the executive council for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to regulate the weight of the loaves of bread sold or offered for sale in Porto Rico, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act regulating the load or weight that laborers may carry, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act authorizing the sale of a road roller to the municipality of Mayaguez. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to provide for the construction of elementary school buildings in the towns of Jayuya, Guaynabo, and Morovis. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to determine certain duties of employers in case of strikes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to authorize the commissioner of the interior to lease and to exchange or sell public lands in certain specified cases, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to authorize municipalities to provide scholarships for certain persons in the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez, P. R. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act providing for the extension of the telegraph or telephone line to Guaynabo, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act authorizing the treasurer of Porto Rico or any other officer empowered by law to accept bonds or other specified securities of Porto Rico as a deposit for any purpose, likewise to accept bonds of municipal corporations and school boards of Porto Rico issued according to law. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act authorizing the municipality of Fajardo to dispose of part of certain surplus funds. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to authorize the issuance of bonds of the people of Porto Rico to the amount of \$100,000, to provide funds for and to authorize the continuation of improvements in San Juan Harbor, for obtaining rights of way and permits for that purpose, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to amend section 83 (as amended) of "An act to establish a system of local government, and for other purposes," approved March 8, 1906. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to repeal certain obsolete sections of the Codified School Law of Porto Rico, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act providing for the conveyance to the municipality of Ponce of title to two parcels of land, situate in barrio Playa, municipality of Ponce, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act providing a Military Code for Porto Rico, for the organization of the National Guard and of the Unorganized Militia of Porto Rico, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act authorizing Bernardo Merle to sue The People of Porto Rico, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act authorizing the municipalities of Porto Rico to regulate the resale of seats in theaters or other public amusements, and to levy and collect an annual license tax on speculators. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to dissolve certain domestic corporations and associations. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act appropriating the sum of \$12,000 to continue the study of the irrigation of the municipalities of Lajas and Isabela, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to provide for additional quarters annexed to the present building where the offices and laboratory of the insular experiment station at Rio Piedras are installed. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to amend section 41 of "An act to establish a system of local government, and for other purposes," approved March 8, 1906. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to promote the cultivation of new crops; to provide for forest reserves, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to amend sections 7 and 15 of Act No. 135, approved August 18, 1913, entitled "An act to establish standard systems of weights and measures, to regulate the purchase and sale of commodities and the ascertainment of weights and measures in industrial and commercial transactions, and to prevent fraud therein, and for other purposes." Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to amend section 327 of the Code of Civil Procedure as amended by an act of March 12, 1908, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to convey to the municipality of Fajardo a parcel of land to be segregated from lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to provide for carrying out certain provisions of an agreement entered into between the San Juan Harbor board, the Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico, and the American Railroad Company, in adjustment of terminal facilities in connection with water-front improvements in San Juan, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the department of health for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to create the municipality of Villalba. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act authorizing the payment of additional compensation to certain employees of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation for work done outside of regular office hours and during holidays. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act authorizing the municipality of Ceiba to expend 25 per cent of the surplus remaining from 1915-16 in such works and public services as it may deem necessary, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to provide for the admission to practice the profession of law of persons filling certain requirements, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to expend in works of public utility the 25 per cent cash surplus remaining on June 30, 1916, to the municipality of Comerio. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act providing for the construction of a section of road included in Act No. 71, approved April 13, 1916, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act authorizing the governor to exchange the building occupied by the insular asylum for the insane and certain lands in the Morrillos de Cabo Rojo for other real property belonging to the United States; appropriating funds for the construction of a new asylum for the insane; creating a commission to select the site of such asylum, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act making appropriation for the stabling, shoeing, and keep of insular police horses during the fiscal year 1914-15. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for temporary employees of the executive council and of the house of delegates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to provide for the construction of five bridges over the rivers Bucana, Inabon, Jacaguas, Decalabrado, and Coamo, on the Ponce-Guayama Road; to make appropriations therefor, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to amend Act No. 42, entitled "An act prohibiting the operation of bancas alemanas, pools, or the system known as *pari mutuel*, and bookmaking, without the hippodromes of the island, and for other purposes," approved April 13, 1916. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act to appropriate the necessary funds for the reconstruction of the building belonging to The People of Porto Rico used for customhouse purposes at Fajardo. Approved April 12, 1917.

An act making appropriations for the necessary expenses of carrying on the government of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

#### JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Joint resolution authorizing and directing the commissioner of health to take immediately such action as may be necessary to arrest the epidemic of measles at present existing in Porto Rico, and for other purposes. Approved March 26, 1917.

Joint resolution to put in operation the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1917, to provide appropriations to that end, to provide for the vesting (of) powers in various branches of the government, and for other purposes. Approved March 30, 1917.

Joint resolution authorizing the municipality of Juncos to utilize savings remaining in the supplementary budget for the fiscal year 1916-17, caused by the annulment of an illegal appropriation for "Contingent expenses" in said budget, to increase certain other appropriations of the regular budget for said fiscal year. Approved April 2, 1917.

Joint resolution appropriating the sum of \$20,000 for the prevention and suppression of epidemics of dangerous communicable diseases in Porto Rico. Approved April 12, 1917.

Joint resolution to provide for the holding of general elections in Porto Rico in the year 1917, and thereafter, to provide for the nomination of candidates, and for the qualification of voters for said election, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

Joint resolution providing for the acquisition of a painting of Gov. Yager for the portrait gallery of the executive mansion. Approved April 12, 1917.

Joint resolution authorizing the municipality of Caguas to expend for various purposes 75 per cent of the cash surplus remaining in current appropriations at the close of the fiscal year 1915-16, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

Joint resolution to cancel a mortgage constituted by Elias Campo in favor of the State. Approved April 12, 1917.

Joint resolution to dissolve a domestic corporation known as "Compañia Tipográfica de Ponce," and the association not for pecuniary profit called the "League of Freethinkers of Porto Rico." Approved April 12, 1917.

Joint resolution authorizing the Governor of Porto Rico to borrow \$1,000,000 for the purpose of providing for the sustenance of the inhabitants of Porto Rico during the period of the war; creating a food commission to carry out the provisions of this act, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

Joint resolution authorizing the municipality of Cayey to expend for certain purposes \$800 out of the 25 per cent surplus remaining on liquidating the budget for 1915-16, which surplus amounts to \$1,298.44, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

Joint resolution appropriating the sum of \$1,000 for the purpose of repairing the school buildings of the municipality of Naranjito. Approved April 12, 1917.

Joint resolution authorizing Nereo Pirazzi y Maffiola to sue The People of Porto Rico. Approved April 12, 1917.

Joint resolution authorizing the municipality of Barceloneta to dispose for certain purposes of the sum of \$500, which is part of the 25 per cent surplus remaining on liquidating its budget for 1915-16, and for other purposes. Approved April 12, 1917.

Joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to establish national Army and Navy recruiting offices in Porto Rico. Approved April 12, 1917.

Joint resolution appropriating the sum of \$2,000 for the maintenance of indispensable machinery for the aqueducts of Isabela and Quebradillas. Approved April 12, 1917.

Joint resolution providing for the construction of a municipal hospital in Cabo Rojo. Approved April 12, 1917.

Joint resolution authorizing the municipality of Guayama to frame its regular budget for the fiscal year 1917-18 for \$5,000 more than authorized by section 83 of the municipal law in force. Approved April 12, 1917.

Joint resolution authorizing the municipality of Juncos to expend in repairing the streets the sum of \$1,515.62, surplus remaining on June 30, 1916, in the appropriation for roads. Approved April 12, 1917.

Joint resolution appropriating funds for the purpose of contributing toward the construction of an aqueduct in the city of Juana Díaz, in compensation for the one belonging to the municipality alleged to have been impaired by the work of irrigating the southern coast. Approved April 12, 1917.

## EXHIBIT B.

### LIST OF APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1916-17.

#### JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

##### District courts:

Andrés B. Crocas, judge, Aguadilla, July 13, 1916.

Félix Córdova Dávila, judge. San Juan, section 1, August 24, 1916.

Jesús M. Rossey, judge. San Juan, section 2, August 24, 1916.

José E. Benedicto, judge, San Juan, section 1, April 24, 1917.

Luis Campillo, fiscal, San Juan, January 31, 1917.

##### Municipal courts:

###### Judges—

Aguadilla, June 1, 1917.

Bayamón, May 9, 1917.

Carolina, February 7, 1917.

Coamo, June 27, 1917.

Manatí, January 4, 1917.

Ponce, May 9, 1917.

Salinas, May 9, 1917.

San Juan, June 27, 1917.

Utua, May 9, 1917.

Municipal judge at large, June 27, 1917.

##### Municipal courts—Continued.

###### Secretaries—

Bayamón, October 25, 1916.

Cabo Rojo, June 6, 1917.

Ciales, November 29, 1916.

Juana Díaz, September 29, 1916.

San Germán, November 29, 1916.

###### Marshals—

Humacao, October 30, 1916.

Juana Díaz, November 15, 1916.

Mayaguez, March 21, 1917.

Ponce, June, 1917.

Yauco, March 15, 1917.

###### Justices of the peace:

Bayamón, June 6, 1917.

Caguas, August 9, 1916.

Ceiba, December 13, 1916.

Las Marias, July 9, 1916.

Luquillo, January 5, 1917.

Santa Isabel, January 31, 1917.

#### MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS—ALCALDES.

Camuy, July 10, 1916.

Culebra, February 21, 1917.

Dorado, September 27, 1916.

Gurabo, August 9, 1916.

Humacao, July 10, 1916.

Maunabo, July 31, 1916.

Naguabo, August 16, 1916.

Patillas, November 8, 1916.

Ponce, October 31, 1916.

Sabana Grande, January 5, 1917.



## APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Adjuntas, 1.	Guanica, 4.	Ponce, 6.
Aguada, 1.	Guayama, 1.	Quebradillas, 2.
Aguas Buenas, 1.	Guaynabo, 2.	Rio Grande, 2.
Anasco, 1.	Gurabo, 2.	Rio Piedras, 2.
Arecibo, 3.	Hatillo, 2.	Sabana Grande, 1.
Barceloneta, 1.	Isabela, 1.	San German, 1.
Barranquitas, 1.	Jayuya, 1.	San Juan, 2.
Barros, 1.	Juana Diaz, 1.	San Sebastian, 1.
Bayamon, 2.	Juncos, 2.	Santa Isabel, 1.
Cabo Rojo, 1.	Lajas, 1.	Toa Alta, 2.
Caguas, 1.	Lares, 1.	Trujillo Alto, 1.
Camuy, 4.	Las Marias, 1.	Utua, 1.
Cayey, 2.	Las Piedras, 2.	Vega Alta, 3.
Ceiba, 2.	Luquillo, 1.	Vega Baja, 2.
Ciales, 5.	Manati, 2.	Vieques, 3.
Cidra, 2.	Maricao, 2.	Villalba, 3.
Coamo, 1.	Maunabo, 1.	Yabucoa, 2.
Comerio, 3.	Moca, 1.	Yauco, 1.
Dorado, 3.	Naguabo, 4.	
Fajardo, 2.	Patillas, 1.	

## MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

## Municipal appointments:

Municipal physician, Culebra, November 8, 1916.

Secretary to mayor and justice of the peace, Culebra, April 14, 1917.

## District chiefs of police:

Second class, 1.

Third class, 2.

Fourth class, 5.

Fifth class, 3.

Sixth class, 5.

Seventh class, 6.

Eighth class, 9.

Adjutant, insular police: José Júdece, June 7, 1917.

## Board of dental examiners:

José M. Bird, October 11, 1916.

Angel S. Sifre, June 20, 1917.

## Board of management, Ponce Pier:

Aurelio Martin, January 31, 1917.

## Board of medical examiners: Gerónimo

Carreras, June 1, 1917.

## Board of review and equalization:

Pablo Vilella Pol, May 3, 1917.

Carlos Toro, May 3, 1917.

## Board of pharmacy: Ramón L. Daubón,

October 18, 1916.

## Board of trustees, insular library: F. del

Valle Atilas, June 1, 1917.

## Economy commission:

Pedro Perea Fajardo, August 31, 1916,  
Genaro Cautiño Insúa, August 31,  
1916.

José R. Robert Cloek, August 31,  
1916.

## Food commission:

Hon. Antonio R. Barceló, May 4,  
1917.

## Food commission—Continued.

Hon Luis Sánchez Morales, May 4,  
1917.

Mr. Albert E. Lee, May 4, 1917.

Mr. John M. Turner, May 4, 1917.

Mr. Nathaniel A. Walcott, May 4,  
1917.

## Heads of departments:

Charles F. Hill, treasurer of Porto  
Rico, March 3, 1917.

Manuel Camuñas, commissioner of  
agriculture and labor, March 3,  
1917.

Manuel V. Domenech, commissioner  
of the interior, March 3, 1917.

William F. Lippitt, commissioner of  
health, March 3, 1917.

## Executive secretary: Ramón Siaca Pa-

checo, March 3, 1917.

## Insular police commission: John M.

Turner, September 13, 1916.

## Registrars of property:

Rafael Tirado Verrier, Mayaguez,  
November 15, 1916.

Augusto Malaret, Guayama, Novem-  
ber 15, 1916.

Emigdio S. Ginorio, Caguas, Novem-  
ber 15, 1916.

Raúl Benedicto, Arecibo, December  
7, 1916.

Francisco G. Descartes, Humacao,  
May 3, 1917.

Joaquín Martínez Cintrón, Aguadilla,  
May 3, 1917.

Francisco Socorro, Caguas, May 3,  
1917.

San Juan harbor board: J. Ruiz Soler,  
April 13, 1917.

## EXHIBIT C.

TABLE No. 1.—*Personnel of the insular police force of Porto Rico at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, showing the number of horses and bicycles in each district.*

Districts.	District chiefs.	Ser-geants.	Corpor-als.	Guards-men.	Deteo-tives.	Total.	Horses.	Bicy-cles.
Albonito.....		1		1		2	1	
Aguada.....	1			2		3	1	1
Adjuntas.....	1			2		3		
Aguadilla.....	1		1	10	1	13	1	1
Agua Buenas.....			1	2		3		
Añasco.....	1		1	6		8	2	1
Arecibo.....	1	1	2	17		21	2	2
Arroyo.....	1			8		9	1	2
Bayamon.....	2		1	27		30	4	3
Barros.....	1			3		4	1	
Barranquitas.....		1		2		3		
Barceloneta.....	1			4		5	2	2
Cabo Rojo.....	1			4		5	1	1
Caguas.....	1		2	11		14	1	2
Carolina.....	1			5		6	1	1
Cayey.....	1			7		9	3	2
Celba.....			1	3		4		1
Ciales.....	1			2		3		
Coamo.....	1			3		4	1	1
Comerio.....	1			4		5	2	
Camuy.....	1			3		4		
Cidra.....			1	2		3		
Corozal.....	1			2		3	1	
Dorado.....			1	3		4	3	1
Fajardo.....	1	1		12		14	2	2
Guayama.....	1	1		15		17	4	1
Guayanilla.....	1			3		4	2	
Gurabo.....	1			4		5	1	
Guanica.....	1		1	8	1	11		1
Guaynabo.....				3		3		1
Humacao.....	1		1	8		10	4	2
Hormigueros.....	1			2		3		
Hatillo.....	1			3		4	1	
Isabela.....	1			3		4	1	1
Juana Diaz.....		1	1	11		14	4	2
Juncos.....	1			5		6	1	1
Jayuya.....	1			2		3		
Lajas.....	1			2		3		
Lares.....	1			3		4	1	1
Las Piedras.....			1	3		4		
Las Marias.....	1			2		3		
Loíza.....	1			4		5	1	1
Luxquillo.....	1			2		3		
Manatí.....	1		1	11		13	2	
Mayaguez.....	1	1	2	29	1	34	5	7
Morovis.....		1		2		3		
Maricao.....	1			2		3	1	
Mamabo.....		1		3		4		1
Moca.....	1			2		3		
Naguabo.....				6		7	3	
Naranjito.....	1			2		3		1
Patillas.....				5		6	3	1
Ponce.....		1	2	30	5	39	2	5
Peñuelas.....	1			3		4	2	1
Quebradillas.....	1			2		3		1
Rio Grande.....	1			4		5		1
Rio Piedras.....	1		1	8		10	1	2
Rincon.....	1			2		3		
San Juan.....	4	2	9	173	15	203	5	2
San Sebastian.....	1			3		4		
Sabana Grande.....	1			2		3	1	
San German.....		1		5		6	1	1
Santa Isabel.....	1			5		6	1	2
San Lorenzo.....	1			3		4	1	
Salinas.....	1		1	6		8	1	2
Toa Alta.....	1			2		3		
Toa Baja.....	1			3		4	1	1
Trujillo Alto.....		1		1		2		
Utua.....	1			7		8		
Vega Alta.....	1			3		4	1	
Vega Baja.....	1			5		6	2	1
Vieques.....	1		1	8		10	2	
Yabucoa.....	1			7		8	2	
Yauco.....	1		1	5		7	2	2
Total.....	65	14	34	577	23	713	89	67

NOTE.—Chief of insular police, the adjutant, one inspector, and acting chief of detective bureau at police headquarters. At San Juan there is also a chief of detectives.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Statistics showing number of felonies committed by both sexes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.*

Crimes.	Acquitted.		Sentenced.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Murders.....		1	17	2	17	3
Homicides.....	9		9	1	18	1
Attempt to murder.....	3		31	1	34	1
Robbery.....			5		5	
Rape.....	3		10		13	
Seduction.....	3		22		25	
Bigamy.....		1	3		3	1
Incest.....			2		2	
Crime against nature.....			2		2	
Arson.....	1		5	1	6	1
Burglary.....	23		210	1	233	1
Forgery.....			3		3	
Counterfeiting of coins.....	1		2		3	
Grand larceny.....	3		15		18	
Extortion.....			9		9	
Fraudulent destruction of insured property.....	2				2	
Prostitution.....	1	3	8	12	9	15
Against health and security.....	12	5	65	8	77	13
Mayhem.....	2		10		12	
Perjury.....			3		3	
Violating sepulchres.....	1				1	
Conspiracy.....	2		1		3	
Falsification.....	1		8		9	
Total.....	67	10	440	26	507	36

Cases tried, males.....	507
Cases tried, females.....	36
Cases pending.....	120
Grand total.....	663

TABLE NO. 3.—*Statement showing the number of arrests made, convictions, and acquittals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, for the following offenses and crimes.*

Crimes.	Acquitted.		Sentenced.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Abuse of confidence.....	24		187	6	211	6
Adultery.....	1	2	8	7	9	9
Animals, cruelty to.....	237		1,385		1,622	
Arson.....	1		5	1	6	
Assault and battery.....	258	14	438	93	694	107
Automobile laws, infraction of.....	653	2	1,350		2,003	2
Bird law, infraction.....	8		6		14	
Burglary.....	23		210	1	233	1
Cattle stealing.....	1		2		3	
Coins, counterfeit of.....	2		1		3	
Conspiracy.....			3	2	5	2
Court, contempt of.....			22		22	
Documents, falsification of.....			3		3	
Excise tax, infraction.....	1		10		11	
Executive power, crime committed by or against the.....		1	1		1	1
Exposures, indecent.....	4	2	64	19	68	21
Extortion.....			9		9	
False pretense.....	24		106	2	220	2
Falsification.....	1		8		9	
Gambling.....	1,090	15	9,290	50	10,380	65
Health and safety, crime against the.....	12	5	65	8	77	13
Homicides.....	9		9	1	18	1
Incest.....			2		2	
Injury, malicious.....	33	1	117	4	150	5
Insanity, dangerous.....	2		31	5	33	5
Internal-revenue laws, infraction.....	4		63	2	67	2
Justice, crime against public.....	17		60	4	77	4
Larceny, grand.....	3		15		18	
Larceny, petit.....	226	12	1,712	58	1,938	70
Larceny (sec. 444 A, Penal Code).....	5		34		39	
Labor law, violation of.....	3	1	9	7	12	8

TABLE NO. 3.—*Statement showing the number of arrests made, convictions, and acquittals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, for the following offenses and crimes—Con.*

Crimes.	Acquitted.		Sentenced.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Libel.....	1		3		4	
Lottery tickets, sale of.....	4	1	14	3	18	4
Medicine, illegal practice of.....	4		10	1	14	1
Minors, neglect of.....		1	9	2	9	3
Minors, working of.....	5		17		22	
Minors, corruption of.....	3	1	15	1	18	2
Murder, attempt of.....	3		31	1	34	1
Murder.....		1	17	2	17	3
Mayhem.....	2		10		12	
Nature, crime against.....			2		2	
Ordinance, infraction of municipal.....	734	73	6,162	573	6,896	946
Peace, disturbance of the.....	2,671	346	5,411	1,240	8,082	1,586
Peace, security to keep the.....			1		1	
Persons requisitioned for and found.....					50	2
Pharmacy law, infraction of.....	1		4		5	
Perjury.....			3		3	
Prisoners recaptured, escaped.....					88	4
Property, fraudulent destruction of insured.....	2				2	
Prostitution.....	1	3	8	12	9	15
Rape.....	3		10		13	
Road laws, violation of.....	53	2	1,342	16	1,395	18
Sanitary laws, violation of.....	249	48	3,779	356	4,028	404
Seduction.....	3		23		26	
Seputures, violating.....	1				1	
School law.....			4		4	
Slander.....	3	2	7		10	2
Section 553, Penal Code.....	71	1	264	7	335	8
Robbery.....			5		5	
Warrants of arrest.....					2,944	103
Weapons, carrying deadly.....	134	3	2,051	19	2,185	22
Weights and measures, violation of law of.....	49		664	4	713	4
Other crimes.....	163	2	344	39	507	41
Challenge to fight (duellists).....	2				2	
Bigamy.....		1	3		3	1
Total.....	6,805	540	35,527	2,846	45,414	3,495

## RECAPITULATION.

Men arrested.....	45,414
Women arrested.....	3,495
Cases pending.....	1,324
Grand total.....	50,233

During the year there were 140 suicides and 97 attempts to suicide.

TABLE NO. 4.—*Statement showing the number of fires which have taken place in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1916-17, number of deaths caused thereby, number of and description of property destroyed or damaged, insurance carried, and the approximate amount of loss.*

District.	Death.	Property.	Insurance.	Approximate loss.
Anasco.....		1 house.....		\$6,000.00
Arroyo.....		1 hut.....		20.00
Arecibo.....		do.....		(1)
Do.....		1 house and 1 store.....		200.00
Do.....		2 houses.....		(1)
Do.....		1 hut.....		40.00
Agua Buenas.....		1 hut and 1 tobacco shed.....		640.00
Aguadilla.....		1 house.....		500.00
Do.....	2	1 hut.....		50.00
Do.....		1 lighter, 500 boxes petroleum.....	(1)	1,000.00
Barceloneta.....	1	1 house.....		
Do.....		1 hut.....		30.00
Do.....		1 store, 3 houses, and 2 huts.....		2,150.00
Barros.....		1 hut.....		
Do.....		1 house.....		

<sup>1</sup> Not given.

TABLE NO. 4.—Statement showing the number of fires which have taken place in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1916-17, number of deaths caused thereby, number of and description of property destroyed or damaged, insurance carried, and the approximate amount of loss—Continued.

District.	Death.	Property.	Insurance.	Approximate loss.
Bayamon.....	1	11 houses.....	(1)	(1)
Do.....		1 hut.....		\$50.00
Barranquitas.....		1 house and 1 cine.....		500.00
Caguas.....		1 hut.....		30.00
Do.....		do.....		80.00
Do.....	2	do.....		50.00
Cajon.....		3 huts.....		
Do.....		1 house.....		200.00
Do.....		1 hut.....		60.00
Ciales.....		1 warehouse, 1,500 hundredweight coffee, and machinery.....		40,000.00
Coamo.....		1 house.....		1,200.00
Do.....		1 hut.....		7.00
Do.....		1 hut and store.....		200.00
Cabo Rojo.....		3 houses.....		4,000.00
Camuy.....		1 house.....		150.00
Do.....		1 hut.....		20.00
Do.....		do.....		15.00
Cayey.....		1 cottage.....		(1)
Do.....		1 hut.....		(1)
Do.....		do.....		100.00
Fajardo.....		1 warehouse.....	\$24,000.00	48,000.00
Do.....		1 house and shop.....		2,300.00
Do.....		1 house and store.....		1,500.00
Do.....		1 house.....		10,000.00
Guayama.....		1 hut.....		50.00
Do.....		do.....		8.00
Do.....		1 house and utensils.....	1,500.00	12,300.00
Guánica.....	2	1 house.....		
Do.....	1	1 hut.....		25.00
Do.....		do.....		50.00
Guaynabo.....		do.....		10.00
Do.....		1 hut and store.....		215.00
Do.....		1 tobacco shed.....		100.00
Guarabo.....		9 huts.....		900.00
Himacao.....		1 hut.....		20.00
Isabela.....		do.....		20.00
Do.....		do.....		24.00
Jayuya.....		do.....		50.00
Juana Díaz.....		do.....		20.00
Do.....		do.....		10.00
Do.....	1	do.....		40.00
Do.....		1 house.....		150.00
Lolita.....		do.....		250.00
Do.....		do.....		150.00
Las Marias.....		1 hut.....		25.00
Luquillo.....		do.....		25.00
Mayaguez.....		8 houses.....	2,300.00	7,000.00
Morovis.....		1 hut and store.....		700.00
Do.....		1 hut.....		75.00
Manatí.....		1 house.....	3,350.00	4,000.00
Naranjito.....		1 hut.....		22.00
Naguabo.....		1 house.....		150.00
Do.....		1 hut.....		50.00
Do.....		1 house and cine.....		600.00
Do.....		1 house.....		200.00
Ponce.....		1 warehouse and 9 wagons.....		4,139.15
Do.....		4 houses.....	2,800.00	2,000.00
Do.....		3 houses.....	2,000.00	5,000.00
Do.....		1 factory and stock.....	2,000.00	3,000.00
Do.....		3 houses.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Do.....		1 house.....	800.00	500.00
Do.....		2 huts.....		150.00
Do.....		do.....		180.00
Do.....		1 house and store.....		625.00
Do.....	1	1 cottage.....		50.00
Patillas.....		1 hut.....		(1)
Quebradillas.....		do.....		30.00
Do.....		do.....		25.00
Do.....		do.....		60.00
Rio Piedras.....		1 house.....		1,500.00
Do.....		do.....		(1)
Do.....		do.....		500.00
Do.....		1 house and store.....	4,000.00	4,000.00
Do.....		1 house and liquor factory.....	7,500.00	7,500.00

<sup>1</sup> Not given.

TABLE NO. 4.—*Statement showing the number of fires which have taken place in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1916-17, number of deaths caused thereby, number of and description of property destroyed or damaged, insurance carried, and the approximate amount of loss—Continued.*

District.	Death.	Property.	Insurance.	Approximate loss.
Rio Grande.....	.....	1 house.....	.....	\$300.00
San Juan.....	.....	do.....	\$1,500.00	2,000.00
Do.....	.....	1 steam launch.....	.....	700.00
Do.....	.....	1 warehouse.....	.....	1,000.00
San German.....	.....	1 cottage.....	.....	50.00
Sebana Grande.....	.....	1 hut.....	.....	3.00
Toa Alta.....	.....	3 houses.....	5,000.00	10,000.00
Toa Baja.....	.....	1 hut.....	.....	50.00
Vega Baja.....	.....	2 huts.....	.....	150.00
Vieques.....	.....	1 garage, 3 autos, 1 coach, 1 box tools.....	1,350.00	1,500.00
Yauco.....	.....	1 house.....	.....	250.00
Do.....	.....	1 hut.....	.....	50.00
Do.....	.....	1 house.....	3,000.00	2,000.00
Total.....	11	.....	63,100.00	186,643.15

### EXHIBIT D.

#### LIST OF FRANCHISE ORDINANCES PASSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Ensenada Estates (Inc.), to take and use for irrigation purposes 41.3 liters of water per second from the Estero River. Approved July 1, 1916.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to the Loiza Sugar Co. to take and use for irrigation purposes from the Grande de Loiza River 206 liters of water per second for the irrigation of 737.634 cuerdas of land in the municipality of Carolina, and 140 liters of water per second for the irrigation of 500 cuerdas of land in the municipality of Loiza. Approved July 3, 1916.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to the Loiza Sugar Co. to take and use for industrial purposes 180 liters of water per second from the Canovanas River. Approved July 11, 1916.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Central Eureka (Inc.), to take 30 liters of water per second from the Estero River for the irrigation of 100 cuerdas of land. Approved July 14, 1916.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Central Eureka (Inc.), to take 38½ liters of water per second from the Rosario River for the irrigation of 130 cuerdas of land. Approved July 15, 1916.

An ordinance granting to Juan J. Monserrate authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electric distributing system in Santa Isabel. Approved July 14, 1916.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Garzot & Fuertes to take and use for industrial purposes 50 liters of water per second from the Santiago River. Approved July 14, 1916.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Arecibo authority to take water from the Tanama River for municipal water supply. Approved July 18, 1916.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Arecibo authority to use the water of the Tanama River for generating electric energy, and to reconstruct, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Arecibo. Approved July 19, 1916.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Antonio Figueras to take and use for industrial purposes 142 liters of water per second from the Saliente River. Approved August 16, 1916.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Ulises Gregory to take 19½ liters of water per second from the Grande de San German River for the irrigation of 65 cuerdas of land. Approved August 16, 1916.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Ulises Gregory to take 27 liters of water per second from the Cain River for the irrigation of 90 cuerdas of land. Approved August 16, 1916.

An ordinance granting to Ramón Gandía Córdova authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Coamo. Approved August 25, 1916.

An ordinance repealing "An ordinance granting to A. H. Bull Steamship Co. authority to use a portion of the maritime zone and harbor shore in connection with a pier to be constructed by it in the harbor of Mayaguez." Approved September 25, 1916.

An ordinance authorizing Ginard & Co. to maintain and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Utuado. Approved September 25, 1916.

An ordinance granting to Vicente Quilichini authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Sabana Grande. Approved September 28, 1916.

An ordinance granting to Ramón Gandía Córdova authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant in San Sebastian. Approved September 28, 1916.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to the West India Oil Co. to cross certain lands of the people of Porto Rico and certain public streets with a steel pipe line laid beneath the surface of the ground, and authorizing la Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico to contract with the West India Oil Co. to place and maintain the said pipe line upon, along, or under the right of way of the railroad of the said compañía in San Juan. Approved December 14, 1916.

An ordinance repealing "An ordinance granting to the Central Providencia & Compañía, its successors and assigns, the right to use 200 liters per second of the waters of the Río Grande de Patillas, to be diverted into the Río Chico and taken therefrom for industrial purposes in connection with its property situated in the municipality of Patillas." Approved December 14, 1916.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to the Sugar Products Co. to lay and maintain a molasses pipe line across the maritime zone in the harbor of Mayaguez. Approved January 2, 1917.

An ordinance authorizing Finlay Bros. & Waymouth Trading Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a branch railroad. Approved January 2, 1917.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to the American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico to take 0.35 liter of water per second from the Guajataca River for the purpose of supplying its locomotives with water. Approved March 26, 1917.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Guayama authority to take water from the Guamani River for municipal water supply. Approved April 5, 1917.

An ordinance granting to Compañía Azucarera Central Machete authority to use a portion of the seashore and maritime zone of Arroyo harbor in connection with a pier already constructed by it at Arroyo. Approved April 5, 1917.

An ordinance granting to Arturo Guerrero authority to use the water of the Morovis River for generating electric energy, and to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant in Morovis. Approved June 2, 1917.

An ordinance amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to the Fajardo Development Co. authority to use a portion of the seashore and maritime zone of Fajardo Harbor in connection with a pier to be reconstructed by it." Approved June 21, 1917.

An ordinance authorizing the municipality of Ponce to construct a dike in the Portugues River. Approved June 23, 1917.

An ordinance amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to the Fajardo Sugar Co., its successors and assigns, the right to take 225 gallons of water per second from the Fajardo River for industrial purposes." Approved June 23, 1917.

An ordinance supplementing and amending "An ordinance granting to Eusebio Ortiz authority to extend, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Maricao, Porto Rico." Approved June 29, 1917.

## EXHIBIT E.

## STATISTICAL DATA CONCERNING CIVIL-SERVICE OPERATIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1915-16.

TABLE A.—Results of examinations.

Examinations.	Number of applicants.	Applications cancelled.	Failed to report.	Pending.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed, P. ct.	Appoint-ments.
Assessor and internal revenue agent <sup>1</sup> .....	17	1	1	16	8	8		50.00	5
Bandmaster.....	4			4	4			100.00	1
Barber.....									2
Chainman <sup>1</sup> .....	7			7	2	5		28.57	
Chauffeur.....	13	2		11	11			100.00	5
Chemist <sup>1</sup> .....	3			3					
Chemist, assistant <sup>1</sup> .....	3			3		3			
Chemist, assistant <sup>1 2</sup> .....	1			1	1			100.00	1
Civil engineer, assistant <sup>1</sup> .....	15	1	1	13	11	2		84.61	5
Clerk, first grade <sup>1</sup> .....	81		7	74	31	43		41.89	10
Clerk, first grade <sup>1 2</sup> .....	2			2	1	1		50.00	1
Clerk, second grade <sup>1</sup> .....	266	5	24	237	106	131		44.72	15
Clerk, third grade <sup>1</sup> .....	150	4	11	135	98	37		72.59	10
Clerk, third grade <sup>1 2</sup> .....	1			1	1			100.00	1
Clerk, registry of property <sup>1</sup> .....	8		1	7	4	3		57.14	2
Draftsman, apprentice architectural <sup>1</sup> .....	2			2	1	1		50.00	1
Draftsman, junior architectural <sup>1</sup> .....	1		1						1
Draftsman, junior topographical <sup>1</sup> .....	3			3	3			100.00	3
Draftsman, topographical <sup>1</sup> .....	3			3		3			
Engine driver, gasoline roller <sup>1</sup> .....	9		2	7	3	4		42.85	4
Engine driver, steam roller <sup>1</sup> .....	9		3	6	2	4		33.33	
Examiner of accounts <sup>1</sup> .....	6			6		6			
Head monitor <sup>1 2</sup> .....	1			1	1			100.00	1
Inspector of building construction <sup>1</sup> .....	5	1		4	1	3		25.00	1
Internal revenue agent, tobacco expert <sup>1</sup> .....									3
Janitor.....	9			9	9			100.00	4
Laboratory assistant <sup>1</sup> .....									1
Labor inspector <sup>1</sup> .....	32	5	4	23	8	15		34.78	
Leveler <sup>1</sup> .....	8			8	3	5		37.50	1
Lineman.....	20	1		11	8	8		100.00	4
Matron, charitable institutions.....	7			7	7			100.00	1
Overseer <sup>1</sup> .....	9	1		8		8			2
Overseer, assistant <sup>1</sup> .....	13		4	9	5	4		55.55	
Police capataz <sup>1</sup> .....	59	7	7	45	9	36		20.00	1
Practicante.....									1
Prison guard <sup>1</sup> .....	49	6		43	26	17		60.46	9
Road foreman <sup>1</sup> .....	49	3	12	34	9	25		26.46	22
Rodman <sup>1</sup> .....	16	1	1	14	3	11		21.42	1
Sanitary inspector <sup>1</sup> .....	27		4	23	8	15		34.78	5
Stenographer <sup>1</sup> .....	29		1	25	7	18		28.00	9
Stenographer <sup>1 2</sup> .....	2			2	2			100.00	2
Superintendent of kitchen.....									1
Surveyor <sup>1</sup> .....	4			4	3	1		75.00	
Teacher of agriculture <sup>1</sup> .....	5			5	5			100.00	1
Teacher, graded, charitable institutions <sup>1</sup> .....									4
Telegrapher <sup>1</sup> .....	38	3	4	31	6	25		19.35	12
Telephone operator.....	12	4		8	8			100.00	
Transitman <sup>1</sup> .....	7			7	2	5		28.56	
Travelling inspector <sup>1</sup> .....	1	1							
Typewriter <sup>1</sup> .....	98	5		3	90	31	59	34.44	16
Typewriter <sup>1 2</sup> .....	3			3	3			100.00	3
Veterinary inspector <sup>1</sup> .....									1
Visiting physician.....	2			2	2			100.00	
EXAMINATIONS FOR THE IRRIGATION SERVICE.									
Chief operator, electric plant.....	4			4					
Ditch rider.....	21			21					
Foreman.....	1			1					
Gate tender.....	2			2					
Hydrographer.....	1			1					
Mechanic.....	2			2					
Oiler.....	3			3					
Stream gager.....	3			3					
Substation operator.....	4			4					
Superintendent electric plant.....	1			1					
Timekeeper.....	4			4					
Water master.....	1			1					
Total.....	1,156	50	88	64	954	453	501	47.48	173

<sup>1</sup> Written examination.<sup>2</sup> Noncompetitive examination for promotion.



TABLE A-1.—*Examinations held for the United States civil service.*

FOR ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT IN PORTO RICO.

Examinations.	Number examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Per cent passed.
Noneducational: Pilot engineer .....	3	3	.....	100.00
Educational:				
First-grade English, customs service .....	43	14	29	32.56
Post-office clerk-carrier, English .....	37	26	11	70.27
Post-office clerk-carrier, Spanish .....	85	68	17	80.00
Subclerical, English .....	5	4	1	80.00
Subclerical, Spanish .....	33	25	8	75.76
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>206</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67.43</b>

FOR ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT TO POSITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.<sup>1</sup>

Competitors	Competitors.
Agricultural inspector, Philippine service .....	2
Agricultural assistant .....	1
Assistant, Philippine service .....	1
Bookkeeper .....	1
Clerk, departmental .....	9
Clerk-draftsman .....	1
Copyist draftsman .....	1
Food and drug inspector .....	2
Inspector of shoes and leather .....	1
Junior civil engineer, Engineer Department at large .....	1
Postal clerk, Panama Canal .....	1
Railway mail clerk .....	1
Scientific assistant .....	2
Statistical clerk .....	2
Stenographer and typewriter .....	3
Superintendent of construction .....	1
Teacher, Indian Service .....	1
Teacher, Philippine service .....	2
Typewriter .....	3
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>36</b>
<b>Total examined:</b>	
For original appointment in Porto Rico .....	<b>206</b>
For original appointment in the United States .....	<b>36</b>
<b>In all</b> .....	<b>242</b>

<sup>1</sup> The results of these examinations are not communicated to this commission.

TABLE B.—Changes in the Porto Rican civil service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

Character of change.	Gov- ernor.		Police.		Secre- tary.		Justice.		Treas- urer.		Auditor.		Interior.		Educa- tion.		Labor, charities, and cor- rection.		Agri- culture and labor.		Civil service.		Health.		Execu- tive coun- cil.	Univer- sity.	Insular library.	Total.			
	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.				U.	C.	Both.	
Probational and original appointments.....	1	150	3		1	13	26		5	18	3	56	65		218	1	45	17	1	3			5	15	16		30	3	536	159	695
Transfers from United States civil service.....													3																		
Reinstatements.....					1				3				1	6	353																
Transfers.....					2				3			4	1		3	2	2														
Promotions.....	1	71	1	11	8	10			37	1	3	24	57	1,299	4	11	5			6											
Reductions.....		2							2			13	50	2	104	7	50	11		3											
Separations.....	1	133	3	1	2	19	19		1	13	1	7	116	61	104	7	50	11		5											
Temporary employment:																															
Appointments.....																															
Separations.....																															
Total.....	1	3	366	7	2	20	107	103	6	92	2	23	265	335	2,121	22	108	46	1	17			13	113	137	17	68	4	3,171	818	3,989

C.=Classified. U.=Unclassified.

TABLE C.—*Distribution of positions in the Porto Rican civil service, by department, salary, nationality, and classification.*

Salary of position (dollars).	Governor.				Police.				Secretary.				Justice.				Finance.				Auditor.				Interior.				Irrigation.			
	Non-N.		P.		Non-N.		P.		Non-N.		P.		Non-N.		P.		Non-N.		P.		Non-N.		P.		Non-N.		P.		Non-N.		P.	
	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.
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TABLE C.—*Distribution of positions in the Porto Rican civil service, by department, salary, nationality, and classification—Continued.*

Salary of position (dollars).	Governor.			Police.			Secretary.			Justice.			Finance.			Auditor.			Interior.			Irrigation.					
	Non-N.		P.	Non-N.		P.	Non-N.		P.	Non-N.		P.	Non-N.		P.	Non-N.		P.	Non-N.		P.	Non-N.		P.			
	C.	U.		C.	U.		C.	U.		C.	U.		C.	U.		C.	U.		C.	U.		C.	U.				
860																											
855																											
840																											
810																											
780																											
765																											
760																											
750																											
720																											
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225																											
200																											
180																											
168																											
150																											
144																											
132																											
120																											
108																											
96																											
84																											
Total.....	3	2	1	1	8	711	6	1	45	1	7	9	256	187	26	2	156	1	5	3	45	15	1	362	71	7	49

[illegible]



TABLE D.—*Distribution of positions and salaries in classified and unclassified service based on appropriations, fiscal year 1917-18.*

Branch of the service.	Classified service.			Unclassified service.			Total.		
	Total salaries.	Number of positions.	Average salary.	Total salaries.	Number of positions.	Average salary.	Total salaries.	Number of positions.	Average salary.
Executive council.....				\$26,680	15	\$1,778	\$26,680	15	\$1,778
House of delegates.....				24,560	45	545	24,560	45	545
Governor.....	\$880	2	\$440	16,700	4	4,175	17,580	6	2,925
Police.....	7,960	8	995	386,460	712	542	394,420	720	547
Secretary.....	69,260	51	1,240	7,000	2	3,500	70,260	53	1,325
Justice.....	179,360	263	681	289,060	196	1,477	469,020	459	1,021
Department of finance.....	183,360	182	1,007	9,700	3	3,233	193,060	185	1,043
Auditor.....	67,100	50	1,342	9,600	3	3,200	76,700	53	1,447
Interior, departmental.....	307,340	377	815	17,060	72	237	324,400	449	722
Interior, irrigation service.....				49,460	56	883	49,460	56	883
Education.....	112,800	116	972	1,258,413	2,823	445	1,371,213	2,939	466
University.....				93,766	96	976	93,766	96	976
Carnegie Library.....				5,640	7	805	5,640	7	805
Agriculture and labor.....	47,740	40	1,193	8,000	2	4,000	55,740	42	1,327
Civil service commission.....	3,280	4	820	3,300	3	1,100	6,580	7	940
Department of health.....	179,900	191	941	29,060	107	271	208,960	298	701
San Juan Harbor board.....				3,660	4	915	3,660	4	915
Institute of Tropical Medicine.....				10,180	7	1,454	10,180	7	1,454
Total.....	1,152,960	1,284	897	2,248,969	4,187	541	3,401,919	5,441	625

TABLE E.—*Table showing number of positions and total salaries of native and nonnative officers and employees.*

Branch of the service.	Natives.			Nonnatives.		
	Total salaries.	Number employed.	Average salary.	Total salaries.	Number employed.	Average salary.
Executive council.....	\$17,200	10	\$1,720	\$9,480	5	\$1,896
House of delegates.....	24,560	45	545			
Governor.....	3,180	3	1,053	14,400	3	4,800
Police.....	391,420	719	544	3,000	1	3,000
Executive secretary.....	60,160	46	1,307	10,100	7	1,442
Justice.....	423,420	443	955	45,600	16	2,850
Department of finance.....	145,360	157	925	47,700	28	1,703
Auditor.....	57,000	45	1,268	19,700	8	2,462
Interior, departmental.....	292,980	433	676	31,500	16	1,968
Interior, irrigation service.....	35,340	49	721	14,120	7	2,017
Education.....	1,223,653	2,763	442	147,560	176	838
University.....	42,204	55	767	51,562	41	1,257
Carnegie Library.....	4,740	6	790	900	1	900
Agriculture and labor.....	40,940	32	1,279	14,800	10	1,480
Civil service commission.....	3,880	6	646	2,700	1	2,700
Department of health.....	194,970	292	667	14,020	6	2,336
San Juan Harbor board.....	2,160	3	720	1,500	1	1,500
Institute of Tropical Medicine.....	10,180	7	1,454			
Total.....	2,973,277	5,114	581	428,642	327	1,310

## APPENDIX II.

### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,  
*San Juan, P. R., September 7, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office covering the period from July 1, 1916, up to and including June 30, 1917. Although this office did not come into existence until after the enactment of the new organic act of Porto Rico, which was approved by the President on March 2, 1917, it is practically a continuation of the office of the secretary of Porto Rico, created in 1900 by the first organic act and abolished by the provisions of section 52 of the new one. It was determined by section 22 of the latter act that the executive secretary was to perform all the duties of secretary of Porto Rico, as were provided by law, until otherwise provided by the Legislature of Porto Rico, and, therefore, the new office is rendering exactly the same services as were being rendered by the abolished one. For such a reason it has been considered unnecessary to divide this report into two parts—one relative to the business transacted by the office of the secretary of Porto Rico from July 1, 1916, to March 2, 1917, and the other to the business of the office of the executive secretary from March 3, 1917, up to the end of the fiscal year.

#### LEGISLATION.

The eighth legislative assembly, at its regular session which closed on April 12, 1917, enacted 77 acts and resolutions, which were filed in this office in compliance with the law. Of these acts, 74 received the approval of the governor and 3 were not signed by him and did not become laws, their return to the legislature having been prevented by adjournment of said body on the same day on which they were submitted to the consideration of the governor. Only 4 of said acts and resolutions relate to duties already imposed upon this office. They are: (1) An act to regulate the weight of the loaves of bread sold or offered for sale in Porto Rico, and for other purposes; (2) An act to amend sections 7 and 15 of Act No. 135, approved August 18, 1913, entitled "An act to establish standard systems of weights and measures, to regulate the purchase and sale of commodities, and the ascertainment of weights and measures in industrial and commercial transactions, and to prevent fraud therein, and for other purposes"; (3) An act authorizing the payment of additional compensation to certain employees of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, for work done outside of regular office hours and during holidays; and (4) A joint resolution to provide for the holding of general elections in Porto Rico in the year 1917 and thereafter, to provide for the nomination of candidates, and for the qualification of voters for said election, and for other purposes.

The passage of the first measure was a real step forward toward a more ample protection accorded to the buying public. Until then the public had been kept in utter ignorance as to the price per pound at which they were paying for their bread. No law obliged the bakers to indicate this price, hence they followed their caprice and own convenience in the fixing of the price and weight of each kind of loaves of bread.

In the same towns the sizes of the loaves and the prices charged therefor varied notably; still, owing to the difficulty to figure out the price per pound the public was paying for their bread, they could not always buy from the baker who sold his bread cheaper than others. The above-cited law filled this need. Now the public knows the weight of the loaf of bread it is buying and the price per pound it pays for it.

The purpose of the second law was to eliminate the use of the "cuartillo" or one-fifth gallon as a legal measure. The use of this measure created such a confusion, both the American "quart" and the "cuartillo del pais" being called "cuartillo," and the "cuartillo" being one-fifth and the imperial quart one-fourth of a gallon, that it was considered necessary to protect the public against any fraud that might result from the use of two measures of different capacity and bearing the same name, and to that end the elimination of the use of the "cuartillo" was urged year after year.



The third act was passed to put the employees of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, who are employed and paid by the hour, on the same basis as those of most of similar organizations and other private concerns elsewhere. Up to the date of approval of said act all work done by said employees was paid to them at the same invariable regular rate, whether performed during or out of office hours (work at night included). Such a situation had created a certain amount of dissatisfaction among the aforementioned employees, who claimed that they should be paid by the government, when working at night or out of the regular office hours, higher wages per hour. That claim was considered a just one, and the payment to them of a rate 50 per cent higher than the regular rate was authorized by said act.

The fourth measure was enacted to make provisions for the elections that were to be held on July 16, 1917, for the purpose of putting fully into operation the form of government established by the new organic act, and in that connection it was considered advisable to make some necessary amendments to the election and registration law. Said law provides that the names of all candidates nominated by any political party are to be filed with this office, which has had a considerable amount of difficulty and trouble in the performance of such a duty, due principally to three causes: (1) The lack of a legal provision establishing a procedure by which the executive secretary might reach a determination as to who was to be deemed the regular candidate of a party, when the names of more than one candidate for the same office were presented to him for filing as nominated by two or more conventions claiming to be of the same party; (2) the lack of a clear and absolute prohibition as to the designation by one party, to be used upon the ballots, of a device resembling wholly or in part any device already chosen by some other party. The law prohibited that a device so selected should resemble too closely another device already chosen, but every time that a new political organization was formed, on account of a local split in one of the two main parties of the island, the leaders of the bolting movement, for purposes clearly understood, tried to get around the prohibition of the law by selecting a device somewhat resembling the device of their former organization, but not too closely; and (3) the provisions of the election law relative to the filing of nominations by petition did not afford the necessary guarantee as to the authenticity of the signatures of the petitioners or of the acceptance or resignation of the candidates. This office had found that in several cases some persons signing a petition of that kind were unknown or were not registered electors as required by law, and in other cases acceptances and resignations of candidates had been filed which, upon investigation, were found to be false.

To remedy these deficiencies of the election law, the undersigned appeared before the committee on elections of the executive council, when C. J. R. No. 5 was under consideration, and urged some amendments thereto, which were adopted by the committee and became a law when said joint resolution was finally approved.

The law now provides that the decision as to which of two or more candidates is the regular candidate of a party lies in the central organization thereof, unless otherwise ordered by a court of justice, and that if the central organization of the party concerned gives no decision, the name of the candidate first filed with the executive secretary shall be deemed to be the regular candidate of said party. It also provides some rules as to the form in which nominations by petition are to be made, compliance with said rules giving a greater degree of authenticity to the signatures affixed to such petitions, and making the signers thereof declare, under oath, that they are qualified electors; and the appropriation of the names and devices, or any part thereof, of an organized party, by any other party, is now prohibited in a clear and absolute manner.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

The acts and resolutions passed by the eighth legislative assembly, third session, and approved by the governor, were copied and printed, first in loose sheets, as usual, to advance them gratuitously to public officers and interested persons, and then in an indexed volume containing both the English and Spanish texts in front of each other.

By printing such laws in only one volume, two advantages have been secured. One, and the most important, is that the officers, lawyers, and others who use them may easily compare the two texts without the difficulty and delay of going to another volume for the purpose of making such a comparison. One of the principal troubles of legislation in two languages consists in the considerable number of discrepancies usually existing between the two texts of each law, which are due sometimes to carelessness in making both texts agree before the passage of the law, and in other cases to mistakes in the translation from one language into the other. This trouble is diminished if the laws are published in only one volume, one text in front of the other, so that the officer who is going to execute or apply them, or the person who is

making use of them, may have before him the two texts to determine better the intention of the legislator. The other benefit is the saving of some money to the government, in the printing and binding of each issue, and to the public, in the price to be paid for each volume, which price is to be based on the unit cost of publication. This benefit is clearly demonstrated by the following facts: The English and Spanish texts of the laws of 1916 were published in separate volumes, and it was necessary to have printed and bound about 1,300 copies at a total cost of \$1,227.09. Of the laws of 1917, in both languages, and containing more or less the same number of pages as the two volumes of 1916, only 1,000 copies were considered necessary for distribution and sale, the cost of which only amounted to \$855.15, the saving to the government being therefore \$371.94. The prices to the public were—1916, sheep, \$2; paper, \$1; 1917, sheep, \$1.40; paper, \$0.60.

Twenty-one administrative bulletins, containing governor's proclamations and sanitary rules and regulations, and a number of circular letters were also printed and distributed during the fiscal year.

As the last edition of the Register of Porto Rico, a publication issued from time to time by this office for the purpose of disseminating general information about this country, is now exhausted, the undersigned made a strong effort during the past legislature to secure an adequate appropriation for the printing and binding of 8,000 copies of a new Register, in which the valuable data contained in the one of 1911, which was the last published, might be brought up to date. An appropriation of \$4,000 was included in the appropriation bill when it was introduced in the legislature, but it failed to pass.

A new effort will be made at the present session of the legislative assembly to obtain the necessary money with which to undertake the preparation and publication of such a book, taking into consideration the fact that the important information given in those Registers as to the geography and topography of this island, and as to its history, climate, form of government, agriculture, commerce and industries, business facilities, population, federal government offices, and religious, social, professional, and political organizations, is very useful in general, and specially to people who may desire to engage in manufacturing and other industries in this country, and is also of great value to give to the pupils of the schools of Porto Rico a better and more accurate knowledge of all the official and private activities in this island.

The tendency of every country and Government to spread reliable and trustworthy information about its activities and the facilities offered therein to travelers and business men is growing more and more every day, and Porto Rico would make a great mistake by not affording the necessary means to advertise also its beautiful scenery and the opportunities that still exist here to develop and extend the agricultural, industrial, and commercial wealth of the island.

A publication of this character is absolutely needed to answer many requests received by the governor and this office for information both of a general and a special nature regarding Porto Rico, and, therefore, I earnestly recommend that the issuance of a new Register be properly authorized as soon as possible.

The sale by this office of volumes of the compilation and of the session laws amounted to \$740.38 during the fiscal year.

#### GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

From July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917, the governor made 212 appointments, as follows:

Judicial officers.....	38
Municipal officers.....	117
Insular executive officers.....	57
Total.....	212

All the work in connection with the nomination and appointment of said officers, including commissions issued and forwarded, was handled by this office.

#### PASSPORTS.

Much more severe rules for the granting and issuing of passports are now in force, on account of the state of war existing between the United States and the Imperial German Government, and, consequently, the examination of the numerous applications for passports at present received requires a more considerable amount of care and work than before.

It is not only necessary to determine, by thorough investigation, if each applicant is or is not a citizen of the United States or of Porto Rico, and as such, entitled to a passport, but it is also indispensable to require in each case sufficient documentary evidence as to the object of the trip abroad, and as to the imperative necessity of that trip. Such evidence, of course, must be all the more clear and satisfactory when the

applicant is going to another belligerent country or to a neutral nation where his activities might be harmful if employed against the United States or its allies.

In case the applicant is not a resident of Porto Rico or is a person who has only declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, no passport may be issued to him until authorization therefor is secured by cable from the Department of State.

The work in this connection has, therefore, remarkably increased, not only on account of the further requirements of the new rules, but also because the number of persons that are recognizing the advisability of going abroad provided with an identification document is becoming larger from day to day. The following comparative statement clearly shows how the number of passports has increased since the year 1902-3 (when the Governor was first authorized to issue them):

Fiscal year:	Number of passports.
1902-3 .....	38
1909-10 .....	141
1912-13 .....	151
1913-14 .....	239
1914-15 .....	197
1915-16 .....	293
1916-17 .....	381

Of the 381 passports issued in 1916-17, about 200 were given to persons who left for the Republic of Santo Domingo. This number as well as the larger one of those who are still going there without passports, establishes as a positive fact that the emigration of Porto Ricans to said country is rapidly growing. The fertility of the soil of that island, which is almost wholly uncultivated, and the possibilities of developing there, with success, every kind of enterprise and business, added to the facts that its climate is like ours and the language and habits of their people are the same as those of our people, will result in creating a constant flow of emigration from here to the neighboring country and of helping to solve in that manner the problem of finding a means of support for a part of our excessive population.

#### MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES.

Fifty-four municipal ordinances, almost all of them relative to the disposition of municipal real property, were submitted during the year to the governor's approval, and after careful examination thereof in this office 41 were duly approved, 3 were disapproved, and no action was necessary on the other 10.

Twenty-eight ordinances of municipalities and school boards to borrow money from the insular government were also submitted to the approval of the governor. Twenty-six were approved and no action taken on the remaining two.

#### FRANCHISES.

Twenty-nine franchises granted by the executive council during the fiscal year were duly examined and filed in this office, and certified copies thereof issued for the executive departments of the government, after their approval by the governor.

#### PARDONS.

During the fiscal year 1916-17 the governor received 322 petitions for clemency. All the correspondence connected therewith, including the preparation for the governor's signature of all the orders for the granting of pardons, paroles, etc., was handled by this office.

Of those 322 petitions 14 were still pending at the close of the fiscal year, and the remaining 308 had been disposed of in the following manner:

Granted:	
Full pardons.....	7
Conditional pardons.....	71
Paroles.....	31
Sentences commuted.....	6
Fines remitted.....	2
Civil rights restored.....	7
	— 124
Denied.....	132
Filed without consideration.....	52
	308

## COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

Only one commission was prepared by this office and signed by the governor during the fiscal year, to reappoint a commissioner of deeds in the State of Maryland. The term of office of these commissioners is four years from date of appointment.

I submit herewith a list of all such commissioners whose terms of office have not yet expired. They are 11 in all, 6 for the State of New York, 1 for the State of Tennessee, 1 for the State of Maryland, 1 for the State of Virginia, 1 for the State of Pennsylvania, and 1 for the District of Columbia.

## CORPORATIONS.

During the period that has elapsed since the European war began the island has recovered from the terrible losses suffered and the depression in business felt in the fiscal year 1913-14, when it was known that the new tariff act was going to destroy the protection that sugar, our principal production, had theretofore enjoyed.

That recuperation is also shown in the organization of domestic corporations, as may be seen in the following comparative statement:

Fiscal year.	Number of corporations organized.	Authorized capital stock.	Paid-in capital stock.
1909-10.....	32	\$5,608,000	\$1,317,260
1910-11.....	27	7,566,000	2,006,910
1911-12.....	40	6,903,000	1,450,018
1912-13.....	28	2,379,000	243,045
1913-14.....	18	1,202,000	45,000
1914-15.....	14	1,275,000	18,300
1915-16.....	16	1,836,000	187,900
1916-17.....	20	3,185,000	231,250

The objects for which these 20 corporations were formed are: Agricultural, 6; mercantile, 5; printing, 3; transportation, 2; manufacturing, 2; banking, 1; and moving-pictures exchange, 1.

Nine foreign corporations were also registered in this office during 1916-17 with a total authorized capital stock of \$12,460,000 and a total paid-in capital of \$10,136,600. Of these 9 corporations 3 were engaged in commercial business, 2 in agricultural pursuits, 1 in chemical works, 1 in insurance, 1 in hotel business, and 1 in the production of fertilizers.

In the same period 8 domestic corporations were voluntarily dissolved and 11 were dissolved by the legislature. Most of them had lost all their property and had been practically out of existence for a long time, and the action of the legislature in dissolving them was due to the fact that the stockholders thereof were widely scattered and had not sufficient interest in such concerns to take the necessary steps for a voluntary and legal dissolution thereof, and it was advisable to make their names available for new corporations which might desire to use them.

Eleven foreign corporations ceased to do business in this island during the year.

For more detailed information about this matter, reference is made to the tabulated statements accompanying this report. A complete list of all the corporations, domestic and foreign, which were engaged in business in this island on June 30, 1917, is also accompanied, as its publication may be of general interest.

In this connection, it may not be out of place to mention here that the tendency to incorporate every form of business in Porto Rico has been steadily increasing since the adoption in 1902 of the American system of incorporation. That is proven by the fact that while on June 30, 1909, only 92 domestic corporations were in existence, the number was 167, or almost twice as many, at the end of the last fiscal year. The number of foreign corporations doing business in this island has also increased from 117 in 1909 to 161 in 1917.

## ASSOCIATIONS NOT FOR PECUNIARY PROFITS.

Eleven associations of this kind were incorporated and registered in this office during the fiscal year; 8 were dissolved by the consent of their members; and 6 by action of the legislature, for the same reasons stated in the precedent section in reference to domestic corporations.

A list of nonpecuniary associations organized in the last fiscal year, and another list of all associations of the same nature which were doing business in this country on June 30, 1917, are attached hereto.

## UNITED STATES PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

During 1916-17, 39 United States letters patent and 23 United States trade-marks were registered. Such registration is made under the provisions of sections 58 and 59 of the Political Code, through the filing in this office of certified copies of the registrations made in the office of the Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, D. C.

It is understood that the registration of said patents and trade-marks in this island is only for the purpose of giving their owners the facility of having a public record thereof in Porto Rico for judicial use in necessary cases, and that said registration does not afford the owners any more protection than that secured by the original registration.

Several United States trade-marks so registered have also been registered as domestic trade-marks in accordance with the provisions of the local laws, so as to obtain full protection thereunder, as some doubt exists in regard to the scope of the protection given to them by being registered only in the United States Patent Office.

The question as to whether a United States trade-mark registered for use in interstate commerce or in commerce with foreign nations is protected in Porto Rico against a domestic trade-mark only used in the internal commerce of this island, has been the subject of many inquiries from interested persons in the United States, but this office has been unable to give a definite answer on that matter as it has never been submitted to judicial determination, and only the courts have jurisdiction to settle a question of this nature.

## DOMESTIC TRADE-MARKS.

Seventy domestic trade-marks were also registered in the same fiscal year, and 2 were denied registration on account of similarity with other marks already in use.

Our local law for the registration of trade-marks used in commerce in Porto Rico does not provide any procedure for publication of the applications, and for objection by any person who may believe that he is going to suffer damage by the registration of any trade-mark.

However, this deficiency of the law has been remedied in part by the adoption lately in this office of the practice of giving to the daily press for publication, a notice of all the applications received, thus affording an opportunity to every interested person to file his opposition to the registration sought, and enabling this office to make a better and more just decision as to the presumptive lawfulness of claim to the trade-mark concerned.

## OLD SPANISH ARCHIVES.

During the fiscal year 1916-17 the work of classifying and indexing the documents of the archives belonging to Spanish times has been continued without interruption, although very slowly as only two employees are specially devoted to such a work, and the amount of the business of this office has so largely increased that it has been necessary to assign frequently one of them to other work of a more urgent nature.

In spite of this handicap of lack of personnel, 4,400 expedientes were carefully examined in the twelve months of the fiscal year, and 13 files were formed containing 1,606 classified expedientes, the remaining 2,800 having been set aside as unworthy of classification, due to their little importance.

The total number of the new files of the Spanish archives is now 324, containing 26,260 expedientes. As these archives are composed of about 8,400 bundles of paper, which include more than 400,000 expedientes and more than 2,200 books and registers, the work of classification and indexing is going to last, at the present annual rate, about 80 years. Of course, it is possible that at the end of that period, or much before, nothing may be left of those archives, due to the rapid destructive work thereon of moths and the "comejen."

This office has been constantly urging, year after year, the adoption of the necessary measures to remedy this lamentable situation, but all our efforts have been of no avail.

I think I should quote here what I said in my annual report for the year 1913-14:

"Several rooms of the ground floor of the executive mansion were assigned for the keeping of said books and documents, and some wooden shelves were erected therein, for the purpose, but those rooms are really inadequate for the preservation of papers. They are not sufficient in size to have all the books and documents properly accommodated, and the darkness and dampness make them a very suitable place for the breeding of destructive insects, such as the moth and the "comejen," which multiply themselves with a marvelous fecundity and rapidly destroy every kind of paper and soft wood found within their reach. Unless a proper remedy is promptly applied to avoid such a peril the books and documents of the old archives will be all destroyed in a

relatively short time, which will constitute a great loss, taking into account that many of said books and documents are of considerable value, at least for the history of the events which happened in this island during the last centuries of the Spanish sovereignty, and for all comparative statistical works that may be made in the future.

"In 1913 a last attempt was made to secure from the legislature a remedy by the creation of a bureau of archives, with sufficient and competent personnel to go ahead with the work of classification and indexing up to its completion, and by the making of an appropriation large enough to put the quarters where the archives are now stored in the necessary condition to make them completely free from insects and adequate to preserve such valuable public records; but the bill introduced to that effect did not become a law, and the lamentable condition in which these important documents are still continues."

It is the opinion of the undersigned that these old archives should properly belong to the insular library, and that a suitable place should be assigned in any government building to keep and preserve them in good condition.

Therefore, I would recommend as a measure absolutely necessary to prevent the total loss of those valuable old records, that legislation be enacted for their removal to another building, and their being placed under the custody of the board of trustees of the insular library; also, that a sufficient appropriation be made for said removal, for the keeping and preservation of such books and documents and for bringing to a prompt termination the work of classifying and indexing them.

#### NEW FILES.

The general files of this office, since the year 1898 up to date, are composed of 44,276 cases and 256,875 index cards. In these files are included the records of the United States military government, the executive mansion, secretary's office, and some records of municipalities relative to annual reports, budgets, insular advances and loans, etc.

The files for corporations, trade-marks, franchises, and pardons are each kept separately, and papers in reference to these matters are not included in the figures above inserted.

According to the report of the record clerk about 28,000 documents were received during 1916-17 and about 9,300 index cards made to cover such documents.

#### HUNTING LICENSES.

The legislature of 1916 enacted and the governor approved a game law, which imposed upon this office the duty of issuing hunting licenses upon the payment of a fee of \$10 each, and seeing that the closed seasons were amply advertised, both through the newspapers of larger circulation and by means of posters and placards posted by order of the mayors, in the cities, towns, and barrios of the island.

The adoption of that measure was absolutely necessary to prevent our stock of wild birds from total extinction, due to the ever increasing killing and destruction of them by a number of amateurs in this field game, even in the periods of the year in which the young are produced and bred.

Due notification as to the closed seasons was given through the daily press, and a circular letter was addressed to all the alcaldes, reminding them of the duty imposed upon them by law to bring to the knowledge of their respective communities the seasons of the year in which the game is prohibited.

Seventy-five hunting licenses were issued during the year, yielding to the government an amount of \$750, and this number was not larger due to the fact that some of the hunters were not willing at first to recognize the necessity of securing them, so long have they been accustomed to pursue the wild birds without any permit and at any time.

This office, however, with the valuable cooperation of the insular police force, is always trying to secure a strict compliance with the provisions of the game law, and it is expected not only that the number of licenses will increase in 1917-18, but that no killing of wild birds will be made during the closed seasons and that no person without a hunting permit will be found hunting in future.

#### ELECTIONS.

The new organic act provided for the holding of an election in Porto Rico upon the 16th day of July, 1917, at which senators, representatives, a Resident Commissioner to the United States, and two public service commissioners were to be elected for the purpose of fully establishing the reforms made in our system of government by the above-mentioned act.

Therefore, since the middle of April the political parties of the island began to file in this office nominations of candidates for the offices to be filled, and at noon on May 31, when the period for nomination of candidates closed, 103 certificates and petitions nominating 166 candidates had been received and examined, and all of them accepted, with the exception of one which was rejected on the ground that both the name selected for the party concerned and its device were in conflict with those of one of the principal political parties.

The Unionist Party nominated 58 candidates; the Republican Party, 56; the Socialist Party, 48; and the remaining four were nominated by small local parties splitting from the regular organizations.

The candidates of two of the small local parties resigned, and as the vacancies were not filled during the term fixed by law for such a purpose, those two local parties did not appear later on the ballots.

The modifications made in the election law mentioned elsewhere in this report gave the result looked for, and a constant source of trouble for this office in these matters is now eliminated. Every attempt made in the past elections to select a name or a device similar to one already adopted by some other political party was promptly put down, and although the number of devices to be inserted on the ballot was much larger than in previous elections, because the election law, as amended, provides for a separate device for each party and for each senator or representative at large, nevertheless all the names and devices appearing on the ballots were completely different, so as to avoid any confusion to the illiterate voters on account of similarity of some of said names or devices.

#### CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Eleven foreign consular officers in Porto Rico were recognized during the last fiscal year by the department of state, and their names entered in the register kept for the purpose in this office.

Due to the declaration of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, the German interests in Porto Rico were put in charge of the Spanish consular officers in this island.

A list of all the consular officers in Porto Rico as shown by our records is attached hereto.

#### NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Nineteen more lawyers were authorized in 1916-17 to act as notaries public, after having affixed their signatures, marks, and seals on the register kept for the purpose in this office. A notary public may practice in Porto Rico throughout the island, has no fixed term of office, and may perform his duties as such until his death, permanent physical disability, resignation, or disqualification.

A complete list of all notaries public registered up to June 30, 1917, is attached hereto.

#### FEES.

The collection of fees during the last fiscal year, in internal-revenue stamps, was as follows:

Filing and registration fees, corporation papers.....	\$3,501.95
Registration of domestic trade-marks.....	968.70
Passports.....	381.00
Hunting licenses.....	750.00
Authentication of signatures, certification of documents, and registration of United States patents and trade-marks.....	569.30
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,170.95</b>

#### BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The work accomplished by said bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, is graphically expressed in the statement that under No. 14 accompanies this report.

As shown by the following Table No. 1, summary of the results of the inspections made during the year by all the inspectors of weights and measures of the different classes of instruments and weights, and comparing these results with those of the preceding year, it is evident that the condition of the instruments and weights in use throughout the island is improving considerably.

Out of a total of 150,003 instruments and weights tested, not including the new ones, 122,797 were found to be correct, this being 81.86 per cent against last year's 75.71 per cent. Furthermore, 10,351 instruments and weights were condemned and confiscated, this being equal to 6.91 per cent, against 13.18 per cent confiscated during the previous year.

TABLE No. 1.—*Instruments tested.*

(Large capacity scales not included.)

## IN USE.

	Correct.	Percent- age. <sup>1</sup>	Last year's percent- age.	Corrected by in- spec-tion.	Con- demned for repairs.	Percent- age. <sup>1</sup>
Counter scales.....	8,464	89.50	85.09	31	366	3.87
Spring scales.....	1,821	84.42	84.41	8	164	7.60
Platform scales.....	3,725	70.45	73.85	49	580	16.91
Weights.....	86,038	80.11	76.14	379	14,502	13.50
Linear measures.....	8,618	90.49	76.13	2	460	4.72
Liquid measures.....	10,688	85.92	75.40	.....	260	2.06
Miscellaneous <sup>2</sup> .....	4,463	79.31	53.09	.....	63	1.17
Total.....	122,797	81.86	75.71	<sup>3</sup> 460	<sup>3</sup> 16,386	10.92

	Last year's percent- age.	Con- demned and con- fiscated.	Percent- age. <sup>1</sup>	Last year's percent- age.	New.	Total.
Counter scales.....	5.83	506	6.30	8.25	1,182	10,639
Spring scales.....	5.54	164	7.60	9.48	1,583	3,740
Platform scales.....	20.70	76	2.21	4.70	113	3,543
Weights.....	11.84	6,472	6.02	11.60	16,064	123,466
Linear measures.....	7.76	454	4.76	15.11	15,270	24,794
Liquid measures.....	2.92	1,488	11.98	20.45	15,889	28,306
Miscellaneous <sup>2</sup> .....	11.52	1,101	19.57	35.39	6,220	11,847
Total.....	10.58	<sup>3</sup> 10,351	6.91	13.18	56,321	206,324

<sup>1</sup> This percentage is of the total number of this class of instruments in use tested.<sup>2</sup> Computing scales, coffee measures, counter tacks, milk bottles, and measuring pumps.<sup>3</sup> Total number of instruments in use incorrect, 27,206, 18.14 per cent; last year, 24.28 per cent.

During the fiscal year 56,321 instruments and weights of class 1 were tested and sealed, while only 51,519 were tested during the preceding year. These are all new instruments manufactured in the island or received from the States and not yet offered for sale by the merchants.

The grand total of instruments tested reached up to 206,324 this year, while only 160,291 were tested during the previous year; we have therefore an increase of 46,033, or 28 per cent.

TABLE No. 2.—*Instruments rejected for repairs.*

	Counter scales.			Spring scales.			Platform scales. <sup>1</sup>			Weights.		
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sealed on reinspection.....	61	76	77	55	57	47	88	88	89	80	76	85
Confiscated as incorrect and not susceptible of repairs.	39	25	23	45	43	53	12	12	11	20	24	15

<sup>1</sup> Large capacity platform scales not included.

As shown by the preceding table, where the percentage of the previous years of instruments rejected for repairs and finally sealed or confiscated upon reinspection is compared, the percentage this year has increased in regard to the instruments that



were sealed and decreased for those that were confiscated, with the exception of spring scales. The policy has always been followed of rejecting for repairs all instruments found defective, thus giving the owner of the instrument a chance to have it repaired if he judged it worth while. Of course year after year the instruments that were not susceptible of repairs have been confiscated, so that gradually the number of cheap instruments has diminished, and as the quality of the instruments in use is improving, as well as the skill of the mechanics repairing them, a greater number is successfully repaired. The reason for the higher percentage of spring scales confiscated is that the trades have been flooded by a class of scales though exact when new, not strong enough to bear the strain of constant use, and as they were cheap, and therefore in great demand by the small merchants, the owners were unable to obtain repair parts and the scales were finally confiscated.

The work of the weights and measures officials would be incomplete, and all the pains taken to obtain that all the instruments and weights in use be kept in the most exact state of correctness would be useless if a great deal of attention and vigilance was not directed toward the reweighing of the packages already delivered or on their way to be delivered to the purchasers.

This reweighing of packages can truly be said to be the barometer whereby the efficiency of the bureau of weights and measures to maintain honesty in the mercantile transactions taking place over the counters is indicated. The results obtained this year are highly satisfactory. If we throw a retrospective glance over the work done by the bureau since its beginning, we notice that in 1914-15, first year after the organization of the bureau, out of 88,022 reweighed packages, the correct ones reached only to 69.93 per cent. The percentage increased to 72 per cent in 1915-16, and this year we have 76.16 per cent out of a grand total of 162,387 packages that were reweighed by the municipal, insular inspectors, and insular police.

The following Table No. 3 is a résumé of the work of reweighing of packages accomplished during the year, as compared with the work accomplished during the immediately preceding years of 1915-16 and 1914-15:

TABLE No. 3.

Year.	Total number of packages reweighed.	Number of packages correct.	Number of packages with errors. +	Number of packages with errors. —
1916-17.....	162,387	123,669	33,143	5,575
1915-16.....	147,738	176.16	120.41	12.43
1914-15.....	88,022	172	124	4
		69.93	23.93	6.11

<sup>1</sup> Per cent.

During the year our inspectors made 63 visits to 26 garages or establishments where gasoline is sold to automobiles. In these visits, four times the inspectors adjusted the errors found and 26 times they rejected the instruments for repairs, this being equal to 41 per cent, a rather high percentage. It is true that it was only toward the middle of the year that the bureau was finally able to obtain a supply of metal caps, from the manufacturers of a certain make of pumps, to render the head of the set screws inaccessible when sealed. Therefore the percentage will be lower next year, as the use of any pump will not be permitted unless all the parts liable to be tampered with be duly sealed.

The following Table No. 4 is a résumé of the pump inspections made during the year:

TABLE No. 4.—*Inspection of gasoline pumps.*

Number of garages visited.....	26
Number of times inspected.....	63
Number of times found correct (4 times adjusted by inspector).....	123
Number of times rejected for repairs.....	26
Number of times reinspected and sealed.....	14
Number of cases taken to court and fined.....	3
Not guilty.....	1

<sup>1</sup> Per cent, 37.

<sup>2</sup> Per cent, 41.

<sup>3</sup> Per cent, 22.

The usual periodic tour of inspection to all the large capacity scales used by the colonos to deliver their cane to the centrales or their agents, either at the railroad sidings or near the factories of the centrales, was again made this year.

A glance at the following Table No. 5 reveals the fact that out of 68 railroad scales inspected only 24 were found correct, this being but 35.3 per cent, a very low percentage, and out of 258 cart scales tested only 119, or 46.12 per cent, were found correct. These percentages show at least a great negligence on the part of the owners to keep them in a fit condition, and this will only disappear when they become convinced that the test may be made at any time during the crop, without any previous notice of the inspector's coming, instead of before the beginning of the crop, and that any scale found incorrect will necessarily bring its owner to the bar of justice.

The excessive cost of transporting at least 3 tons of test weights from one place to another to test these cart scales soon eats up our small appropriation and, though it was slightly increased last year, it is not yet what it should be to give ample protection to the colonos.

TABLE No. 5.—*Inspection of large capacity platform scales used to weigh sugar cane.*

FIRST INSPECTION.

	Found correct and sealed.	Adjusted by the inspector.	Rejected for repairs.	Total.
Railroad scales.....	24	37	7	68
Cart scales.....	119	81	58	258
Weights.....	232	94	94	1,110
Sugar scales.....	21	11	.....	32

REINSPECTION OF ABOVE REJECTED SCALES.

	Found correct and sealed.	Still rejected for repairs.	Total.
Railroad scales.....	5	2	7
Cart scales.....	51	7	58

RECAPITULATION.

	Inspected.	Re-inspected.	Total.
Railroad scales.....	68	7	75
Cart scales.....	258	58	316
			391

Another very important work of the bureau to protect the colonos has been the visits made to the scales during the crop season trying to catch in the act of defrauding the unscrupulous weighers who endeavor, through false weighings when the colonos deliver their cane to the centrales, to deprive these colonos of part of their rightful gains in the cultivation of the sugar cane.

Thirty-three cases against these unscrupulous weighers were taken to the courts; 14 of them have been convicted, 3 absolved, and 16 are still pending. The deficient weight as annotated by these weighers to the colonos in their deliveries of cane amounted to 3,620 pounds in 33 carts reweighed pertaining to 28 of these cases, or an average of 110 pounds in deficiency per cart.

In 2 cases the denouncement was based on a false tare of the small wagons used to carry the cane. Two were due to the use of false counterweights maliciously altered, and another to the use of a scale altered by means of a nut, whereby the colonos lost 140 pounds in each weighing. In the 14 cases where a verdict of conviction was given, the courts imposed sentences varying from 30 days in jail to a \$2 fine.

In the last fiscal year the bureau of weights and measures undertook the work of inspecting the instruments, weights, and measures used by the drug stores and those kept for sale by them, a work that had been postponed on account of lack of personnel.

Out of 23 stores inspected, 6 only, or 26 per cent, have been found to use correct weights and scales. As a rule they were all found to be neglected and dirty.

Out of the 42 scales tested 20, or 48 per cent, were rejected for repairs. Eight scales were found to be out of balance, the error between the sides of the scale varying from 10 to 1,200 milligrams.

The errors at capacity tests in 7 scales were found to range from 35 to 200 milligrams. Fourteen scales were deficient in sensibility, their sensibility reciprocal varying from 100 to 700 milligrams.

Four hundred and thirty-eight weights were tested, 35 were confiscated, and 23 were rejected for repairs; therefore 13 per cent were incorrect. The average error for deficiency in the incorrect weights was as follows:

One gram, 17 milligrams; 5 grams, 400 milligrams; 2 grams, 46 milligrams; 10 grams, 169 milligrams; 20 grams, 250 milligrams.

The following average errors in excess were also noted: Two hundred milligrams, 23 milligrams; 500 milligrams, 30 milligrams; 10 grams, 300 milligrams.

One hundred and twenty glass graduates were tested, 4, or 3 per cent, being confiscated or ordered returned to factory, the average error found being 8 milliliters per 100 milliliters.

Five hundred and sixty-one weights kept in stock were also tested, 348 were found correct, 9 rejected for repairs, and 204 ordered reexported as illegal. Therefore 38 per cent of the weights kept in stock for sale were found to be incorrect.

Five hundred and eighty-nine glass graduates in stock were tested, 568 were passed as correct, and 21 ordered reexported.

The following table is a résumé of the work done in the San Juan drug stores.

TABLE NO. 6.—*Drug stores inspected in San Juan, 1916-17.*

	Number of drug stores inspected.	Weights.	Graduates.	Scales.	New.	
					Weights.	Graduates.
Found O. K. ....	6	1 380	116	22	1 348	568
Defective and rejected for repairs. ....	17	23		20	9	
Confiscated. ....		35	4			
Ordered returned to manufacturers. ....					204	21
Total inspected. ....	23	438	120	42	561	590

<sup>1</sup> Or 87 per cent.

<sup>2</sup> Or 62 per cent.

<sup>3</sup> Or 48 per cent.

Table No. 7 is a résumé of the violations of the weights and measures act and of the rules and regulations denounced to the courts of the island by the municipal and insular inspectors as well as by the insular police.

TABLE NO. 7.—*Violations.*

Cases denounced by—	Number.	Con- victed.	Absolved.	With- drawn.	Fines.	Jail sen- tences.
Insular inspectors. ....	749	665	51	13	\$2,535	<i>Days.</i> 107
Municipal inspectors. ....	183	161	18	4	551	25
Insular police. ....	413	369	35	9	1,016	102
Total, 1916-17. ....	1,345	1 1,215	104	26	4,102	234
Total, 1915-16. ....	1,046	924				
Total, 1914-15. ....	681	573				

<sup>1</sup> Or 90 per cent.

<sup>2</sup> Or 8 per cent.

<sup>3</sup> Or 2 per cent.

<sup>4</sup> Or 88 per cent.

<sup>5</sup> Or 84 per cent.

#### BUREAU OF SUPPLIES, PRINTING AND TRANSPORTATION.

The total amount of business handled during the last fiscal year through the bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, was \$1,305,039.56, which is an increase of \$651,435.75, or 99½ per cent, as compared with the business handled for the fiscal year 1915-16.

The total purchases for the year were \$607,697.74, an increase over last year of \$348,601.17, or 135 per cent. The purchases this year are divided as follows:

Purchased from merchants in Porto Rico, \$448,048.28.

Purchased from merchants in United States, \$159,649.46, an increase of purchases made from the merchants in Porto Rico over the United States of 180 per cent.

Seventy per cent of the purchases made in the United States were for textbooks, school supplies, scientific and laboratory apparatus, heavy machinery and various other items which could not be purchased in Porto Rico.

The total sales for the year were \$621,323.22, an increase over the last fiscal year of \$291,073.06, or 88 per cent.

The printing division shows a turnover of \$63,193.20, an increase of \$11,584.35, or 22 per cent over last year, and larger than the output of any previous year.

The transportation division furnished 116,887 kilometers transportation during the fiscal year, an increase of 36,938 kilometers over the previous year, at a cost of 10.8 cents per kilometer. Four old automobiles were condemned as being unsafe for use and four new cars of the latest model were purchased to replace them. The fact that the operation of the new cars costs less than that of the old cars condemned, together with other minor changes in that division, enabled us to reduce the cost of transportation to the government officials 46 per cent.

In accordance with Joint Resolution No. 14, effective July 1, 1916, all material and supplies of every kind and description, with the exception of a few items, used by the insular government, were to be purchased through the bureau of supplies, thereby centralizing all purchases made by the government. This has increased the work of the bureau in all divisions to such an extent that we were compelled frequently to operate the plant at night and on several Sundays.

Statement No. 15 shows the assets and liabilities of this bureau at the end of the last fiscal year.

#### SUPPLY COMMITTEE.

The purchase of supplies, materials, and equipment needed by the insular government is now made by the bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, in accordance with resolution adopted by the supply committee, which was created by a joint resolution approved on April 13, 1916, providing for the standardization of government supplies and equipment; establishing a central purchasing agency and a central government storehouse, etc. Said committee is composed of the executive secretary of Porto Rico as ex-officio chairman, and the auditor and the attorney general of Porto Rico as members.

It is empowered to authorize the purchase of supplies either through public call for bids or in the open market without call for bids when the quantity of any article to be purchased is small and its value does not exceed \$300. It is also authorized to make rules and regulations governing the contracts to be made with, and the bond to be given by, the successful bidders, and to determine therein the manner and time of making deliveries; and furthermore to provide for the sale of old supplies, machinery, equipment and material, where such sale will be advantageous to the government.

The supply committee organized on May 1, 1916, and its activities have been of great value to the government in making purchases and awarding contracts, and in saving thousands of dollars to The People of Porto Rico during the last fiscal year.

From July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, the committee held 28 meetings and adopted in all 229 resolutions.

Thirty-two public calls for bids were authorized and 58 contracts awarded in the same period.

Among other matters of less interest, the committee in 1916-17 gave authorization to several departments to make direct purchases of minor items outside of San Juan, due to the fact that the bureau of supplies does not have the necessary personnel to make every kind of purchase throughout the island; issued rules and regulations for direct purchases of an emergency nature; authorized the printing of forms and books for the municipalities at their request, as they could thus secure better and cheaper printed matter than from private concerns; authorized the bureau to make purchases of material and supplies for the Federal offices existing in Porto Rico in case any of them might so desire, and as a matter of courtesy and cooperation between the Federal and the insular governments; modified one of its former rules relative to the opening of bids, which is usually done by the chief of the bureau, as secretary of the committee, so as to reserve to the committee the right to be present when so desired, and to provide that every formal contract and bond, after being duly signed, shall be submitted to the committee for approval.

During the general strike of workmen, which followed the longshoremen's and cartmen's strike in San Juan in the fall of last year, the committee met several times to decide urgent matters in connection with said strike, such as the lack of bread for

the government penal, charitable, and sanitary institutions, as the bakers had quitted work, and the inability of the contractors who had secured the award for furnishing provisions to said institutions to get such provisions out of the steamship docks on account of the absolute refusal of laborers to go to work. In the first case, the chief of the bureau was authorized to substitute crackers for bread and to buy same in the open market at the lowest price obtainable until conditions changed; and in the second case, authorization was given to the same officer to take out of the steamship piers and cart to the bureau, on order from the contractors, and using the necessary number of prisoners for the purpose, the necessary provisions to fill the orders from the different institutions maintained by the government in San Juan and Santurce.

The printing of revenue stamps for the department of the treasurer of Porto Rico was the subject of very thorough consideration by the committee, and it was decided at first to establish a lithographic plant in the bureau and to continue to furnish said internal revenue stamps to the treasurer's office, through the adoption of the necessary methods absolutely guaranteeing a perfectly uniform impression and positive delivery, so as to afford the government the greatest security and provide work for a certain number of Porto Ricans, but finally, after further consideration, it was found that the bureau did not have sufficient funds to purchase the new machinery necessary to print the lithographed revenue stamps, and the treasurer of Porto Rico was authorized to purchase the stamps from the United States Bureau of Engraving at Washington, D. C.

It is very pleasant for me to add that all this considerable work of the supply committee has been accomplished through the most cordial cooperation and harmony among its members, which is very well shown by the fact that all its resolutions, with the exception of one, have been adopted with the assent of all the members present.

#### EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of this office during the last fiscal year were as follows:

Appropriations.	Office of executive secretary.	Bureau of weights and measures.	Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.	Total.
Salaries.....	\$30,448.78	\$11,542.00	\$28,120.39	\$70,111.17
Stationery and printing.....	753.32	498.71	115.80	1,367.83
Furniture.....	80.97	-----	150.93	231.90
Postage and freight.....	201.00	678.93	-----	879.93
Telegraph and telephone.....	9.27	81.74	112.92	203.93
Incidentals.....	995.19	528.18	44.30	1,567.67
Traveling expenses.....	-----	3,969.74	19.99	3,989.73
Equipment of weights and measures.....	-----	259.05	-----	259.05
Care of animals.....	-----	-----	18.00	18.00
Rent, purchasing agent New York office.....	-----	-----	847.90	847.90
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>32,488.53</b>	<b>17,558.35</b>	<b>29,430.23</b>	<b>79,477.11</b>

#### PERSONNEL.

To keep up with our various activities, the force of the executive secretary's office proper consists of 1 assistant executive secretary, 1 chief clerk, 1 archivist in charge of the Spanish archives, 1 assistant archivist, 15 clerks, and 2 messengers, a very little more than the number of persons employed in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico in 1901, the first year of its existence, in spite of the fact that the volume of business transacted in this office is to-day more than four times what it was then. So it now happens that many of the matters submitted to the decision of this office are necessarily delayed on account of lack of sufficient personnel. The force of the bureau of weights and measures is composed of 1 chief, 1 assistant chief, 6 inspectors, 1 typewriter-clerk, 1 stenographer, and a warden.

On July 1, 1916, all the employees of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, were placed on a permanent working basis. The salaries of all the office employees were fixed by the legislature, and an appropriation was also made for temporary employees and contingent expenses. The new arrangement, made under the provisions of the Standardization act of April 13, 1916, eliminated the 7 per cent surcharge allowed the bureau on all sales made, and has proven satisfactory.

The principal changes in personnel occurring in this office were as follows: Mr. Martin Travieso, jr., ceased as secretary of Porto Rico on March 2, 1917, his office

having been abolished by the new organic act, and the undersigned was temporarily appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the executive council, as executive secretary of Porto Rico, on March 3, 1917, under the provisions of sections 22 and 56 of said act.

Mr. Elton T. Hull, chief clerk, was promoted to the position of assistant executive secretary, Mr. Eduardo J. Saldaña, chief of the bureau of weights and measures, was promoted to be chief clerk of the executive secretary's office, and Mr. Manuel Gorbea was also promoted to the position of chief of the bureau of weights and measures. To all of them, as well as to Mr. D. P. Campbell, the chief of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, who have been my able and helpful assistants, and to all the subordinate employees in this office, I desire to express my sincere appreciation of their excellent services.

Respectfully submitted.

R. SIACA PACHECO,  
*Executive Secretary of Porto Rico.*

THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,  
San Juan, P. R.

STATEMENT No. 1.—*List of commissioners of deeds for Porto Rico in the United States, appointed by the Governor of Porto Rico, and whose commissions are still in force.*

Name and address.	State.	Appointed.
Arroyo, Julián A., 82 Wall Street, New York City.....	New York.....	Aug. 6, 1915
Acuff, Harmon O., 31-33 Deaderick Building, Knoxville.....	Tennessee.....	Nov. 16, 1914
Braman, Ella F., 120 Broadway, New York City.....	New York.....	July 17, 1914
Braman, Joseph B., 120 Broadway, New York City.....	do.....	Jan. 25, 1915
Hesse, Charles Henry, 2017 East Eager Street, Baltimore.....	Maryland.....	June 1, 1917
Hitt, Isaac R., 317-318 Maryland Building, Washington.....	District of Columbia.....	June 29, 1916
Miranda, Ramon, 11 Broadway, New York City.....	New York.....	Mar. 19, 1916
Mountcastle, G. B., P. O. Box 927, Richmond.....	Virginia.....	Sept. 17, 1913
Paine, Edward S., 42 Cedar Street, New York City.....	New York.....	Mar. 16, 1914
Spaulding, Willis M., 809 Brisbane Building, Buffalo.....	do.....	June 29, 1916
Wurts, John S., 1224 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.....	July 2, 1914

STATEMENT No. 2.—*Domestic corporations registered in the office of the executive secretary during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Name.	Location of principal place of business.	Principal purposes.	Total authorized capital stock.	Paid-in capital with which the corporation shall commence business.
Lee Vidal & Bolivar (Inc.).....	San Juan....	Carpenters' shop and cabinet makers.	\$100,000	\$3,000
Fritze, Lundt & Co., Successors (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.....	250,000	1,000
Porto Rico Central Sugar Estates.....	do.....	Sugar.....	1,000,000	1,000
Specialty shop for Automobiles.....	do.....	Automobiles and transportation.	20,000	20,000
The Porto Rico Publishing & Printing Co.....	do.....	Printing and stationery....	25,000	2,500
Perfumería Barnés.....	Ponce.....	Manufacture of alcohol, perfumes, and drugs.	40,000	1,000
Stubbe Bros. (Inc.).....	San Juan....	Mercantile.....	200,000	1,000
La Democracia (Inc.).....	do.....	Printing and stationery....	50,000	1,200
Tropical Film Co.....	do.....	Moving pictures.....	100,000	8,600
Revista Deportiva.....	do.....	Printing and bookbinding..	15,000	1,000
Sachs, Barletta & Bas (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.....	100,000	10,000
Corporación Azucarera Sauri & Subirá.....	Ponce.....	Sugar.....	250,000	100,000
Espinosa Villa Grove Corporation.....	Dorado.....	Fruit.....	100,000	
Línea Ferrea del Oeste (Inc.).....	San Juan....	Transportation.....	75,000	
Banco de Ponce.....	Ponce.....	Banking.....	500,000	
The Insular Mercantile Agency (Inc.)...	San Juan....	To furnish confidential information, to act as collectors, etc.	10,000	
Carlos Cid Y Compañía (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.....		
West Indies Coco-Fiber Co.....	do.....	Manufacture of coconut products		
Porto Rico Fruit Union.....	do.....	Fruit.....		
Central Belvedere.....	Cabo Rojo...			
Total.....				1,250

STATEMENT NO. 3.—*Domestic corporations dissolved during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Name.	Location of principal place of business.
San Juan Hippodrome Co. ....	San Juan.
Central Córdoba. ....	Rincón.
The New Orleans & Porto Rico Rice Co. ....	San Juan.
The Press Publishing Co. ....	Do.
Sociedad Hípica de San Juan. ....	Do.
Compañía Industrial de Máquinas para Café. ....	Ponce.
Jockey Club de Porto Rico. ....	Santurce.
The Maricao Bee Co. ....	Maricao
Domestic corporations dissolved by an act and a joint resolution of the legislative assembly, approved Apr. 12, 1917:	
The Advertising Co., of Porto Rico. ....	San Juan.
Borinquen Sugar Co. ....	Do.
Forth Electric Co., of Porto Rico. ....	Do.
William Lowe & Co. (Inc.). ....	Do.
Compañía Industrial de Productos de Coco. ....	Do.
The Manes Co. ....	Puerta de Tierra.
The Porto Rico Review (Inc.). ....	San Juan.
Aguadilla Transportation Co. ....	Aguadilla.
Martinez Bay-Rum Co. ....	Juncos.
The Lotza Fruit Co. ....	Rio Piedras.
Compañía Tipográfica de Ponce. ....	Ponce.

STATEMENT NO. 4.—*Foreign corporations registered in the office of the executive secretary during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Name.	Location.	Agent.	Address.	Principal purposes.	Total authorized capital stock.	Paid-in capital.
Nitrate Agencies Co.	New York, N. Y.	A. C. Diehl....	San Juan.	Import and export.	\$100,000	\$100,000
Melchior, Armstrong & Dessau (Inc.).	do. ....	Pedro Juan Armstrong.	Ponce....	Mercantile....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Buena Vista Industrial Co.	Washington, D. C.	Edwin A. Thayer.	Vega Baja	Agricultural and mercantile.	25,000	17,100
The Behn Bros. (Inc.).	Greenwich, Conn.	Hernand Behn.	San Juan..	Mercantile....	500,000	10,000
Ebrey Chemical Works.	New York, N. Y.	Francisco I. Carreras.	Humacao.	Drugs and chemicals.	10,000	5,000
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	St. Paul, Minn.	Korber & Co. (Inc.).	San Juan.	Insurance....	2,000,000	1,000,000
South Porto Rico Sugar Co.	Jersey City, N. J.	F. Manuel Toro.	Ponce....	Sugar.....	8,000,000	7,948,000
The Porto Rico Hotels Corporation.	Wilmington, Del.	Hernand Behn.	San Juan..	Hotels.....	800,000	31,500
Mons Island Guano Co. (Inc.).	Village of Nysack, N. Y.	Marc Lejeune.	Mayaguez.	Fertilizers....	25,000	25,000
Total.....					12,460,000	10,136,600

STATEMENT NO. 5.—*Foreign corporations that ceased to do business in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Name.	State where organized.	Principal place of business in Porto Rico.
American West Indies Trading Co. ....	New Jersey...	San Juan.
The Gustavo Preston Co. ....	Maine.....	Naguabo.
West Indies Commercial Co. ....	New York...	Caguas.
Import Packing Co. ....	New Jersey...	San Juan.
The Central San Cristobal (Inc.). ....	Connecticut...	Naguabo.
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. (Ltd.).	Great Britain	San Juan.
The Plantations Co. ....	Delaware....	Caguas.
Public Service Construction Co. ....	do. ....	San Juan.
John Monks & Sons. ....	New York...	Do.
Cruise-Kemper Co. ....	Pennsylvania.	Do.
The Naguabo Sugar Co. ....	Connecticut...	Do.

STATEMENT No. 6.—*List of domestic corporations organized under the laws of Porto Rico that according to the records of the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico were in existence on June 30, 1917.*

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.
Banco Popular de San Juan	San Juan	Banking.
Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico	do.	Do.
Caja de Economías y Préstamos de San Germán	San German	Dd.
Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño	Ponce	Do.
The Bonnie Fruit Co.	San Juan	Fruits.
The American Grocery & Ship Supply Co.	do.	General merchandise.
Ponce Agricultural and Industrial Co.	Ponce	Agricultural products.
The Providencia Central Co.	Patillas	Sugar.
The Enriqueta Land Co.	do.	Real estate development.
Central Cambalache	Arecibo	Sugar.
The Redemptorist Fathers of Porto Rico	Mayaguez	Charitable work.
The Juncos Central Co.	San Juan	Sugar.
The Fajardo Fruit Co.	do.	Fruits.
The Caribbean Fruit Co.	do.	Do.
The Yabucoa Sugar Co.	do.	Sugar.
Porto Rico Pineapple Co.	do.	Pineapples, etc.
Alta Vista Fruit Co.	do.	Fruits.
The Mabilla Mining Co.	do.	Mining.
Arecibo Orange and Pineapple Co.	do.	Fruits.
The Mayaguez Fruit Cultivating Co. of Porto Rico	Rio Piedras	Do.
Enterprise Fruit Co.	San Juan	Do.
The Salto Grande Co.	do.	Mining, etc.
The Insular Dock Co.	do.	Docks and wharves.
Plasuela Sugar Co.	do.	Sugar.
Sabana Seca Plantation	do.	Agricultural products.
Miramar Apartment House Co.	do.	Apartment houses.
Concepción Mining Co.	do.	Mining.
Central Eureka (Inc.)	Mayaguez	Sugar.
The Ponce Lighter Co.	Playa de Ponce	Lighterage, etc.
Cerro Gordo Fruit Co.	San Juan	Fruits.
The Mesilla Fruit Co.	do.	Do.
Loiza Sugar Co.	do.	Sugar.
Sea Island Grape Fruit Co.	do.	Grape fruit, etc.
Compañía Tabacalera de Puerto Rico	do.	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.
Mayaguez Sugar Co.	Mayaguez	Sugar.
The McMurtrie-Guiler Co.	San Juan	Machinery.
Consejo Construction Co.	do.	Construction work.
Gillies & Woodward	do.	Cigars, tobacco, etc.
Santa Isabel Sugar Co.	Santa Isabel	Sugar.
Nathanial A. Walcott (Inc.)	San Juan	Agricultural products.
Sociedad Industrial la Euskalduna	do.	Foodstuffs.
Compañía Salinera de Cabo Rojo	do.	Salt.
The Mayaguez Light & Ice Co.	Mayaguez	Electric power and ice.
The Humacao Fruit Co.	San Juan	Fruits.
Arkadia Sugar Co.	do.	Sugar.
Soller Sugar Co.	Lares	Do.
Benitez Sugar Co.	Viequez	Do.
Compañía Azucarera El Ejemplo	Humacao	Do.
Cayey Sugar Co.	San Juan	Do.
Seoville & Co. (Inc.)	do.	Agricultural products.
Hacienda Semil (Inc.)	Juana Diaz	Do.
The A. A. David (Ltd.)	Cataño	Transportation, warehousing, etc.
The Porto Rico Fruit Exchange	San Juan	Fruits.
S. Ramirez & Co.	do.	Commission merchants.
The Porto Rico Drug Co.	Ponce	Drugs.
Porto Rico Investment Co.	San Juan	Property investments.
Pellejas Sugar & Coffee Co.	Ponce	Sugar and coffee.
Mayaguez Dock & Shipping Co.	Mayaguez	General shipping.
Camuy Sugar Co.	Camuy	Sugar.
Central Vannina	San Juan	Do.
Central Alianza	Arecibo	Do.
Utua Sugar Co.	Utua	Do.
The Imperial Fruit Co.	Bayamon	Fruits.
Arecibo Ice & Soda Water Co.	Arecibo	Manufacturing of ice, soda water, etc.
The Times Publishing Co.	San Juan	Newspaper and general publishing.
Porto Rico Brewing Co.	do.	Brewing and distilling.
Porto Rico Progress Publishing Co.	do.	Publishers.
Sociedad Industrial La Unión	do.	Foodstuffs.
Asociación Constructora del Edificio Casino de Puerto Rico	do.	Construction and lease of building for Casino of Porto Rico
Plata Sugar Co.	do.	Sugar.
The Woodsum Fruit Co.	Arecibo	Fruits.
Compañía Curtidora de Puerto Rico	San Juan	Leather.
Ponce Mineral Water Co.	Ponce	Aerated water, etc.
Casino de Puerto Rico	San Juan	Club.
Porto Rico Distilling Co.	Arecibo	Distilling.



STATEMENT NO. 6.—*List of domestic corporations organized under the laws of Porto Rico that according to the records of the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico were in existence on June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.
Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co.....	San Juan.....	Electric light and transportation.
Porto Rico Construction Co.....	do.....	General construction.
Compañía Azucarera del Toa.....	do.....	Sugar.
Atlas Line.....	do.....	Automobile transportation.
Campo Alegre Fruit Co.....	do.....	Fruits.
Bayamón Fruit Growers' Association of Porto Rico.....	Toa Baja.....	Do.
Carmen Central.....	San Juan.....	Sugar.
Compañía Azucarera de la Carolina.....	do.....	Do.
Jayuya Development Co.....	Ponce.....	Sugar and coffee.
Finlay, Weymouth & Lee (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	General merchants.
Sociedad Artístico Teatral.....	do.....	Theatrical organization.
Vannina Distilling Co.....	do.....	Distilling.
The Mayaguez Drug Co.....	Mayaguez.....	Drugs.
The Porto Rico Mines Co.....	San Juan.....	Mining.
Central Juanita (Inc.).....	Bayamon.....	Sugar.
The Parkhurst Fruit Co.....	do.....	Fruit.
Jovero Land Co.....	Ponce.....	Agricultural products.
The Prescott & Mehrhof Co.....	Salinas.....	Agriculture and cattle.
The Ponce Auto Transportation Co.....	Ponce.....	Automobiles and auto transportation.
Compañía Eléctrica Industrial (Inc.).....	San German.....	Light and power.
Insular Cigar Co.....	Caguas.....	Tobacco.
González Padín Co. (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	General merchandise.
Suburban Improvement Co.....	do.....	Building construction.
The Combination Co.....	Rio Piedras.....	Transportation.
La Plata Tobacco Co.....	Caguas.....	Tobacco.
Garage Mayaguez (Inc.).....	Mayaguez.....	Transportation.
Mayaguez Tramway Co.....	do.....	Electric light, power, and transportation.
Porto Rico Transportation Co.....	San Juan.....	Automobile transportation.
Compañía de Transporte de Maricao.....	Maricao.....	Do.
Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Banking.
The Porto Rico Pharmaceutical Specialty Co.....	Añasco.....	Chemical and pharmaceutical preparations.
The Porto Rico Coconut Fiber Co.....	San Juan.....	Fiber products.
C. O. Lord & Co.....	do.....	Machinery, hardware, etc.
Bayamón Fruit Co.....	Toa Baja.....	Fruit growing.
Insula Fruit Co.....	Arecibo.....	Do.
Rio Maria Sugar Co. (Inc.).....	Mayaguez.....	Sugar.
Rio Tropical Fruit Co.....	Arecibo.....	Fruit growing.
Aboy Vidal y Compañía (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Lumber.
New York & Porto Rico Express Co.....	do.....	Express.
La Compañía de Fuerza Hidroeléctrica de Ponce.....	Ponce.....	Electric power.
Porto Rico Fertiliser Co.....	San Juan.....	Fertilizers.
Miramar Shop Co.....	do.....	Automobile transportation, repair, etc.
The Atlas Commercial Co.....	do.....	Automobile transport.
New Corsica Centrale Corporation.....	do.....	Sugar.
The Mansfield Plantations.....	Arecibo.....	Fruit growing.
Compañía de Luz y Fuerza Eléctrica de Lares.....	Lares.....	Electric plant.
Caribbean Canning Co.....	Mayaguez.....	Manufacture of fruit products.
Julio Godreau Co.....	Salinas.....	Agricultural.
Comerio Tobacco Co.....	Comerio.....	Tobacco.
Asociación Mercantil de Puerto Rico y Agencia Protectora de Creditos.....	San Juan.....	To furnish confidential information, to act as collectors, etc.
La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico.....	do.....	Printing.
The Newton Fruit Co.....	do.....	Mercantile and fruit.
The Mayaguez Fruit Packing Co.....	Mayaguez.....	Fruit.
Central Pasto Viejo (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Sugar.
Sociedad Cooperativa de Premios (Inc.).....	do.....	To buy and sell trading stamps.
The Arecibo Press Co.....	Arecibo.....	Printing.
Seboruco Grove.....	Santurce.....	Agricultural and mercantile.
Cayey Light & Ice Co.....	Cayey.....	Electric light and ice.
The Insular Motor Co.....	San Juan.....	Automobiles and transportation.
Porto Rico Ice Co.....	do.....	Ice.
San Juan Racing & Sporting Club.....	do.....	Horse racing.
A. Escudero & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.
La Buenaventura Fruit Corporation.....	do.....	Fruit.
Santurce Abattoir (Inc.).....	do.....	Slaughterhouses and live stock.
The National Coconut & Fiber Co.....	do.....	Coconut products.
Cash Sales Co.....	Aguadilla.....	Importers and exporters.
The Porto Rico Merchandise Stamp Co.....	San Juan.....	Trading stamps.
Carroz y Fuertes.....	Naguabo.....	Sugar.
Compañía Tabacalera del Comercio.....	San Juan.....	Tobacco.
Central Bayaney.....	Arecibo.....	Sugar.

STATEMENT No. 6.—*List of domestic corporations organized under the laws of Porto Rico that according to the records of the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico were in existence on June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.
Lee Vidal & Bolivar (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Carpenter's shop and cabinet makers.
Porto Rico Central Sugar Estates.....	do.....	Sugar.
Specialty Shop for Automobiles.....	do.....	Automobiles and transportation.
The Porto Rico Publishing & Printing Co.....	do.....	Printing and stationery.
Perfumeria Barnés.....	Ponce.....	Manufacture of alcohol, perfumes, and drugs.
La Democracia (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Printing and stationery.
Tropical Film Co.....	do.....	Motion pictures.
Revista Deportiva.....	do.....	Printing and bookbinding.
Sachs, Barletta & Bas (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.
Corporacion Azucarera Sauri & Subirá.....	Ponce.....	Sugar.
Espinosa Villa Grove Corporation.....	Dorado.....	Fruit.
Línea Ferrea del Ceste (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Transportation.
Banco de Ponce.....	Ponce.....	Banking.
The Insular Mercantile Agency (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	To furnish confidential information, to act as collectors, etc.
Carlos Cid y Compañía (Inc.).....	do.....	Mercantile.
West Indies Coco-Fiber Co.....	do.....	Coconut products.
Porto Rico Fruit Union.....	do.....	Fruit.
Central Belvedere.....	Cabo Rojo.....	Sugar.
Stubbe Brothers (Inc.).....	San Juan.....	Mercantile.
Fritze, Lundt & Co., Successors (Inc.).....	do.....	Do.
Korber & Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Do.
Estate of Wilhelm Korber (Inc.).....	do.....	Do.

STATEMENT No. 7.—*List of corporations organized outside of Porto Rico that according to the records of the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico were in existence on June 30, 1917.*

Name.	Place where organized.	Principal purposes.	Name of the agent in Porto Rico.	Address of the agent.
British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co. (Ltd.).....	England.....	Insurance.....	Villar & Co., succ.	San Juan.
Madgeburg Fire Insurance Co.....	Germany.....	do.....	Korber & Co. (Inc.)	Do.
New York Life Insurance Co.....	New York.....	do.....	Antonio Sarmiento	Do.
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.....	England.....	do.....	Fritze, Lundt & Co	Do.
Northern Assurance Co. (Ltd.).....	Scotland.....	do.....	Moral & Co.....	Mayaguez.
			J. Ochoa y Hermano.	San Juan.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society (Ltd.).....	England.....	do.....	J. T. Silva & Co., succs. S. en C.	Do.
Prussian National Insurance Co.....	Germany.....	do.....	Korber & Co. (Inc.)	Do.
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.).....	England.....	do.....	Sobrinós de Ezquiza.	Do.
Guanica Centrale.....	New Jersey.....	Sugar.....	F. Manuel Toro.....	Ponce.
Swift & Co.....	Illinois.....	Foodstuffs and provisions.	Wm. Walsh.....	San Juan.
American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.....	New York.....	Banking.....	Frank M. Welty.....	Do.
New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co.....	do.....	Transportation.....	R. A. Nadel.....	Do.
Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.....	Canada.....	Insurance.....	Eliseo Font, Jr.....	Do.
Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co.....	New Jersey.....	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.	John Frese.....	Do.
San Juan Ice & Refrigerating Co.....	do.....	Manufacturing ice.	H. N. Clarity.....	Do.
North Deutsche Insurance Co.....	Germany.....	Insurance.....	Korber & Co. (Inc.)	Do.
Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada.....	Canada.....	do.....	Fritze, Lundt & Co	Do.
			Jesus M. Lago.....	Do.
Palatine Insurance Co. (Ltd.).....	England.....	do.....	P. Gandia Cordova	Do.
Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.).....	do.....	do.....	Finlay, Waymouth & Lee (Inc.)	Do.
Mannheim Insurance Co.....	Germany.....	do.....	Korber & Co. (Inc.)	Do.

STATEMENT No. 7.—*List of corporations organized outside of Porto Rico that according to the records of the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico were in existence on June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Name.	Place where organized.	Principal purposes.	Name of the agent in Porto Rico.	Address of the agent.
Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co.	Germany.....	Insurance.....	Fritze, Lundt & Co	San Juan.
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Porto Rico Fruit Co.....	New York.....	Fruits.....	Arthur B. Mitchell	Bayamon.
Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico.	Spain.....	Transportation.....	E. Acuña Aybar..	San Juan.
Ponce Railway & Light Co.....	New Jersey.....	Electric light and transportation.	P. M. Hatch.....	Ponce.
Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland.	Maryland.....	Surety bonds.....	Frank M. Welty..	San Juan.
American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico.	New York.....	Transportation.....	G. Villard.....	Do.
West India Oil Co.....	New Jersey.....	Oil.....	C. H. Wanzer.....	Do.
Guardian Assurance Co. (Ltd.).	England.....	Insurance.....	Villar & Co.....	Do.
Porto Rican Leaf Tobacco Co.	New Jersey.....	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.	John Frese.....	Do.
Singer Sewing Machine Co.....	.....do.....	Sewing machines.	José Alvarez.....	Do.
Central Los Caños.....	New York.....	Sugar.....	Raymond B. Childs	Arecibo.
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.	England.....	Insurance.....	P. Gandia & Co. .	San Juan.
British America Assurance Co.	Canada.....	.....do.....	Fritze, Lundt & Co. succs.	Do.
The Union Central Life Insurance Co.	Ohio.....	.....do.....	José C. Barbosa..	Do.
The Candelaria Fruit Co.....	Maine.....	Fruits.....	N. A. Walcott.....	Do.
The Puerto Rico Planters' Co.....	.....do.....	Agricultural products.	W. Francis Grant.	Vega Baja.
American Surety Co. of New York.	New York.....	Surety bonds.....	H. L. Cochran.....	San Juan.
Waldrop Photographic Co.....	Tennessee.....	Photographic supplies, etc.	N. P. Nichols.....	Do.
Espinoza Fruit Co.....	Massachusetts.	Fruits.....	Chas. B. Emerson.	Cataño.
Cayey Caguas Tobacco Co.....	New York.....	Growing and manufacturing tobacco.	Harrison Johnson.	Caguas.
The Industrial Co. of Porto Rico	New Jersey.....	.....do.....	John Frese.....	San Juan.
Ponce & Guayama Railroad Co.	.....do.....	Transportation.....	Chas. L. Carpenter.	Aguirre.
Vega Baja Fruit & Land Co.....	New York.....	Agricultural products.	H. M. Filbrick.....	Vega Baja.
Monsi Island Phosphate Co.	Louisiana.....	Mining, etc.....	Marc Lejeune.....	Mayaguez.
Sucrerie Centrale Coloso de Porto Rico.	France.....	Sugar.....	C. Franco Soto.....	Aguadilla.
The Fajardo Sugar Co.....	New York.....	.....do.....	J. Bird Arias.....	Fajardo.
The Fajardo Development Co.....	Connecticut.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Porto Rico Orange & Cotton Co.	New York.....	Agricultural products.	E. A. Gildemeister.	Bayamon.
Porto Rico Canning Co.....	.....do.....	Canning pineapples, etc.	Ben. J. Horton.....	Mayaguez.
Herkimer-Porto Rico Land & Fruit Co.	.....do.....	Agricultural products.	Chas. P. Avery.....	Bayamon.
Central Aguirre Co.....	Maine.....	Sugar.....	Chas. L. Carpenter.	Aguirre.
The Western Assurance Co.....	Canada.....	Insurance.....	Sobrinos de Esquilaga.	San Juan.
Porto Rico Grove & Garden Co.	New York.....	Agricultural products.	Newton L. Reed.....	Do.
Buffalo and Porto Rican Fruit Co.	.....do.....	Fruits.....	Geo. K. Knight.....	Barceloneta.
The West Indies Cigar Co.....	.....do.....	Cigars, etc.....	Manual Bao.....	Utuaño.
Societe Anonyme des Sucreries de Saint Jean.	Belgium.....	Sugar.....	Prudent Wittemans.	Caguas.
San Antonio Docking Co.....	New York.....	Docks, wharves, etc.	R. A. Nadal.....	San Juan.
Porto Rican Express Co.....	.....do.....	Express service.....	Wm. J. Salvé.....	Do.
United States Colonial Fruit Co.	.....do.....	Fruits.....	E. A. Bailey.....	Manati.
Bernal Estate.....	New Jersey.....	Land development.	F. Manuel Toro.....	Ponce.
San Antonio Co.....	Maine.....	Docks and wharves.	R. A. Nadal.....	San Juan.
Johnson Development Co.....	New York.....	Land development and manufacturing.	Harrison Johnson.	Caguas.
The Barceloneta Fruit Co.....	.....do.....	Fruits.....	E. M. Ferringer...	Barceloneta.
Tropical Fruit Growers' Association.	New Jersey.....	.....do.....	Linn Bartholomew.	Carrochoales.

STATEMENT No. 7.—*List of corporations organized outside of Porto Rico that according to the records of the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico were in existence on June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Name.	Place where organized.	Principal purposes.	Name of the agent in Porto Rico.	Address of the agent.
The Royal Bank of Canada.....	Canada.....	Banking.....	Richard J. Allen.....	San Juan.
Pavenstedt Land Co.....	New York.....	Land development.....	Raymond B. Childs.....	Arecibo.
National Surety Co.....	do.....	Surety bonds, etc.....	Harry F. Besosa.....	San Juan.
Hatillo Fruit Co.....	Pennsylvania.....	Fruits.....	Walter C. Dreier.....	Rio Piedras.
The Gregg Co. (Ltd.).....	New York.....	Machinery.....	Rafael Carrion.....	San Juan.
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.).....	Great Britain.....	Insurance.....	Charles Hartzell.....	Do.
The Standard Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.....	New York.....	Fruits.....	Michael Davis.....	Vega Baja.
Fiske Bros. Refining Co.....	do.....	Petroleum products.....	H. V. Grosch.....	San Juan.
Balose Fire Insurance Co.....	Switzerland.....	Insurance.....	Fritze, Lundt & Co., succs.....	Do.
American Cigar Co.....	New Jersey.....	Cigars, etc.....	A. Stebler.....	Do.
Plaza Provision Co.....	New York.....	General merchandise.....	Robert L. Holmes.....	Do.
Empire Pineapple Co.....	do.....	Pineapples.....	Russell Stinard.....	Bayamon.
The Filbrick Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.....	do.....	do.....	Chas. F. Filbrick, jr.....	Do.
The Superior Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.....	do.....	Fruits.....	Harry M. Filbrick.....	Vega Baja.
Captain Marquis' Porto Rico Land Co.....	Pennsylvania.....	Real estate.....	E. M. Feringer.....	Barceloneta.
The Columbo Tropical Fruit Co. L'Union Compagnie d'Assurance contre l'Incendie.....	New York.....	Fruits.....	Carl F. Juengling.....	Vega Baja.
Second Oneida Fruit Co.....	France.....	Insurance.....	Charles Vere.....	San Juan.
The Oneida Fruit Co.....	New York.....	Fruits.....	Wm. A. Griffith.....	Manati.
Armour & Co.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
The Laguna Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.....	New Jersey.....	Foodstuffs and provisions.....	H. M. Porter.....	San Juan.
Fortuna Estates.....	New York.....	Fruits.....	G. O. Spaulding.....	Rio Piedras.
Fitzpatrick Wenar Fruit & Land Co. of Porto Rico.....	do.....	Land development.....	F. Manuel Toro.....	Ponce.
Porto Rico Mercantile Co.....	Louisiana.....	do.....	Jesse Kroon.....	Bayamon.
Montreal Trust Co.....	West Virginia.....	Molasses.....	A. Rauschenplat.....	San Juan.
Plaza Fruit Co.....	Canada.....	Banking.....	R. G. Allen.....	Do.
Hope Fruit Co.....	Illinois.....	Fruits.....	Geo. L. Elkins.....	Do.
The Bayview Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.....	Rhode Island.....	do.....	Beriah A. Wall.....	Do.
The Graham & Granger Fruit Co.....	New York.....	do.....	H. J. Davison.....	Bayamon.
Pomelo Fruit Co.....	New Jersey.....	do.....	Robert Graham.....	Do.
El Prospero Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.....	New York.....	do.....	A. G. Stanwood.....	Do.
South Atlantic Fruit Co.....	do.....	do.....	F. B. McLaughlin.....	Manati.
The Paul Taylor Brown Co.....	do.....	do.....	G. O. Spaulding.....	Rio Piedras.
Phoenix Assurance Co. (Ltd.).....	do.....	Commission merchants.....	Chas. F. Kidd.....	Mayaguez.
Reading Iron Co.....	Great Britain.....	Insurance.....	Finlay, Waymouth & Lee (Inc.).....	San Juan.
Toa Alto Citrus Fruit Co.....	Pennsylvania.....	Iron and steel manufactures.....	A. Rauschenplat.....	Do.
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	New York.....	Fruits.....	Wm. W. Boyd.....	Do.
Morovis Plantation.....	Canada.....	Banking.....	H. J. Gordon.....	Do.
Atlas Assurance Co. (Ltd.).....	New York.....	Agricultural products.....	John McLaughlin.....	Vega Baja.
Suburban Fruit Co.....	do.....	Ucts.....	do.....	do.....
The Royal Exchange Assurance The Fajardo Sugar Growers' Association.....	England.....	Insurance.....	Sánchez, Morales & Co.....	San Juan.
The Yorkshire Insurance Co. (Ltd.).....	New York.....	Fruits.....	G. O. Spaulding.....	Rio Piedras.
Dibert, Bancroft & Ross Co. (Ltd.).....	Great Britain.....	Insurance.....	J. Ochoa y Hno.....	San Juan.
The Texas Co.....	New York.....	Sugar.....	J. Bird Arias.....	Fajardo.
San Juan Fruit Co.....	do.....	Insurance.....	Sucs. de Frontera S. en C.....	Mayaguez.
The Sherman Porto Rican Fruit Co.....	Great Britain.....	Machinery.....	Fritze, Lundt & Co.....	San Juan.
La Aldea Fruit Co.....	Louisiana.....	Oil.....	Frank López.....	Do.
Blue and Gold Orchards.....	Texas.....	Fruits.....	W. W. Boyd.....	Do.
Atlas Transfer Co.....	New York.....	do.....	A. C. Imbery.....	Barceloneta.
The Porto Rico Motor Co.....	do.....	do.....	F. B. McLaughlin.....	Manati.
	Maine.....	do.....	Laurence W. Davis.....	Vega Alta.
	do.....	Automobile transportation.....	Delfin Muñoz.....	San Juan.
	Connecticut.....	Motor vehicles.....	Herbert B. Hodgetts.....	Do.

STATEMENT NO. 7.—*List of corporations organized outside of Porto Rico that according to the records of the office of executive secretary of Porto Rico were in existence on June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Name.	Place where organized.	Principal purposes.	Name of the agent in Porto Rico.	Address of the agent.
The Palo Seco Fruit Co.....	Massachusetts.	Fruits.....	B. E. Stevenson.....	San Juan.
The P. J. Carlin Construction Co.....	New York.....	General construction.	D. P. Oaksmith.....	Do.
The Porto Rico Citrus Fruit Co.....	do.....	Fruits.....	John M. Kohn.....	Bayamon.
Aredbo Grape Fruit Co.....	do.....	do.....	G. W. Middleton.....	Manati.
Island Fruit Co.....	do.....	do.....	G. C. Swanson.....	Barceloneta.
The Star Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.....	do.....	do.....	G. O. Spaulding.....	Rio Piedras.
Porto Rico Gas Co.....	Delaware.....	Manufacture and sale of gas.	R. M. Redding.....	San Juan.
The Southern Cross Fruit Co. (Inc.).....	New York.....	Fruits.....	R. L. Mills.....	Monacillo, Rio Piedras.
The Royal Fruit Co. of Porto Rico (Inc.).....	do.....	do.....	E. A. Guilde-meister.....	Bayamon.
Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques.....	France.....	Submarine cables.	Hernand Behn.....	San Juan.
Boston Molasses Co.....	New Jersey.....	Dealers in molasses.	Pedro Salazar.....	Do.
Spanish American Fruit Co.....	do.....	Fruits.....	José R. F. Savage.....	Do.
Vega Valley Orchards (Inc.).....	Rhode Island.....	do.....	Lawrence W. Davis.....	Vega Alta.
Rojas, Niese & Co. (Inc.).....	New York.....	Merchandise, export and import.	Bas & Co., S. en C.....	San Juan.
The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.....	Michigan.....	Dealers in rubber goods.	Julian C. Elizondo.....	Do.
Porto Rico Coal Co. (Inc.).....	New York.....	Dealers in coal, etc.	Hernand Behn.....	Do.
City of Ponce Gas Co.....	Delaware.....	Gas works.....	F. Manuel Toro.....	Ponce.
Armour Fertilizer Works.....	West Virginia.....	Fertilizer.....	H. M. Porter.....	San Juan.
Porto Rico Telephone Co.....	Delaware.....	Telephone.....	Hernand Behn.....	Do.
Utica Plantations (Inc.).....	New York.....	Fruits, vegetables, etc.	Walter H. Morton.....	Bayamon.
Bull-Insular Line (Inc.).....	Maine.....	Carriage of freight and passengers.	Miguel Such.....	San Juan.
The Royal Fruit Co. of Utica, N. Y.....	New York.....	Fruits.....	Arthur B. Mitchell.....	Bayamon.
West Indies Mining Co.....	Delaware.....	Mining.....	Peter Nelson.....	San Juan.
Rosenstadt & Waller (Inc.).....	New York.....	Tobacco.....	Agustin Centeno.....	Caguas.
George P. Plant Milling Co.....	Missouri.....	Sale of wheat flour.	Sucs. de S. M. Woodson.....	San Juan.
Minute Tapioca Co.....	Massachusetts.....	Sale of tapioca and gelatin.	Tom B. Matthews.....	Bayamon.
The National Cash Register Co.....	Ohio.....	Sale of cash registers.	J. C. Veve.....	San Juan.
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.....	Connecticut.....	Insurance.....	Sánchez, Morales & Co.....	Do.
Atlas Grape Fruit Co.....	Delaware.....	Fruits.....	Herbert W. Brown.....	Bayamon.
La Isabella Grove (Inc.).....	New York.....	Agricultural products.	M. K. Fletcher.....	San Juan.
Sunnyland Fruit Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Fruits.....	A. Menist.....	Aguadilla.
Parker, Webb & Co.....	Michigan.....	Meats and meat products.	Manuel Gómez López.....	San Juan.
Sugar Products Co.....	New York.....	Sugar products.....	Sobrinos de Exquilaga.....	Do.
Medal Film Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Moving picture films.	M. Zeno Gandía.....	Do.
Universal Film Manufacturing Co.....	do.....	do.....	Arthur L. Pratchett.....	Do.
Nitrate Agencies Co.....	West Virginia.....	Import and export.	A. C. Diehl.....	Do.
Melchior, Armstrong & Dessau (Inc.).....	New York.....	Mercantile.....	P. Juan Armstrong.....	Ponce.
Buena Vista Industrial Co.....	Delaware.....	Agricultural and mercantile.	Edwin A. Thayer.....	Vega Baja.
The Behn Brothers (Inc.).....	Connecticut.....	Mercantile.....	Hernand Behn.....	San Juan.
Ebrey Chemical Works.....	New York.....	Drugs and chemicals.	Francisco I. Carreras.....	Humacao.
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co.....	Minnesota.....	Insurance.....	Korber & Co. (Inc.).....	San Juan.
South Porto Rico Sugar Co.....	New Jersey.....	Sugar.....	F. Manuel Toro.....	Ponce.
The Porto Rico Hotels Corporation.....	Delaware.....	Hotels.....	Hernand Behn.....	San Juan.
Mona Island Guano Co. (Inc.).....	New York.....	Fertilizers.....	Marc Lejeune.....	Mayaguez.
The Home Insurance Co.....	do.....	Insurance.....	Korber & Co. (Inc.).....	San Juan.

## STATEMENT NO. 8.—Associations not for pecuniary profit registered in the office of the executive secretary during the fiscal year 1916-17.

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.
DOMESTIC.		
Liga de Torcedores de Puerto Rico.....	Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.	Protection of cigar makers.
El Faro.....	Mayaguez.....	Mutual benefit.
Casino de Lares.....	Lares.....	Social.
Porto Rico Fruit Grower's and Shipper's League....	San Juan.....	Protection of the interests of fruit growers and shippers of Porto Rico.
Liga Progresista del Orocovis.....	Barros.....	Development of the town of Barros.
Sociedad Espiritista Regeneracion Moral.....	Caguas.....	Spiritualism.
Iglesia Evangelica Puertorriqueña.....	Arecibo.....	Religious.
Asociacion de Constructores de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Protection of contractors.
Asociacion de Colonos del Distrito Norte.....	Arecibo.....	Protection of sugar-cane grow- ers.
Sociedad de Escoedores de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Protection of cigar assorters.
"La Recompensa" Sociedad de Auxilio Mutuo.....	Sabana Grande....	Mutual benefit.

NOTE.—No foreign.

## STATEMENT NO. 9.—Domestic associations not for pecuniary profit dissolved during the fiscal year 1916-17.

Name.	Location.
Polytechnic Institute of Porto Rico.....	San German.
Sabana Llana Association.....	Rio Piedras.
Asociacion de Dependientes de Ponce.....	Ponce.
Hijos de la Patria No. 320.....	Fajardo.
Club de Damas de Juana Diaz.....	Juana Diaz.
Club Benefico y Psicologico.....	San Juan.
Union de Panaderos de Ponce.....	Ponce.
Liga de Torcedores de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.
Domestic associations dissolved by an act and a joint resolution of the legislative assembly, approved Apr. 12, 1917:	
The Democratic League of Porto Rico.....	Do.
The Medical Dispensary Association of Porto Rico.....	Ponce.
The Union Church.....	Bayamón.
Asociacion Puertorriqueña de Graduados Americanos.....	San Juan.
Union de Dependientes de Cafés y Restaurants.....	Do.
Liga de los Librepensadores de Puerto Rico.....	Do.

Foreign associations not for pecuniary profit that ceased to do business in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1916-17, none.

## STATEMENT NO. 10.—List of domestic associations organized under the laws of Porto Rico that according to the records of the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico were in existence on June 30, 1917.

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.
Anglo-American Tennis Club.....	San Juan.....	Athletic entertain- ment.
The Democratic Party.....	do.....	Political.
Sovereign Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Porto Rico.	do.....	Fraternal.
El Bello Ideal.....	Santurce.....	Instruction and amuse- ment.
Asociacion de Señoras Damas del Santo Asilo de Ponce.....	Ponce.....	Charitable.
Liga de Propietarios de Fincas Urbanas de San Juan.....	San Juan.....	Property owners.
Sociedad de Ingenieros de Puerto Rico.....	do.....	Professional.
Centro de Instruccion y Recreo de Barranquitas.....	Barranquitas.....	Social.
Luz y Progreso.....	Santurce.....	Instruction and amuse- ment.
Esperanza de San Juan Lodge 8715, G. O. U. O. O. F. in America.	Puerta de Tie- rra.	Fraternal.
Asociacion de Profesionales de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Professional.
Liga Progresista de Ponce.....	Ponce.....	Development of Ponce.
El Ancora.....	do.....	Beneficial.
Asociacion de Abogados de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Professional.
Asociacion de Chateleurs de Puerto Rico.....	do.....	Do.

STATEMENT NO. 10.—*List of domestic associations organized under the laws of Porto Rico that according to the records of the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico were in existence on June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.
National Coffee Growers' Association.....	Ponce.....	Coffee industry.
Asociación de Dependientes de Comercio.....	San Juan.....	Social.
Casino de Río Piedras.....	Río Piedras.....	Do.
The Saddle and Motor Country Club.....	Bayamon.....	Do.
Centro de Detallistas de Provisiones de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Commercial.
Logia Palafox No. 174.....	do.....	Fraternal.
Logia Pl y Margall No. 282.....	do.....	Do.
Unión Española.....	Mayaguez.....	Social.
Unión Local de Trabajadores de Defensa y Beneficencia.....	San German.....	Fraternal.
Club de Damas de San Juan.....	San Juan.....	Social.
Logia Obreros Unidos No. 281.....	San Juan.....	Fraternal.
Centro Español de Yauco.....	Yauco.....	Social.
Logia Fraternidad Española No. 110.....	Ponce.....	Fraternal.
Logia Porvenir de Puerto Rico No. 302.....	Mayaguez.....	Do.
Asociación de Maestros de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Relations between teachers.
Liga de Republicanos Españoles de Puerto Rico.....	do.....	Political.
Asociación de Agricultores de Río Grande, Loiza y Carolina.....	Loiza.....	Agricultural.
Liceo Ponceño.....	Ponce.....	Educational.
La Hermandad.....	San German.....	Charitable.
Logia Hijos de Minerva No. 60.....	Vega Alta.....	Fraternal.
Asociación Cívica Puertorriqueña.....	San Juan.....	Civic.
La Caridad.....	Albionito.....	Beneficial.
Asociación Dental de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Professional.
Unión Club.....	do.....	Social.
Club Bayamonés.....	Bayamon.....	Do.
Lodge "Estrella de Oriente" No. 30.....	Humacao.....	Fraternal.
Porto Rico Association.....	San Juan.....	Commercial.
Centro de Instrucción y Recreo de Juncos.....	Juncos.....	Social.
Liga de Proprietarios de Fincas Urbanas de Mayaguez.....	Mayaguez.....	Property owners.
Asociación de Dependientes de Mayaguez.....	do.....	Social.
Centro Español de Lares.....	Lares.....	Do.
Sociedad Centro Camuyano.....	Camuy.....	Do.
Asociación de Agricultores de Río Piedras, Caguas, Guaynabo y Trujillo Alto.....	Río Piedras.....	Agricultural.
Ponce Democratic Club.....	Ponce.....	Political.
Asociación de Trabajadores Unidos de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Labor.
Gremio del Trabajo.....	Guayama.....	Beneficial.
Logia Adelpis.....	Mayaguez.....	Fraternal.
Biblioteca Pública de Cataño.....	Cataño.....	Educational.
Asilo de Huérfanos de Ponce.....	Ponce.....	Charitable and educational.
Hijas de la Caridad de San Vicente de Paul de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Do.
Casino San Rafael.....	Quebradillas.....	Social.
El Zenit.....	San Juan.....	Beneficial.
Federación de los Espiritistas de Puerto Rico.....	do.....	Spiritualist doctrine.
Asociación del Personal Técnico del Servicio de Sanidad de Puerto Rico.....	do.....	Sanitation.
The Young Men's Christian Association of San Juan.....	do.....	Social.
Liga Antituberculosa de Ponce.....	Ponce.....	Charitable.
Logia Faro de la Marina No. 8680 (G. O. U. de O. F.).....	Ponce Playa.....	Fraternal.
Aguadilla Progresista.....	Aguadilla.....	Development of Aguadilla.
Sirvas de María de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Charitable.
Liga Progresista de Coamo, P. R.....	Coamo.....	Development of Coamo.
Asociación de Abogados de Mayaguez (Bar Association of Mayaguez).....	Mayaguez.....	Professional.
Los Quinientos (Liga de Ciudadanos Progresistas).....	do.....	Development of Mayaguez.
Liga de Rectificadores.....	San Juan.....	Mutual aid.
Círculo de Braceros de Guayama.....	Guayama.....	Recreative and educational.
Logia Patria.....	San Juan.....	Fraternal.
Casa de España en Puerto Rico.....	do.....	Union, fraternity, and instruction of its members.
Asociación Médica de Puerto Rico.....	do.....	Professional.
La Esfera del Maestro.....	do.....	Do.
American Pioneers of 1898.....	do.....	Social and fraternal.
Porto Rico Board of Fire Underwriters.....	do.....	Union of representatives of fire insurance companies in Porto Rico.
Colegio Puertorriqueño de Niñas.....	do.....	Educational.
Círculo Unión.....	Cayey.....	Recreative and educational.
Liga Antituberculosa de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Establishment and maintenance of hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis.

STATEMENT No. 10.—*List of domestic associations organized under the laws of Porto Rico that according to the records of the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico were in existence on June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Principal purposes.
Asociación de Periodistas .....	San Juan .....	To help journalists.
Club Deportivo de Ponce .....	Ponce .....	Sports.
Sociedad Cooperativa Mútua el Bien por el Bien .....	Aguada .....	Mutual Aid.
Club Náutico San Juan (Inc.) .....	San Juan .....	Nautical sport.
Gran Logia de Distrito No. 41, Gran Orden Unida de Odd Fellows .....	Ponce .....	Fraternal.
Asociación Protectora del Hogar .....	Mayaguez .....	Mutual aid.
Colegio Arcieño de Niñas .....	Arecibo .....	Educational.
Liga de Propietarios de Arecibo .....	do. ....	Association of property owners.
Unión de Marineros No. 598 .....	do. ....	Mutual aid.
Asociación de Maestros Plomeros de Puerto Rico .....	San Juan .....	Protection among plumbers.
The Porto Rico Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church .....	do. ....	Religious.
Quaerens .....	Ponce .....	Mutual aid.
Centro de Instrucción y Recreo de Gurabo .....	Gurabo .....	Recreative and educational.
Liga Anti-Alcohólica de Puerto Rico .....	San Juan .....	To combat alcoholism.
Casino Español de Río Piedras .....	Río Piedras .....	Social.
Logia Caballeros de la Noche .....	Juncos .....	Fraternal.
Ladies' Aid Church Society .....	Bayamon .....	Religious.
Logia Unión y Amparo .....	Caguas .....	Fraternal.
Hermanos Progresistas .....	Yauco .....	Mutual aid.
Asociación Profesional y Automovilista de Puerto Rico .....	San Juan .....	Mutual aid among chauffeurs.
Centro Adjunteño .....	Adjuntas .....	Social.
El Amparo .....	Mayaguez .....	Aid of members' family in cases of death of a member.
El Faro .....	do. ....	Mutual benefit.
Casino de Lares .....	Lares .....	Social.
Porto Rico Fruit Growers' and Shippers' League .....	San Juan .....	Protection of the interests of fruit growers and shippers of Porto Rico.
Liga Progresista del Orocovis .....	Barros .....	Development of the town of Barros.
Sociedad Espiritista Regeneración Moral .....	Caguas .....	Spiritualism.
Iglesia Evangélica Puertorriqueña .....	Arecibo .....	Religious.
Asociación de Constructores de Puerto Rico .....	San Juan .....	Protection of contractors.
Asociación de Colonos del Distrito Norte .....	Arecibo .....	Protection of sugar-cane growers.
Sociedad de Escogedores de Puerto Rico .....	San Juan .....	Protection of cigar as-sorters.
"La Recompensa" Sociedad de Auxilio Mutuo .....	Sabana Grande .....	Mutual benefit.

STATEMENT No. 11.—*List of associations organized outside of Porto Rico that according to the records of the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico were in existence on June 30, 1917.*

Name.	Place where organized.	Principal purposes.	Name of the agent in Porto Rico.	Address of the agent.
The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	New York....	Religious.....	Chas. B. Colmore.	San Juan.
The Christian Woman's Board of Missions.	Indiana.....	do.....	M. B. Wood.....	Bayamon.
The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	Ohio.....	do.....	James C. Murray..	San Juan.
The Female Academy of the Sacred Heart.	New York....	Educational.....	Mad. Rosa de Bolívar.	Sancturce.
General Conference Corporation of Seventh Day Adventists.	District of Columbia.	Religious.....	Wm. Steele.....	Bayamon.



STATEMENT No. 12.—*List of foreign consuls.*

Country.	Name.	Rank.	Residence.
Argentine Republic	Sergio Ramírez	Vice Consul	San Juan.
Austria-Hungary	Joannes D. Stubbe	Consul	Do.
Belgium	Ch. de Waepenaert	Consul general	Habana, Cuba.
Do	J. E. Saldafia	Consul	San Juan.
Do	A. Bravo	Vice consul	Mayaguez.
Do	J. Lacot	do	Ponce.
Brazil	Waldemar E. Lee	do	San Juan.
Do	Albert Edward Lee	Commercial agent	Do.
Colombia	Carlos E. Galofre	Consul	Do.
Do	Manuel R. Morales	do	Ponce.
Costa Rica	Nicolas Megwinoff	do	San Juan.
Cuba	José Cuellar del Río	do	Do
Do	José Caminero Shelton	do	Ponce.
Do	Francisco Porto y Castillo	do	Mayaguez.
Do	Fernando Alemán y Vallée	Honorary consul	Arecibo.
Do	Ernesto H. Lienau y Lange	do	Aguadilla.
Denmark	T. G. I. Waymouth	Consul	San Juan.
Do	Pedro Juan Armstrong	Vice consul	Ponce.
Do	Alberto Bravo	do	Mayaguez.
Do	Antonio Roig	do	Humacao.
Dominican Republic	Sócrates Nolasco	Consul general	San Juan.
Do	Ramón Almonte	Consul	Ponce.
Do	Mariano Cestero Castro	do	Mayaguez.
Do	Eduardo Fronteras	Vice consul	Aguadilla.
Do	José Janer	do	Humacao.
Do	Blas C. Silva	do	Ponce.
Do	Fernando Alemán	Honorary vice consul.	Arecibo.
Do	J. C. Creanor	do	Guanica.
Do	Fernando Figueredo	do	San Juan.
France	Yves Louis Napoleon du Court-hial	Vice consul	Do.
Do	Pierre Paul Biaggi	Consular agent	Ponce.
Do	Ch. Le Brun	do	Vieques.
Do	Eugenio Elle Lefranc	do	Arecibo.
Do	Dr. André Orsini	do	Mayaguez.
Do	P. Sandoz	do	Humacao.
Germany <sup>1</sup>			
Great Britain	Edward Mervyn de Garston	Consul	San Juan.
Do	C. W. Elphick	Acting consul	Do.
Do	Thomas Boothby, jr.	Vice consul	Mayaguez.
Do	William Henry Augustus Denton	do	Arecibo.
Do	Henry Alexander McCormick	do	Arroyo-Guayama.
Do	Antonio Roig	do	Humacao.
Do	Fernando Miguel Toro	do	Ponce.
Guatemala	Charles Vére	Consul	San Juan.
Haiti	Charles Vére	do	Do.
Do	Blas C. Silva	Vice consul	Ponce.
Do	Adolph Steffens	Honorary consul	Mayaguez.
Italy	Ciro Malatras	Consul	San Juan.
Do	G. P. de Rinaldis	Consular agent	Ponce.
Japan	Chonosuke Gada	Consul general	New York.
Netherlands	Albert E. Lee	Consul	San Juan.
Do	Jacobo Bravo	Vice consul	Mayaguez.
Do	Otto E. A. F. Wantzelius	do	Ponce.
Norway	Waldemar E. Lee	Consul	San Juan.
Do	Thomas Edward Lee	Vice consul	Ponce.
Panama	Charles Vére	Consul	San Juan.
Do	Matías Vidal	Honorary consul	Ponce.
Paraguay	Manuel Fernández Juncos	Consul	San Juan.
Peru	Benito Zakduendo	do	Do.
Portugal	José María Lomba	do	Do.
Spain <sup>2</sup>	José Albifana	do	Do.
Do	Juan Vázquez y López Amer	Honorary consul.	Mayaguez.
Do	Alberto Burckhart y Tejada	Honorary vice consul.	Arecibo.
Do	Juan Casellas	do	Aguadilla.
Do	Antonio Ma. Oms y Call	do	Humacao.
Do	Francisco Pelegrí Roger	do	Mayaguez.
Do	Avelino Portela Rolán	do	Vieques.
Do	Florencio Suarez	do	Ponce.
Sweden	Johann Friedrich von Uffel	Consul	San Juan.
Do	Schomburg	do	Do.
Do	Max Karl Wilhelm Heine	Vice consul	Ponce.

<sup>1</sup> Records of former German consulate at San Juan and vice consulates at Arecibo, Aguadilla, and Ponce handed over to Spanish consul and vice consuls, respectively.<sup>2</sup> Records of former German consulate at San Juan and vice consulates at Arecibo, Aguadilla, and Ponce taken over by Spanish consul and vice consuls, respectively.

STATEMENT NO. 12.—*List of foreign consuls—Continued.*

Country.	Name.	Rank.	Residence.
Uruguay.....	Manuel Mendía Morales.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Carlos Armstrong.....	Vice consul.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Jacobo Bravo y González.....	do.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Manuel Gómez López.....	do.....	San Juan.
Venezuela.....	José María Betancourt Montbrun.....	Consul.....	Do.
Do.....	Sebastián Bonet.....	do.....	Arecibo.
Do.....	Juan Eugenio Medina.....	Vice consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Adolfo Steffens.....	Honorary consul.....	Mayaguez.

STATEMENT NO. 13.—*List of notaries public registered in the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico on June 30, 1917.*

[Names of notaries who registered during the fiscal year 1916-17 are followed by an asterisk (\*).]

Name.	Residence.	Date of registration.
Abella Blanco, Luis.....	San Juan.....	Dec. 20, 1905
Acevedo, Francisco.....	Lares.....	Mar. 2, 1914
Acosta, Mariano R.....	Aguadilla.....	Jan. 6, 1906
Acosta y Acosta, José Julián.....	Bayamon.....	Apr. 25, 1910
Acosta y Quintero, Angel.....	Ponce.....	June 18, 1901
Acosta y Quintero, Eduardo.....	do.....	Aug. 9, 1907
Acuña Aybar, Eduardo.....	San Juan.....	Mar. 25, 1902
Agosto Abadía, Adrián.....	do.....	Apr. 22, 1910
Agrait Aldea, Ricardo.....	Arecibo.....	May 20, 1909
Alegría, José S.....	Manatí.....	Jan. 13, 1913
Alfonso Bauzá, Osealido.....	Utusado.....	Nov. 17, 1903
Amadeo, Antonio J.....	San Juan.....	June 27, 1910
Amado Rivera, Pedro.....	Arecibo.....	Jan. 28, 1909
Amill Negroni, J. Salvador.....	Mayaguez.....	Oct. 9, 1903
Antonsanti, Frank.....	San Juan.....	Feb. 1, 1907
Aponle Rodríguez, Arturo.....	Humacao.....	Nov. 30, 1906
Aponle Rodríguez, Leandro.....	Yabucoa.....	Feb. 1, 1906
Aroe Rollet, Rafael.....	Yabucoa.....	July 7, 1902
Arnaldo Sevilla, Alfredo.....	Caguas.....	July 7, 1902
Arrillaga Urrutía, Rafael.....	Mayaguez.....	Mar. 25, 1912
Barceló, Antonio R.*.....	Añasco.....	Oct. 22, 1906
Beccerra Lacot, Luis A.....	Fajardo.....	Aug. 16, 1916
Belaval y Veva, Horacio Bastraño.....	Ponce.....	July 24, 1902
Benedicto y Geigel, José E.....	San Juan.....	Sept. 18, 1903
Benet, José.....	do.....	Feb. 4, 1903
Benitez, Celestino.....	Mayaguez.....	Feb. 10, 1909
Benitez Castaño, Eugenio.....	Humacao.....	Mar. 5, 1913
Benitez Flores, Manuel.....	San Juan.....	June 2, 1905
Bernardini de la Huerta, Tomás.....	do.....	Sept. 3, 1912
Besosa, Harry F.....	Guayama.....	June 3, 1901
Blanes, Enrique.....	San Juan.....	June 24, 1914
Blasco y Pagán, Alfredo.....	Mayaguez.....	Oct. 4, 1911
Brunet del Valle, Carlos.....	Aguaadilla.....	Apr. 7, 1910
Brusi y Alvarez, Alberto.....	Juana Díaz.....	July 16, 1913
Bultrago, Carlos B.....	Camuy.....	Dec. 5, 1903
Burset, Victor.....	Caguas.....	June 27, 1911
Calzada y Hernández, Gerónimo.....	Humacao.....	Jan. 30, 1914
Campillo, Enrique.....	Fajardo.....	May 29, 1902
Campillo y Abrams, Luis.....	San Juan.....	Jan. 24, 1913
Canales y Rivera, Nemesio R.....	do.....	Mar. 6, 1901
Capó Cintrón, Eduardo.....	Ponce.....	Mar. 11, 1906
Capó Matres, Luis.....	San Juan.....	Mar. 31, 1911
Carballeira Cañellas, Ignacio.....	Guayama.....	June 24, 1910
Casaldue y Goicochea, Felipe.....	San Juan.....	Feb. 1, 1912
Casta Fornés, Gerónimo.....	Ponce.....	Apr. 13, 1901
Castillo León, Tomás.....	Añasco.....	Mar. 10, 1914
Castro, Antonio F.....	Ponce.....	Dec. 2, 1907
Cervony Gely, Francisco.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1913
Chardón y León, Carlos F.....	Guayama.....	Nov. 10, 1910
Cintrón Lestra, Rafael.....	Ponce.....	Jan. 29, 1904
Coballes Gandía, Lorenzo.....	Guayama.....	Oct. 15, 1912
Coblián y Romén, Rafael.....	Hatillo.....	June 24, 1914
Colón Vázquez, Cristino R.*.....	Bayamon.....	May 1, 1903
Coll Cuchi, Cayetano.....	Juana Díaz.....	Mar. 15, 1917
Coll Cuchi, José.....	San Juan.....	May 18, 1906
Cordero Rodríguez, Rosendo.....	do.....	July 8, 1912
Crespo, Ulplano, Jr.....	Barros.....	Dec. 23, 1913
Crosas y Graham, Andrés B.....	Arecibo.....	Oct. 27, 1913
Cuchi y Arnau, Felipe.....	San Juan.....	June 5, 1907
Dapena y Pacheco, Ramón.....	do.....	May 22, 1905
Descartes y Colón, Francisco G.....	Ponce.....	May 18, 1905
	do.....	Feb. 12, 1906

STATEMENT NO. 13.—*List of notaries public registered in the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico on June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Date of registration.
Díaz Arana, Ernesto.	Bayamon	May 24, 1913
Díaz, Herminio	San Juan	Mar. 11, 1901
Díaz, José E.	do.	Oct. 7, 1910
Diego, José de	Mayaguez	Apr. 3, 1901
Dominguez, Jorge V.	San Juan	Dec. 15, 1910
Dominguez Rubio, Celestino.	Guayama	Mar. 8, 1904
Dottin, Eduardo H. F.	San Juan	Sept. 26, 1913
Esteves, José de J.	Manati	Feb. 2, 1912
Fajardo Martínez, Pascasio.	Mayaguez	Apr. 12, 1915
Feld, Leopoldo	do.	May 9, 1910
Fernández García, B.	Cayey	Mar. 11, 1910
Fernández, José F.	Ponce	July 29, 1904
Fernández Vanga, Epifanio	San Juan	Oct. 29, 1903
Ferrer, Rafael F.	do.	May 15, 1911
Figueras Gimenez, José E.	do.	Feb. 24, 1909
Figueras, Manuel Oscar	Arecibo	Mar. 27, 1907
Flores Colón, Eduardo.	Ponce	Nov. 14, 1913
Foot, Charles E.	Yauco	June 6, 1902
Forés, Benito.	San German	July 10, 1902
Francis, Hugh R.	San Juan	Aug. 21, 1911
Franco Soto, Carlos.	Aguaadilla	Mar. 11, 1906
García Ducós, Alberto *	do.	Dec. 5, 1916
García de la Noveada, Carlos.	Rio Grande	Sept. 25, 1915
García Ducós, Juan.	Aguaadilla	Dec. 17, 1912
García Yve, Angel.	Fajardo	Apr. 1, 1902
Geigel, Juan Eugenio.	Mayaguez	Oct. 13, 1904
Geigel Sabat, Fernando J.	San Juan	May 2, 1910
Gimenez, Francisco	Ponce	Apr. 12, 1910
Gimenez García, Lorenzo A.	Caguas	July 11, 1902
Gómez, José I.	Arecibo	Aug. 26, 1904
Gómez, Ricardo A.	Mayaguez	Jan. 17, 1914
González Dardier, Enrique.	San Juan	July 3, 1906
González Fagundo, Francisco.	Humacao	Jan. 10, 1911
González García, Pedro.	San Juan	Jan. 29, 1909
González y González, Julio César.	do.	Nov. 26, 1902
González López, Martín.	San Lorenzo	Feb. 11, 1901
González Mesa, Enrique.	Aguaadilla	June 19, 1911
Guerra, Gabriel.	San Juan	Feb. 9, 1903
Guerra, Miguel.	do.	May 23, 1910
Guevara Muñoz, José *	San Sebastian	May 8, 1917
Guillermety, Rafael.	San Juan	Feb. 20, 1908
Gusmán Benítez, José de.	do.	Sept. 10, 1914
Gusmán Benítez, Juan de.	do.	July 6, 1901
Gusmán, Miguel.	Salinas	Feb. 3, 1913
Hernández, Ignacio *	Rio Piedras	Dec. 22, 1916
Hernández López, Juan.	San Juan	Nov. 25, 1902
Hernández Usera, José.	do.	June 12, 1906
Horton, Benjamin J.	Mayaguez	Jan. 23, 1913
Huyke, Juan B.	Humacao	June 30, 1911
Igartúa Avilés, Victor *	Quebradillas	Dec. 28, 1916
Iriarte, Celestino, Jr.	San Juan	June 20, 1911
Janer Arias, Felipe.	do.	Feb. 8, 1912
Janer Soler, Manuel *	Rio Piedras	Apr. 14, 1917
Jimenez Rivera, Felipe.	Arecibo	Nov. 15, 1913
Lastra Charriez, Alfonso.	Juana Diaz	Dec. 9, 1912
Lelebre, Enrique.	San Juan	May 22, 1913
León Lugo, Sergio.	Juana Diaz	Dec. 9, 1913
León, Rafael.	Ponce	Jan. 19, 1901
López, Antonio L. *	Caguas	Feb. 12, 1917
López del Valle, J.	Humacao	Feb. 7, 1916
López Acosta, José A.	San German	Dec. 9, 1907
López Cruz, Joaquín.	Fajardo	May 23, 1912
López Gastambide, Eugenio de Jesús.	San Juan	Sept. 18, 1903
López Landrón, Rafael.	do.	Nov. 26, 1902
López Tizol, Eduardo.	do.	Feb. 10, 1914
Marín Marién, Alberto.	do.	Feb. 11, 1913
Marín Marién, Eduardo.	Utua	Do.
Márquez y Abrams, Lemuel.	Quebradillas	Mar. 9, 1909
Márquez Huertas, Enrique.	Bayamon	Dec. 24, 1908
Martínez, Frank.	San Juan	Dec. 29, 1915
Martínez Alvarez, Rafael.	do.	Nov. 4, 1910
Martínez Dávila, José.	do.	Jan. 14, 1909
Martínez Dávila, Manuel A.	Guayama	Jan. 10, 1911
Martínez, Fernando E.	San Lorenzo	Mar. 6, 1914
Martínez, José C.	San Juan	Jan. 10, 1911
Martínez Nadal, Rafael.	Ponce	Jan. 14, 1913
Martínez Rivas, Carmelo.	do.	July 30, 1902
Mas, Félix C.	Caguas	Feb. 7, 1913
Mas y Gelpi, José.	do.	Apr. 6, 1909
Mena La Torre, Andrés.	do.	Feb. 20, 1912

STATEMENT NO. 13.—*List of notaries public registered in the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico on June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Date of registration.
Méndez Vas, Luis.	Mayaguez.	June 5, 1901
Mendín Sabat, Luis.	Caguas.	Oct. 17, 1911
Mercader, Luis.	Aguadilla.	Oct. 17, 1912
Miranda, Herminio.	Arecibo.	Feb. 18, 1913
Monserat y Simó, Damián.	San Juan.	Jan. 17, 1902
Monserat y Suro, Damián.	do.	June 19, 1908
Montalvo Guenard, Luis *	Mayaguez.	Sept. 16, 1916
Morales Acosta, Ignacio.	Bayamon.	May 19, 1913
Morales, Marcos Miguel.	San Juan.	Jan. 27, 1914
Morera Martínez, Juan.	do.	June 28, 1909
Moscoso, Guillermo H.	Mayaguez.	Jan. 14, 1913
Mott, T. D., jr.	San Juan.	Feb. 19, 1904
Muñoz Morales, Luis.	do.	Mar. 17, 1909
Navarro Ortiz, Francisco.	Cayey.	Jan. 14, 1913
Nazario de Figueroa y Jesús, Joaquín.	San German.	July 10, 1901
Nazario Lugo, Amadeo.	Yauco.	May 11, 1911
Negrón Sanjurjo, Quintín.	San Juan.	Jan. 18, 1908
Oller Díaz, José.	Bayamon.	June 29, 1906
Padilla, Félix Luis *	Juana Díaz.	Feb. 2, 1917
Padró, Angel.	Arecibo.	Feb. 27, 1904
Palacios y Rodríguez, Rafael.	San Juan.	July 29, 1901
Palmer, Santiago B.	do.	Oct. 4, 1901
Parra, Francisco.	Ponce.	Mar. 5, 1901
Pasarell y Rius, Augusto.	do.	Nov. 9, 1906
Paz Urdaz, Manuel.	Arecibo.	Nov. 20, 1903
Paz y Ruiz, Tomás.	Rio Grande.	Feb. 8, 1915
Pérez, Celestino J.	Comerio.	Jan. 22, 1909
Pesquera, Ramón S.	Bayamon.	Apr. 9, 1910
Peña, Abraham *	Mayaguez.	Mar. 1, 1917
Piñero Rodríguez, Antonio.	Quebradillas.	Nov. 6, 1915
Piñero Rodríguez, Fulgencio.	Juncos.	Jan. 25, 1912
Polanco de Jesús, Valentín.	Manatí.	Jan. 13, 1913
Ponsa Parés, Enrique.	San Juan.	Mar. 16, 1911
Poventud, Alberto S. *	Ponce.	Feb. 15, 1917
Prado Morales, Francisco.	Manatí.	June 29, 1901
Quintana Cajas, Alfonso.	Cosmo.	Dec. 9, 1913
Quiñones y Quiñones, Ramón.	Mayaguez.	June 4, 1901
Ramírez de Arellano, F.	San Juan.	Apr. 27, 1908
Ramírez Vigo, Rodolfo.	Mayaguez.	Feb. 17, 1903
Ramos, José V. C.	Guayama.	Mar. 3, 1906
Reichard del Valle, Arturo.	Aguadilla.	Mar. 12, 1906
Reichard del Valle, Augusto.	do.	Apr. 18, 1910
Riera Palmer, Mariano.	Mayaguez.	Jan. 14, 1901
Rincón Plumey, Enrique.	San Juan.	Nov. 14, 1912
Rivera, Manuel A.	Cosmo.	Nov. 20, 1905
Rivera Zayas, Rafael R.	do.	May 9, 1913
Rodríguez, Antonio.	Patillas.	Dec. 17, 1913
Rodríguez, Artemio P.	San Juan.	Dec. 13, 1910
Rodríguez Cebollero, José C.	Manatí.	Apr. 13, 1910
Rodríguez, Gustavo.	Ponce.	July 7, 1904
Rodríguez, José D.	Lares.	Dec. 23, 1913
Rodríguez, Juan Z.	Arecibo.	Jan. 11, 1901
Rodríguez Ortiz, V. F.	Cayey.	Mar. 9, 1908
Rodríguez, Ramón P.	San Juan.	Feb. 17, 1914
Rodríguez Flores, Ramón H. *	Rio Piedras.	Dec. 29, 1916
Rodríguez Rivera, Vicente.	Cayey.	Jan. 24, 1913
Rodríguez Serra, Manuel.	San Juan.	Nov. 8, 1905
Rols y Otero, Carlos M.	Fajardo.	Oct. 11, 1909
Romany Belgodere, Marcelino *	San Juan.	Jan. 30, 1917
Rossy, Manuel F.	do.	Feb. 17, 1909
Roura, Dr. Ramón.	Mayaguez.	Mar. 4, 1901
Ruiz de Val, José *	Rio Piedras.	Feb. 10, 1917
Sabat, José.	Mayaguez.	Feb. 24, 1911
Salicrup Colón, Manuel Alberto.	Ponce.	Apr. 7, 1903
Sama, Manuel María, jr.	do.	Mar. 23, 1912
Sánchez Montalvo, Rafael.	do.	Dec. 28, 1904
Santana, Pedro, jr.	San Juan.	May 27, 1913
Santoni, Félix.	Arecibo.	Apr. 6, 1904
Schroder Ramírez, Federico.	Fajardo.	June 20, 1910
Seix y Rosal, Jaime Castimiro.	Ponce.	Nov. 25, 1908
Siaca Pacheco, Ramón.	San Juan.	Oct. 28, 1914
Soto Gras, Francisco.	do.	Apr. 18, 1910
Soto, Juan B.	Aguadilla.	Oct. 28, 1910
Suau Carbonell, Salvador.	San Juan.	June 9, 1906
Suliveres Rivera, Antonio.	Arecibo.	Nov. 11, 1903
Texidor y Alcalá del Olmo, Jacinto.	San Juan.	Nov. 19, 1901
Timothée, Pedro C.	do.	June 25, 1913
Tirado Verrier, Rafael.	Humacao.	Apr. 11, 1903
Todd, Roberto H.	San Juan.	July 30, 1906
Tormes García, Leopoldo.	Ponce.	May 5, 1913

STATEMENT NO. 13.—*List of notaries public registered in the office of the executive secretary of Porto Rico on June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Date of registration.
Toro Colberg, Miguel del.....	Cabo Rojo.....	Oct. 5, 1910
Toro Fernández, C. del.....	do.....	Apr. 27, 1910
Toro, F. Manuel.....	Ponce.....	Jan. 3, 1906
Toro Soler, Ricardo del.....	Cabo Rojo.....	Jan. 22, 1909
Toro Vendrell, Rafael.....	Ponce.....	Mar. 1, 1901
Torre y Garrido, Francisco de la.....	San Juan.....	Jan. 16, 1906
Torregrosa, Angel M.....	Aguadilla.....	Apr. 7, 1913
Torres, José G.....	San Juan.....	Dec. 26, 1905
Torres Sallaberry, José Q.....	Salinas.....	May 1, 1913
Torres Monge, Sandalio.....	San Juan.....	June 30, 1915
Torres Solá, Heriberto *.....	Rio Piedras.....	Dec. 18, 1916
Tous Soto, José.....	Ponce.....	Jan. 4, 1907
Tous Soto, Manuel.....	Humacao.....	Mar. 11, 1909
Travecker, Carlos.....	do.....	June 28, 1910
Traveso Nieva, Martín.....	San Juan.....	Oct. 6, 1905
Trujillo Guill, Antonio.....	do.....	May 31, 1912
Urrutia, Carlos V.....	Añasco.....	Mar. 7, 1912
Usara, Fernando H. *.....	Ponce.....	Mar. 2, 1917
Valdéz Cajas, Ulpiano.....	Humacao.....	Feb. 24, 1903
Vásquez, Angel A.....	Mayaguez.....	Oct. 4, 1910
Vásquez, Fernando.....	do.....	Mar. 29, 1913
Vendrell, Joaquín.....	Humacao.....	Jan. 21, 1913
Villamil Santana, Angel M.....	Manati.....	Aug. 13, 1913
Viscarrondo Coronado, Luis *.....	Rio Piedras.....	May 7, 1917
Wilcox, E. B.....	San Juan.....	Apr. 22, 1910
Wood, O. M.....	do.....	Oct. 17, 1910
Yordán Davila, Luis L.....	Ponce.....	Feb. 23, 1903
Zavaleta Liompart, Miguel.....	Guayama.....	Nov. 11, 1902
Zayas Pizarro, Vicente.....	Ponce.....	Nov. 12, 1912
Zeno Sama, Gustavo *.....	Arecibo.....	Oct. 3, 1916

STATEMENT NO. 14.—*Bureau of Weights and Measures.—Table showing work accomplished according to daily and*

Towns.	Scales.												Weights.		
	Counter.				Spring.				Platform.						
	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.
<b>Adjuntas:</b>															
Insular inspection	64			5	13				33				615		140
Municipal inspection	43	4	6		14	1	1		15	1			666	105	34
Total	107	4	11		27	1	1		48	1			1,281	245	48
<b>Aguada:</b>															
Insular inspection	56	1	3		3				5	4			387		103
Municipal inspection	45	1	1		11				4				456	94	30
Total	101	2	4		14				9	4			843	197	55
<b>Aguadilla:</b>															
Insular inspection	120	4	6		12		1	49	14	1	1,141		196		177
Municipal inspection	88	2			17				11	1		758	107		88
Total	208	6	6		29		1	60	15	1	1,899		303		265
<b>Agua Buenas:</b>															
Insular inspection	21		3		11				9				239		93
Municipal inspection															2
Total	21		3		11				9				239		93
<b>Aibonito:</b>															
Insular inspection	85	1	6		8		2	24	7	1	740		11		193
Municipal inspection															
Total	85	1	6		8		2	24	7	1	740		11		193
<b>Añasco:</b>															
Insular inspection	3		2					1					26		17
Municipal inspection	59		1		4			23	3	3	518	38	26		16
Total	62		3		4			24	3	3	544	38	26		33
<b>Arecibo:</b>															
Insular inspection	233	2	35	18	12		3	72	17	5	2,097		390		372
Municipal inspection	119		1		14			25	1		1,647		3		119
Total	352	2	35	19	26		3	97	18	5	3,744		393		491
<b>Arroyo:</b>															
Insular inspection	10				3			7		2	86		29		4
Municipal inspection	54	5	2		15	2	4	5	18	8			597	38	104
Total	64	5	2		18	2	4	5	25	8			683	38	133
<b>Barceloneta:</b>															
Insular inspection	87	1	8		5		1	28	2	1	693		66		142
Municipal inspection	4	1	2					3	1		17				19
Total	91	2	10		5		1	31	3	1	710		66		161
<b>Barranquitas:</b>															
Insular inspection	25	1			1	1		11	1		190		3		100
<b>Barros:</b>															
Insular inspection	46	2	3		21		1	3	7	4			343		174
Municipal inspection															30
Total	46	2	3		21		1	3	7	4			343		174
<b>Bayamon:</b>															
Insular inspection	126	10	7		59		11	48	18	3	1,260		30		449
Municipal inspection	1										23				
Total	127	10	7		59		11	48	18	3	1,283		30		449

plished in each municipality by insular and municipal inspectors, respectively, fortnightly reports.

Measures.							Miscellaneous. <sup>1</sup>				Total.				Packages.			
Linear.			Liquid.															
Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Heavy.	Correct.	Light.
20	14			83	41		9	3				831		140	28	6	9	
								92		2		885		113	41	822	1,722	23
34				124			9	95		2		1,716		253	69	828	1,731	23
4	1	2		105			14	58			1	618		109	45			
6		2		42			8	6				570		95	41	2,099	7,871	92
10	1	4		147			22	64			1	1,188		204	86	2,099	7,871	92
20	3	2		123	7	24						1,465		224	211	26	119	3
		2		859								1,733		110	90	114	808	1
20	3	4		982	7	24						3,198		334	301	140	927	4
10				18								308			93	5	7	6
																72	16	8
10				18								308			93	5	79	22
																		8
18		2		274	2	65	183	4	22	1,332				25	291		24	2
																2	93	1
18		2		274	2	65	183	4	22	1,332				25	291	2	117	3
6				92			3	38		7		68		38	30	29		
								104	1			806				20	2,934	4,187
6				92			3	142	1	7		874		38	30	49	2,934	4,187
																		401
53	4	12		290			28					2,757	2	446	438	36	201	7
609				196			12					2,610		4	132	50	391	12
662	4	12		486			40					5,367	2	450	570	86	592	19
2		4	8				4					116		29	14	18	48	
30	2	6	91				7					805	53	112	51	2,600	1,093	301
32	2	10	99				11					921	53	141	65	2,618	1,141	301
24		10	201				13					1,038		69	175	6	59	
		1	11				7					35		2	29	33	567	2
24		11	212				20					1,073			71	204	39	626
																		2
10		1	23				1					260		6	102			
38		6	167				11	120				742		181	53	18		2
																23	21	3
38		6	167				11	120				742		181	53	41	21	5
34		3	183				13	1	1			1,711		59	486	5	79	63
												24					9	1
34		3	183				13	1	1			1,735		59	486	5	88	64

<sup>1</sup> Computing scales, coffee measures, measuring pumps, and milk bottles and jars.

STATEMENT NO. 14.—*Bureau of Weights and Measures.—Table showing work accom-  
according to daily and*

Towns.	Scales.												Weights.			
	Counter.				Spring.				Platform.							
	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.
Cabo Rojo:																
Insular inspection	141				6				15	5	3	1	996		374	2
Municipal inspection	89				6	2	1		4		1		826		271	10
Total	230				12	2	1		19	5	4	1	1,822		645	12
Caguas:																
Insular inspection	287	7	9		53	4	2		108		16	7	2,763		576	290
Municipal inspection	13								1				122			
Total	300	7	9		53	4	2		109		16	7	2,885		576	290
Camuy:																
Insular inspection	29								12		1		211		38	
Municipal inspection	109				5								925		29	12
Total	138				5				12		1		1,136		67	12
Carolina:																
Insular inspection	53	6	5		37	1	4	4	11		13		542		109	69
Municipal inspection	20	2			9	2	3		11				347	3	60	74
Total	73	8	5		46	3	7	4	22		13		889	3	169	133
Cayey:																
Insular inspection	27		2		2				14		4	1	184		130	24
Municipal inspection	147				31	1	2		50		7		987		575	14
Total	174		2		33	1	2		64		11	1	1,171		705	38
Ceiba:																
Insular inspection	24				14			6	4		1		143		70	
Municipal inspection					1				1							
Total	24				15			6	5		1		143		70	
Ciales:																
Insular inspection	54				6		1		9				434		22	7
Municipal inspection	23	1			2				13		11		117		25	
Total	77	1			8		1		22		11		551		47	7
Cidra:																
Insular inspection	36	2	1		3		1		13		3		328		37	27
Municipal inspection	82				5				30		7		616		173	18
Total	118	2	1		8		1		43		10		944		210	45
Coamo:																
Insular inspection	120		8		6				26	7	3	1	862		334	26
Municipal inspection	18		1		1				2				392		17	7
Total	138		9		7				28	7	3	1	1,254		351	33
Comerio:																
Insular inspection	47				21				17		1		454		42	16
Municipal inspection									3				24			
Total	47				21				20		1		478		42	16
Corozal: Insular inspection	39				18		1		9				402		4	10
Dorado:																
Insular inspection	13	1	1		1		1		3		2		90		16	50
Municipal inspection	15	1			3				7				146		3	11
Total	28	2	1		4		1		10		2		236		19	61



plished in each municipality by insular and municipal inspectors, respectively, fortnightly reports—Continued.

Measures.				Miscellaneous.				Total.				Packages.		
Linear.				Liquid.										
Correct.	Corrected for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.		Correct.	Corrected for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.		Correct.	Corrected for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.		Heavy.	Correct.	Light.
28		2		180		5		1,366	5	377	10	1	191	3
20				177		4		1,122		274	15	2,439	3,542	158
48		2		357		9		2,488	5	651	25	2,440	3,733	161
533	6	18		230	1	36	2	3,976		614	362	5	98	18
								136				66	493	142
533	6	18		230	1	36	2	4,112		614	362	71	591	160
8	3			35				295		42		8	23	
6	1			209				1,254		30	12			
14	4			244				1,549		72	12	8	23	
41		8		219	5	48	10	913	1	137	127	2	29	
80	1	4		106	2	9		573	3	67	90	4,099	1,036	1,362
121	1	12		325	7	57	10	1,486	4	204	217	4,101	1,065	1,362
39		15		67	3	5	150	482		139	68	11	9	
1,063		56		443		13	10	2,731		583	85	949	1,277	133
1,101		71		510	3	18	160	3,213		722	153	960	1,286	133
10		3		45		1		240		71	10	13	8	17
								2				3	18	5
10		3		45		1		242		71	10	16	26	22
27		1		147			178	855		22	9	12	22	1
6				31	3			192		40			366	
33		1		178	3		178	1,047		62	9	12	388	1
28		10		94		7	33	535		43	61			
66		3		215		2	1	1,018		180	23	291	838	6
97		13		309		9	34	1,553		223	84	291	838	6
52	5	16		180		46	157	1,403	7	342	115			17
9				27		4		449		17	12	613	4,697	
61	5	16		207		50	157	1,852	7	359	127	613	4,697	17
27		4		92		13	45	703		43	33	7	34	1
							4	31						
27		4		92		13	49	734		43	33	7	34	1
32	1	3		116		19	81	697		6	32	2	15	
2				22		2		131		19	54		8	3
5		2		23		1		199		4	14	17	51	31
7		2		45		3		330		23	68	17	59	34

STATEMENT No. 14.—*Bureau of Weights and Measures.—Table showing work accom-  
according to daily and*

Towns.	Scales.									Weights.		
	Counter.			Spring.			Platform.					
	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs, and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs, and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs, and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs, and confiscated.
Farjado:												
Insular inspection.....	124	3	2	46	1		34	6	1	690	395	61
Municipal inspection.....												
Total.....	124	3	2	46	1		34	6	1	690	395	61
Guanica: Insular inspection.....	55			2			9	3		265	132	19
Guaynabo: Insular inspection.....	44	2	6	11	1	1	12	1	1	456	45	44
Guayama:												
Insular inspection.....	56	4	3	27			35	4		698	174	37
Municipal inspection.....	121	13	3	110	1	11	12	22	4	1,262	284	105
Total.....	177	13	7	137	1	11	12	57	4	1,960	458	142
Guayanilla: Insular inspection.....	70	1	2	9			18	3	1	578	136	9
Gurabo: Insular inspection.....	55	3	4	12			3	15	1	336		223
Hatillo:												
Insular inspection.....	22			2			6	4		216	19	7
Municipal inspection.....	41						7			358		3
Total.....	63			2			13	4		574	19	10
Hormigueros:												
Insular inspection.....	14						3	1		132	1	
Municipal inspection.....	72			1			1			499	25	3
Total.....	86			1			4	1		631	26	3
Humacao:												
Insular inspection.....	98	5		41	1	8	67	13	10	937	202	158
Municipal inspection.....	23			3		2	12	2	1	177	107	
Total.....	121	5		44	1	10	79	2	14	1,114	27	309
Isabela:												
Insular inspection.....	42	2		1			18	3		359	30	15
Municipal inspection.....	100			2			24			846		17
Total.....	142	2		3			42	3		1,205	30	32
Jayuya: Insular inspection.....	44	3		6			1	1		425	25	2
Juana Diaz:												
Insular inspection.....	90	6	36				60	4	2	983	4	61
Municipal inspection.....	143	3	11	36	1		50	38	1	997	231	271
Total.....	233	3	17	72	1		110	42	3	1,880	235	332
Juneos:												
Insular inspection.....	77	2	1	39	2		39	5	1	827	211	39
Municipal inspection.....	3	1	1			1	1			10	14	1
Total.....	80	1	3	39	2	1	39	1	5	837	14	40
Lajas:												
Insular inspection.....	74			1			8			486	55	6
Municipal inspection.....	52					1	12			633	63	51
Total.....	126			1		1	20			1,119	118	57
Lares:												
Insular inspection.....	124	8	2	28			31	12	1	1,010	314	56
Municipal inspection.....	6		2	3			10			276	1	10
Total.....	130	8	4	31			41	12	1	1,286	315	66

plished in each municipality by insular and municipal inspectors, respectively, fortnightly reports—Continued.

Measures.				Miscellaneous.				Total.				Packages.		
Linear.		Liquid.												
Correct.	Corrected. (condemned for repairs. (condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected. (condemned for repairs. (condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected. (condemned for repairs. (condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected. (condemned for repairs. (condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected. (condemned for repairs. (condemned and confiscated.	Heavy.	Correct.	Light.		
28	4	184		4				1,106	406	72	16	39	10	
28	4	184		4				1,106	406	72	52	196	10	
8		59		11	2			400	135	30				
35	6	164		27				722	49	85				
70	3	80		8				966	182	51	38	67		
171	12	297		11	4			1,987	320	151	604	2,011	115	
241	12	377		19	4			2,953	502	202	642	2,078	126	
12	1	150		13	153	1	1	990	141	27		22		
6	3	46		18				470	4	252		33	3	
3	1	56		1				305	23	10	6	15		
10		94						510		3	166	1,017	5	
13	1	150		1				815	23	13	172	1,032	5	
67	2	31		2				180	2					
		125						766	25	7	442	5,745	27	
67	2	186		2				945	27	7	442	5,745	27	
77	6	31		17	9			1,345	227	224	69	106	79	
2	1	27		6				244	29	108	31	39	3	
79	6	32		23	9			1,599	29	335	100	145	82	
30		82		1				532	35	16	18	17	3	
111		336						1,419		17	379	1,872	21	
141		418		1				1,951	35	33	397	1,889	24	
12	1	125		15	102			715	29	19				
63	34	429		73	438	1	24	2,099	9	200		65	2	
14				41				1,140	278	324	163	99	90	
77	34	429		114	438	1	24	3,239	282	524	163	164	92	
63	1	15		2				1,249	221	58	67	42	12	
1		204						24	16	2				
64	1	15		2				1,273	16	236	60	67	42	12
9	27	1		11				685	82	18	5	19		
7		78		6				782	63	58	930	3,124	123	
16	27	1		17				1,467	145	76	935	3,143	123	
8		194	3	53	267	6	2	1,662	343	114				
23	2	35		22	12			365	1	36	105	411	29	
31	2	229	3	75	279	6	2	2,027	344	150	105	411	29	

STATEMENT No. 14.—*Bureau of Weights and Measures.—Table showing work accom-  
according to daily and*

Towns.	Scales.												Weights.			
	Counter.			Spring.			Platform.									
	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.
Las Marias:																
Insular inspection .....	67		2		7		2		3		3		505		14	15
Municipal inspection .....	15				4				8		2		189		58	2
Total .....	82		2		11		2		11		5		694		72	17
Las Piedras:																
Insular inspection .....	50	1			11				4	1			386	101	15	
Municipal inspection .....																
Total .....	50	1			11				4	1			386	101	15	
Loiza: Insular inspection ..	51	6	1		14		1		9	7			451	76	24	
Luquillo:																
Insular inspection .....	4				1								33			
Municipal inspection .....			1													7
Total .....	4		1		1								33			7
Manati:																
Insular inspection .....	84	1	1						21	1			545	48	227	
Municipal inspection .....	8		1		3		1		12	8	1		114	4	37	
Total .....	92	1	2		3		1		33	9	1		659	52	264	
Maricao:																
Insular inspection .....	71				2	1			13	6			559	55		
Municipal inspection .....	56	1	1		2				20	4	4		639	16	7	
Total .....	127	1	1		4	1			33	4	10		1,198	71	7	
Maunabo:																
Insular inspection .....	46		1		11				18	4			518	106	41	
Municipal inspection .....	9		1		1		1						188	47	7	64
Total .....	55		2		12		1		18	4			706	47	113	105
Mayaguez:																
Insular inspection .....	88	2	1		2				9	1	4		1,534	62	7	
Municipal inspection .....	673	12	2		253	15			297	26			10,362	810	2	
Total .....	761	14	3		255	15			306	1	30		11,896	872	9	
Moca:																
Insular inspection .....	75	3	6		2				5	3			573	50	87	
Municipal inspection .....	83	3	1		1				5				542	116	84	
Total .....	158	6	7		3				10	3			1,115	166	171	
Morovis: Insular inspection	58	2			10	1	1		9	1			517	13	30	
Naguabo:																
Insular inspection .....	69		2		29	1	3		19	6			512	297	41	
Municipal inspection .....	4				1		2		5				166		6	
Total .....	73		2		30	1	5		24	6			678	297	47	
Naranjito: Insular inspection	26		1		12				3		1		250	4	2	
Patillas: Insular inspection	27	3	2		5	1	1		8	2	3		396	88	21	
Peñuelas: Insular inspection	84	1	1		7				13	3			811	62	47	

plished in each municipality by insular and municipal inspectors, respectively, fortnightly reports—Continued.

Measures.				Miscellaneous.				Total.				Packages.			
Linear.		Liquid.													
Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Heavy.	Correct.	Light.	
3	5	1	105	4	375	4	1,066	17	27	3	176	532	68		
8		1	133	4	393	4	1,332	77	30	176	532	68			
10			56	1			517	103	16	5	113	168	4	14	1
10			56	1			517	103	16	118	172	15			
38		12	201	18	81	4	845	89	60					2	
1		1	11	1			50		1						
		1							10	22	57	2			
1		2	11	1			50		11	22	57	2			
31		2	75				756	50	230		36	3			
3			6				146	12	40	603	1,844				
34		2	81				902	62	270	603	1,880	3			
9			105	5	296		1,055	62	5						
28			293		24		1,062	4	21	8	232	10,452	163		
37			398	5	320		2,117	4	83	13	232	10,452	163		
40		4	110	4			743		110	50					
1		1	6	3			205	47	7	70	1,894	2,251	419		
41		5	116	7			948	47	117	120	1,894	2,251	419		
21			296	1	10	511	1	9	2,461	1	70	27	72	1,684	22
6,335	167	3	5,104	50	21	45			23,069		1,080	28	438	4,446	40
6,356	167	3	5,400	51	31	556	1	9	25,530	1	1,150	55	510	6,130	62
5	1	4	79	29	132	3	16	871		60	142				
			24	3				655		119	88	153	1,811	15	
5	1	4	103	32	132	3	16	1,526		179	230	153	1,811	15	
24		6	181	4	86		1	885		17	42	2	25	13	
16		6	93	13				738		304	65	59	7		
13				1				189			9	3,354	9,473	145	
29		6	93	14				927		304	74	3,413	9,480	145	
10		6	84	17	94		4	479		4	31				
3		2	32	3				471		94	32	24			
33	3	6	276	13	266	1		1,490		70	67				

STATEMENT NO. 14.—*Bureau of Weights and Measures.—Table showing work accom-  
according to daily and*

Towns.	Scales.												Weights.			
	Counter.				Spring.				Platform.							
	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.
Ponce:																
Insular inspection							1						804			
Municipal inspection	965	25	17	488	7	12	253	50	2	10,014			993	203		
Total	965	25	17	488	7	12	254	50	2	10,818			993	203		
Quebradillas:																
Insular inspection	36	4					7	1		264			89	5		
Municipal inspection	79		5													
Total	115	4	5				7	1		264			89	5		
Rincon:																
Insular inspection	20	1	1				5	2		164			39	8		
Municipal inspection	56	1	2	3	7		7	2	2	519			19	5		
Total	76	1	3	4	7		12	4	2	683			58	13		
Rio Grande:																
Insular inspection	72	13	1	21	1	2	10	8	1	534			90	13		
Municipal inspection																
Total	72	13	1	21	1	2	10	8	1	534			90	13		
Rio Piedras:																
Insular inspection	91	12	4	33	3	1	28	17		825			220	26		
Municipal inspection	30	3	18	2	8	4	1	18	8	378	26		165			
Total	121	3	30	6	41	4	3	46	25	1,203	26		385	26		
Sabana Grande:																
Insular inspection	167			4			40	3	1	1,600			168	1		
Municipal inspection																
Total	167			4			40	3	1	1,600			168	1		
Salinas:																
Insular inspection	81		1	19		3	22	3	1	375			302	27		
Municipal inspection	10			4			3	1		89						
Total	91		1	23		3	25	4	1	464			302	27		
San German:																
Insular inspection	260	2	2	16	3	17	71	5	13	2,005			176	22		
Municipal inspection	51			6			8			587				1		
Total	311	2	2	22	3	17	79	5	13	2,592			176	23		
San Juan:																
Insular inspection	507	64	342	379	26	22	240	68	7	9,051			1,055	679		
Municipal inspection	201	6	1	1,023	59	4	34	3	2	7,037				134		
Total	708	70	343	1,402	85	26	274	71	9	16,088			1,055	813		
San Lorenzo:																
Insular inspection	82	1	4	7			23	6		772			109	69		
Municipal inspection			1											6		
Total	82	1	5	7			23	6		772			109	75		
San Sebastian:																
Insular inspection	122	10	1	4	1		26	3		965			325	39		
Municipal inspection	14		3				5			217	9			4		
Total	136	10	4	4	1		31	3		1,182	9		325	43		

plished in each municipality by insular and municipal inspectors, respectively, fortnightly reports—Continued.

Measures.				Miscellaneous.				Total.				Packages.		
Linear.		Liquid.		Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Heavy.	Correct.	Light.
Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.											
1,531	47	1	2,580	1	1,929	10	1	17,740	1,132	237	381	85	869	20
1,531	47	1	2,580	1	1,929	10	1	18,548	1,132	237	466	18,197	19,066	63
7	1		50					304	96	5				
								79		5		14	283	1
7	1		50					443	96	10	14	283		1
1			38	15	13		1	241	42	25				
16		1	83	13				688	1	23	24		480	
17		1	121	28	13		1	929	1	65	49		480	
117	1	11	240	15	18			1,012	113	43	2	5		1
											1	117		3
117	1	11	240	15	18			1,012	113	43	3	122		4
152		12	331	4	34	9	3	1,469	259	79	27	224	38	
70	2		39	1				543	35	191	4	943	4,747	24
222	2	12	370	4	35	9	3	2,012	35	450	83	970	4,981	62
28		1	218	1	42			2,099	171	4				1
											32	876		13
28		1	218	1	42			2,099	171	4	32	876		14
15			74	13				586	305	45				15
1		2	19	1				126	1	3	242	291		16
16		2	93	14				712	306	48	242	291		31
297	35	4	208	31	312			3,169	5	229	76	1	31	4
5			30					687			1	99	2,589	69
302	35	4	238	31	312			3,856	5	229	77	100	2,620	73
2,426	69	13	4,155	178	1,955	14	929	18,713	1,474	2,114	430	1,562	227	
8,219	44	4	756	1	72	1,613	5	18,863	118	217	2	88		
10,645	113	17	4,911	179	194	3,568	19	37,596	1,592	2,331	432	1,650	227	
16		1	122	18	41		8	1,063	116	100	2	23		
										7	72	360		
16		1	122	18	41		8	1,063	116	107	74	383		
12	5	2	171	27	214	3	10	1,514	347	79				37
5			47	5				288	9	12	98	560		2
17	5	2	218	32	214	3	10	1,802	9	347	11	98	560	39

STATEMENT NO. 14.—*Bureau of Weights and Measures.—Table showing work accom-  
according to daily and*

Towns.	Scales.												Weights.			
	Counter.			Spring.			Platform.									
	Correct.	Corrected. Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected. Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected. Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.			
Santa Isabel:																
Insular inspection .....	60	1	6	3			19	2	4	374		194	16			
Municipal inspection .....																
Total .....	60	1	6	3			19	2	4	374		194	16			
Toa Alta: Insular inspection .....	56	5	1	12	3		8		6	518		189	6			
Toa Baja:																
Insular inspection .....	34	7		4			6		8	301		118	27			
Municipal inspection .....																
Total .....	34	7		4			6		8	301		118	27			
Trujillo Alto:																
Insular inspection .....	73	5		23	1	1	13		2	703		59	20			
Municipal inspection .....																
Total .....	73	5		23	1	1	13		2	703		59	20			
Utua:																
Insular inspection .....	179	6	4	3			43		8	1,431		203	79			
Municipal inspection .....	3	6		2			9			57	61					
Total .....	182	6	4	5			43	9	8	1,488	61	203	79			
Vega Alta:																
Insular inspection .....	25	7	4	12		1	6			321		70	32			
Municipal inspection .....	15	7	2	7			6		1	167		76	36			
Total .....	40	14	6	19		1	12		1	488		146	68			
Vega Baja:																
Insular inspection .....	60	2	6	9	1	2	31		5	468		84	189			
Municipal inspection .....																
Total .....	60	2	6	9	1	2	31		5	468		84	189			
Vieques:																
Insular inspection .....	63		1	14		1	25		1	442		6	152			
Municipal inspection .....	51		1	22		2	22	1		458	2		3			
Total .....	114		2	36		3	47	1	1	900	2	6	155			
Yabucoa:																
Insular inspection .....	86	6	1	14	1	5	30		3	809		153	99			
Municipal inspection .....	2						1			88						
Total .....	88	6	1	14	1	5	31		3	897		153	99			
Yauco:																
Insular inspection .....	222	2	6	13	1	1	96		16	5	2,209		567	83		
Municipal inspection .....																
Total .....	222	2	6	13	1	1	96		16	5	2,209		567	83		
Total packages re-weighed by insular police .....																
Grand total .....	9,646	31	386	596	3,404	8	164	2,838	49	580	76,102	102	379	14,503	6,472	



plished in each municipality by insular and municipal inspectors, respectively, fortnightly reports—Continued.

Measures.				Miscellaneous.				Total.				Packages.				
Linear.		Liquid.														
Correct.	Corrected for repairs.	Corrected and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected for repairs.	Corrected and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected for repairs.	Corrected and confiscated.	Correct.	Corrected for repairs.	Corrected and confiscated.	Heavy.	Correct.	Light.		
7			88						551	2	199	22				
7			88						551	2	199	22		1,398		
79		4	97		46				770		203	57				
26		5	118		27				489		133	59				
1									1			176	147	6		
27		5	118		27				490		133	59	176	147		
66		9	256		32				1,134		67	62	16	60		
												32	174	7		
66		9	256		32				1,134		67	62	48	234		
34	4	5	440		12	225		1	2,355		221	101	14	51		
									62	76		581	2,257	72		
34	4	5	440		12	225		1	2,417	76	221	101	595	123		
57		1	80		38				501		77	76	37	4		
39			54						288		84	38	27	383		
96		1	134		38				789		161	114	64	387		
9			36		12				613		92	209	5	14		
													435	11		
9			36		12				613		92	209	5	449		
														14		
22		3	47						613		7	158		46		
68		3	144						765	3		9	493	517		
90		6	191						1,378	3	7	167	493	563		
76		5	160		4				1,175		163	115	49	55		
									91			81	279	19		
76		5	160		4				1,266		163	115	130	334		
45		2	237		22	121			2,943		586	119	8	17		
												59	1,149	37		
45		2	237		22	121			2,943		586	119	67	1,166		
														38		
													1,503	7,744		
21,998	2	450	454	26,557	260	1,488	10,683	63	1,101	179,118	469	16,386	10,351	33,143	173,669	5,575

STATEMENT No. 15.—*Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation—Balance sheet, June 30, 1917.*

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Property.....	\$34,439.32	Investment.....	\$120,187.67
Printing division.....	\$52,450.30	Appropriation.....	25,000.00
Transportation division.....	7,255.65	Advances.....	30,000.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	4,066.26	Education department.....	\$20,000.00
Equipment.....	658.11	Irrigation service.....	10,000.00
Funds.....	19,153.06	Collections refundable.....	9.10
<i>Treasurer of Porto Rico.</i>		Accounts payable, controlling account.....	21,271.15
Inventory (merchandise).....	63,271.45	Audited vouchers and pay rolls, controlling account.....	5,857.94
Material and supplies.....	\$48,450.12	Reserves for purchases and renewals.....	4,502.83
Transportation division, supplies.....	5,845.15	Printing division.....	\$3,431.60
Purchases in transit.....	9,476.18	Transportation division.....	2,071.22
Accounts receivable, controlling account.....	46,833.77		
Revised statutes and codes of Porto Rico, at Washington, D. C.....	299.00		
Work in progress, controlling account.....	8,707.71		
Suspense, accounts receivable.....	1,766.78		
Building.....	1,558.78		
Live stock.....	275.00		
Unearned insurance premium.....	223.21		
Post Office Department (deposit for keys).....	.60		
Total.....	206,823.68	Total.....	206,823.68

### APPENDIX III.

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH,

*San Juan, P. R., July 31, 1917.*

The honorable the GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,

*San Juan, P. R.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:

The most important change which has taken place in the past year was the organization of the department of health created by the Jones Act. Section 19 specifies the composition and duties of this department, as follows:

"That the commissioner of health shall have general charge of all matters relating to public health, sanitation, and charities, except such as relate to the conduct of maritime quarantine, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law."

In accordance with the provisions of this paragraph, the following assignment was made by you under date of March 2:

"I hereby certify that on March 3, 1917, the executive council approved the following assignments by the governor, under the provisions of the new organic act, of the following bureaus and institutions which have heretofore been under the department of labor, charities and correction:

"All the so-called charity institutions, including the insane asylum and the blind asylum, to the department of health, sanitation, and charities.

"The entire work and duties heretofore performed by the director of sanitation, to the department of health, sanitation, and charities.

"(Signed)

P. DE CASTRO,

*Secretary, Executive Council."*

This act recognizes the importance of public health work by putting the head of the department on a level with the heads of other departments and making him member of the executive council as organized under the Foraker Act until the organization of the first legislature, and after that period a member of the executive council to be organized and which is to perform such duties as may be assigned to it by the governor.

However, it has the dangerous effect of bringing the department under the influence of partisan politics. The Service of Sanitation created by the act of the legislature in 1911 was organized on a basis of absolute independence of political influences, and political activity of any kind has been considered sufficient ground for immediate dismissal from the service. The efficiency of the service has been demonstrated so frequently, not only in the control of epidemics, such as the bubonic plague in 1912 and smallpox in 1916, but also in the general sanitary conditions in the island, that Porto Rico has become recognized and known as the best of the West Indies from a sanitary point of view and one of the best under the American Government. On the organization of the service it was established as a fixed rule that appointments should be made to the lower positions in the service only, and that higher positions should be filled from those who had proven their capacity and their attention to duty while in the subordinate positions, these promotions being made on the recommendation of the immediate superior and on a record of efficiency which has been kept in this office. This principle of promotion by merit has been so thoroughly recognized in the service that many of its officers have lost all political affiliation, and such men would be in serious danger of losing their positions under an administration in which the head of a department was a political appointee, owing his position to political influence rather than to a record of efficiency and impartiality.

In the belief that the head of this department would continue to be nonpolitical and impartial, the act of 1912 and the sanitary regulations which have been prepared under that act place in the hands of the head of the department a power which will be exceedingly dangerous if exercised by an active politician. Efficient service in

any emergency requires the exercise of authority which must be arbitrary and at times even beyond the control of the courts. Such power exercised by a man influenced by partisan politics is exceedingly dangerous.

Under the provisions of the Jones Act the commissioner of health became a member of the executive council on March 2 and took part in the final days of the last legislative assembly under the Foraker Act. It is believed that this is the first instance in which any representative of the medical profession has formed part of a legislative body by virtue of his profession. There are many medical men who are members of legislatures, but this is the only instance in which an official position has been recognized to that extent.

Act No. 9, approved on March 12, 1917, makes the commissioner of health ex-officio member of the workmen's relief commission, and as such member he has been acting since April 12, 1917.

The Jones Act prescribes that the commissioner of health shall have general charge of all matters relating to public health and charities.

Section 2 of Jones Act provides that—

"That no public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, donated, used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, sectarian institution or association, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary as such, or for charitable, industrial, educational, or benevolent purposes to any person, corporation, or community not under the absolute control of Porto Rico."

For a number of years the government of Porto Rico has paid subventions to the Antituberculosis League of Porto Rico for the maintenance of a sanatorium in San Juan, to the Antituberculosis League of Ponce for the maintenance of a sanatorium in that town, to the deaf and dumb asylum in San Juan, and to the orphan asylum in Ponce. As the antituberculosis work is distinctly public health work, the appropriation for this purpose was placed under the control of this department. Contracts have been made under terms laid down by the auditor with the Antituberculosis League of Ponce for the care of sick in the sanatorium at that place. The Antituberculosis League of San Juan, however, declined to accept the conditions specified by the auditor, and arrangements have been made for the purchase from this league of the buildings constructed by them on land belonging to the municipality of San Juan. This sanatorium will be maintained by the department until proper provision can be made by the legislature for the care and treatment of tuberculosis sick.

In previous reports attention has been invited to the alarming spread of tuberculosis. The sum of \$25,000, placed under the control of this department to care for not to exceed 60 persons will make very slight impression on the mortality from the disease and I can only repeat the offer made in the annual report for last year:

"If funds are granted for the campaign against tuberculosis there may be a positive certainty that this disease can be diminished or completely eliminated from the island in accordance with the greater or lesser appropriation for that purpose.

Under the provisions of this same section of the Jones Act \$1,200 were appropriated for the maintenance of the deaf and dumb asylum in San Juan and the managers of this institution have accepted the conditions laid down by the auditor putting it under the absolute control of the commissioner of health. These conditions are as follows:

(1) That "the absolute control of Porto Rico" means that such absolute control should be vested in some duly appointed and commissioned officer of Porto Rico, who is by law charged with the duty of looking after sick or infirm patients who may have been taken charge of by authority of the Government. This absolute control, therefore, I think may be exercised by the commissioner of health under the general supervision of the governor, as prescribed by the closing paragraph of section 13 of the new organic law.

(2) That the entire personnel, officers and employees of any institution to which may be intrusted the care of tuberculosis patients, must be selected by the commissioner of health or else that the commissioner of health should approve of the roster of officers and employees which may be submitted to him by the proper authorities of such institution.

(3) That the commissioner of health should have the power to dismiss any officer or employee at his discretion.

(4) That all pay rolls carrying the salaries or wages of such officer or employee should be first approved by the commissioner of health or by some one in his office whom he may formally delegate in writing to perform such duty.

(5) That all rules and regulations for the government of the officers and employees of such institution should be either promulgated by the commissioner of health or else

formally approved by him in writing after having been passed by the officer or officers of the institution having authority in the premises.

(6) That all rules and regulations regarding the housing, custody, care, clothing, bedding, diet, and medical treatment should either be prescribed by the commissioner of health or formally approved by said commissioner in writing, with the right and the power reserved to repeal, alter, or amend any or all of said rules and regulations, at his discretion.

(7) That the commissioner may, within the limitations prescribed by law, contract in writing with such institution for the care of tuberculous patients. Such contracts should embrace all the stipulations hereinbefore set out, so as to make the same a part of said contracts. Such contracts may be for the care of individual patients by the day, week, or month, for a sum certain, according to the period selected, but payments thereunder should not be made oftener than once in each calendar month. All such payments must be made upon vouchers issued from the office of the commissioner of health and duly approved by the auditor of Porto Rico in the manner now provided by law.

(8) That the authorities of such institution should submit to the commissioner of health monthly reports of all their operations, including a statement of their financial condition. All receipts and disbursements should be properly accounted for and disbursements should be supported by proper vouchers. Such financial statements should be made subject to the usual method of audit by the auditor of Porto Rico as applied to other Government institutions.

(9) Such contracts should be of no force or effect until placed in writing and duly signed by the commissioner of health, the president, director, or other proper officer of the institution contracted with, and duly approved by the Governor of Porto Rico. The right should be reserved to cancel such contracts at any time when the commissioner of health might see proper so to do, with the approval of the Governor of Porto Rico.

(10) At this time I have no additional suggestions to make regarding this matter but I should hold myself in readiness to confer with the commissioner of health or any representative of his office, regarding it.

Respectfully,

(Signed) J. W. BONNER,  
*Auditor of Porto Rico.*

The organization of the service of inspection was continued in the past year with the division of the island into eight inspection districts under the charge of a medical inspector with a sanitary inspector under his control for general sanitary inspection of the district and one rural inspector, who was assigned to duty in one municipal jurisdiction until he should complete a sanitary survey of that jurisdiction when he was transferred to another municipality. The work done by them was laid down in the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, detailed analysis of which will be made at a later point of this report.

The work of all these inspectors is seriously handicapped by the lack of funds for the payment of traveling expenses and request was made to the legislature for a material increase in order to enable us to properly use the employees of this service, but no increase was given.

As noted in the report for 1916, this organization has given marked results in so far as relates to "improvement of a permanent nature within the towns and along the line of highways; that is, so far as relates to the work that can be attended to, or directly supervised, by the officers of this service," but it is impossible to properly supervise the supply of milk and other food or to properly control transmissible diseases unless the necessary funds are supplied. This is rendered particularly difficult by the greatly increased cost of gasoline, tires and all automobile supplies and by the increased cost of food supply for animals. The small number of inspectors and the infrequent visits made by them to towns in their districts cause considerable inconveniences to the property holders who have matters that require action by these inspectors, such as the approval of plans for construction, the granting of permits for the occupation of buildings, the opening of stores, etc. Hoping to remedy this evil an increased number of inspectors was requested from the legislature and this increased personnel was granted, making it possible to place an inspector in each group of three towns; but the intention was that in addition to the regular visit of inspection to the towns the inspector should continue the rural work already begun with the hope of completing the sanitary survey of the island during the coming year. This, however, is rendered impossible by the lack of funds for the payment of transportation. The Government is paying over \$40,000 in salaries for inspectors at least half of whose time is wasted because of the lack of six to eight thousand dollars more for transportation. This is very poor economy.

## BENEFICENCIA MUNICIPAL.

(a) This has been a subject of very frequent and very severe criticism ever since the organization of the service of sanitation. In the municipality of San Juan this service of beneficencia municipal is well cared for and there is no criticism to be made and no desire to recommend any action on the part of the insular government except for the reasons stated in (i).

(b) Of the other first-class towns of the island, Ponce deserves the severest possible censure for lack of proper organization and attention to its sick. Details with reference to this are furnished in the annual report.

*Arecibo.*—The hospital is well managed, but the out-door poor relief is very badly neglected. The same may be said of Mayaguez.

(c) Of the smaller towns, Guayama has exceedingly well managed hospital owing to the fact that the medical inspector of this department, an enthusiastic physician, has taken charge of the work in addition to his official duties. The service of out-door relief is very poorly attended to.

Yauco and Humacao have good hospitals and the service is to be commended both in the hospital and in the out-door relief.

Of the other towns of the island nothing good can be said.

(d) The salaries paid for the municipal physicians average from \$50 to \$100 a month and with very few exceptions this is the only income that can be hoped for by the physician; the result of which is that these positions are held either by men so old that they have lost their interest in that profession or else by young men recent graduates who are lacking in experience.

(e) The appointments as municipal physicians are given as rewards for political services and retention in office depends upon political services and not upon actual merit.

(f) The appropriations are altogether insufficient and the funds allowed are badly distributed.

(g) Many municipalities of the island have not sufficient income to enable them to support a physician. The worst of these is Naranjito which receives a weekly visit from the physician.

(h) A great many of the contracts with the municipal physicians are made in such a way that he is not required to leave the urban zone. One-fourth of the population of the island is urban and three-fourths rural. The majority of the inhabitants of the island receive no medical attention of any kind.

(i) The so-called hospitals of the island, outside of those already specified, are so exceedingly bad; so unfitted for the reception of sick; so lacking in everything needed for a hospital, that the sick prefer to die at home rather than to be taken to the hospital; but where near a town that has a proper hospital, it is customary to send the sick into these towns. For instance: Sick are sent even from Caguas and towns beyond there and are left on the streets of San Juan so that the municipal authorities may be compelled to admit them to the municipal hospital in San Juan, which is not a proper charge on the tax payers of San Juan.

The remedy for these conditions, which I have set forth in detail in the annual report, is (1) the organization of a bureau of charities under the department of health to have entire charge of the treatment of sick in hospitals and in out-door relief. If this is not possible, (2) with the exception of the municipal hospital of first-class towns, all hospitals should be placed under the control of the department of health, and sustained by funds secured by assessment from these municipalities, and (3) the organization of district hospitals under the control of the department of health maintained by the insular government.

Respectfully,

W. F. LIPPITT,  
*Commissioner of Health.*

## REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SANITATION.

Honorable director of sanitation.

*San Juan, P. R.*

Sir: Having completed a visit to the towns of the island to investigate the conditions of the service of "Beneficencia municipal," in compliance with my duties, I have the honor to report as follows:

### MUNICIPAL CHARITY.

The charitable services rendered by the municipalities of the island to the poor are as follows: Medical attendance, medicines to sick poor, first-aid stations, aid to sick poor, and hospitals.

The duties of the city physician are as follows: The daily office consultation; medical attendance in their homes upon cases sick in bed; the dressing of wounds; the administration of the hospital, if there should be one, and the medical attendance therein; the furnishing of certificates of death, and inspection of cattle for public consumption.

The majority of the towns have only one physician to attend to these services and the salaries, as a rule, do not exceed \$1,200 a year.

The only towns of the island that have no resident physician are Naranjito, Maricao, Hormigueros, and Rincon.

### MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

The work of the city physician is rendered much more difficult by, first, the lack of a list of the poor which would hinder persons who are not paupers and who have no right to the services of the doctor from receiving such services gratis and the medicines intended for the poor; second, the absence of hospitals which does not permit the sheltering in one place of the severe cases which require constant care and frequent observation of the physician; third, the bad conditions of the first-aid stations, without the equipment and material necessary, with the consequent lack of facilities for applying the first dressing of a slight wound without delay and without danger of infection; and, fourth, the insignificant amounts appropriated for medicines which compel the physicians to consider the value of their prescriptions so that the appropriation may not be exhausted before the conclusion of the year when the materials are furnished by administration or if by contract that the contractor should not deliver less than the quantity ordered or alter the formula as appears to be the custom of some of them.

These deficiencies are the reasons why the work of the city physician is excessive and the result of his labor almost nothing.

### HOSPITALS.

The conditions of the hospitals in Porto Rico are deplorable. The buildings are not such as to be acceptable for the purposes to which they are destined, nor are they provided with the indispensable equipment and material, nor are they properly attended. Everything therein is poverty, filthiness, and slovenliness.

As a general rule, such are the conditions of these charitable establishments throughout the island.

San Juan alone has a modern hospital provided with everything necessary and with capacity to attend to the necessities of the municipality.

The hospital in Arecibo is not of modern construction; but in the last few months there have been introduced therein some improvements which render it sufficiently good. With regard to its services, perhaps it may be considered as the one which renders the best service. It contains a daily average of 70 sick and they are well attended.

On a small scale, to care for few sick, the following towns have hospitals in good condition and well attended: Humacao, Guayama, Rio Piedras, and Bayamon.

Other municipalities have hospitals which are well constructed, but which have certain defects which are easy to correct. Such are: Yauco, Salinas, Yabucoa, Patillas, and Barceloneta.

Juncos has a good concrete building well located and with capacity for 20 sick, but by reason of the insignificant appropriation made by this municipality for charities, it can hardly be said to serve as a hospital.

The same conditions exist in San Lorenzo with the small concrete building.

Many municipalities construct hospitals which they abandon in a very short time for lack of resources.

Mayaguez has two charitable institutions; the hospital and a poorhouse with capacity for more than 200 persons. Both buildings are of concrete, but they have certain deficiencies which should be corrected such as the scarcity of water, some floors in bad condition, and the tubercular ward within the hospital. The care of the sick in hospital is good but in the asylum there was noticed a certain lack of care in the cleanliness of the inmates as well as of the building itself and a scarcity of bedding, etc.

The hospitals of Lares, Utuado, Fajardo, and Aguas are very much alike. These are old buildings in the worst possible condition, lacking everything and exceedingly badly cared for. It might be said in each one of them are sheltered from 15 to 20 paupers in order to furnish them with a little food.

The efficiency of the personnel can be judged by this one fact that in their budgets there appears no sum set aside for servants; but there is one of two "enfermeros" (ignorant persons unfitted to attend the sick). These persons are the ones in charge of the hospitals, which I have described because they belong to four of the most important and prosperous towns and with the largest budgets.

With regard to the hospital in the city of Ponce "El Tricóche," I must say that in my opinion among all the hospitals of importance this is the worst attended. There are attended annually an average of 1,200 sick and those who are there at present complain with a great deal of reason of the lack of care.

With regard to the other hospitals of the island, it is not worth while to speak. From what I have said of the best the conditions of the worst can readily be imagined.

The food in the hospitals consists, as a rule, of soup, rice, and beans; rarely meat. The milk is commonly adulterated with water, a fault which appears to be committed by the employees of these establishments. From five samples of milk taken in the principal hospitals of the island for analysis, four were found to be adulterated.

#### FIRST-AID STATIONS.

In every municipality there is a "cuarto de socorro" (first-aid station), established, as a rule, in the dirtiest room of the city hall. These stations are not only intended for the dressing of wounds and to attend to emergency cases, but also to receive sick and as an asylum for invalids. These establishments, as a rule, lack accommodation, light, ventilation, cleanliness, means of disinfecting the instruments which are used in the different minor operations which are performed, antiseptic material, basins, soap, water, etc.

Very few "cuartos de socorros" in the island are properly installed and attended. These first-aid stations are indispensable in the towns; when they are properly installed and attended they furnish very good service in the assistance of emergency cases.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICINES.

The service of furnishing medicines to the poor in each municipality is carried out either by contract or by administration.

Through public bids, the pharmacies agree to furnish for the amount assigned in the budget all the medicines which the city physician may prescribe for the sick poor, except that in certain cases a limited number of daily prescriptions is fixed. The service in this form appears to be the most economic for the municipality but has certain inconveniences. The medicines for the poor are prepared very hastily, with very little care and, as a rule, are delivered in dirty containers and without coverings. At times the appearance of the preparations produces so great repugnance in the sick that they throw them away rather than take them.

So far as quantity is concerned, the poor quite commonly return to the doctor to tell him that they have not been given the amount which he ordered.

Cases of malaria return to the doctor day after day requesting medicines, and are never cured in spite of the fact that quinine is prescribed in proper doses. For these reasons the poor have lost faith in the medicines which are given to them.

When the furnishing of medicines is done by administration, the pharmacies of the locality, if the municipality has not a pharmacy of its own, dispatch at current prices the prescriptions authorized by the alcalde, but it happens that under these circumstances the appropriation is expended very rapidly, unless, as in Comerio,



for example, the municipality only authorizes the dispatching of five prescriptions daily; this although they have two city physicians.

In San Sebastian the poor already know that it is useless to ask for medicines at the end of the month, and as a rule they only attend in the first 15 days.

There are some alcaldes who boast of manipulating the question of medicines and of inducing the poor to be satisfied with promises.

With regard to municipal pharmacies, I must state that I have found few of them in good conditions and well attended. In some of them the medicines on hand are not worth \$100. Others lack quinine, alcohol, distilled water, cotton, gauze, bandages, etc. There are some that have neither filters nor balances; and still some of them without supplies of any kind put up an average of 2,000 prescriptions a month. Such a state of things is cruel.

#### POOR RELIEF.

Certain small sums are assigned in the municipal budgets for the relief of the sick poor in their homes, or to attend to any unforeseen emergency.

I have given above the general idea of the conditions of the charities in the island, and separately I inclose the reports of the conditions in this service in each one of the municipalities.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) A. RUIZ SOLER,  
Assistant Director of Sanitation.

#### TOA ALTA.

Number of inhabitants.....	9,897
BUDGET.	
Ordinary.....	\$6,841.53
Personnel:	
City physician.....	\$1,000.00
Manager of the first-aid station.....	96.00
	1,096.00
Purchase of material and other attentions:	
Medicines to sick poor.....	\$350.00
Relief to sick poor.....	80.00
Rent for first-aid station.....	72.00
	502.00
Total.....	1,598.00

The service in this locality consists of one physician who furnishes medical attendance to the sick poor of the jurisdiction.

#### FIRST-AID STATION (CUARTO DE SOCORRO).

In this place, besides the dressing of wounds, there are lodged four sick. The amount assigned for the maintenance of each one is 10 cents daily, which is turned over to the sick so that they can provide themselves with whatever they need. At times the "enfermera" prepares the meals, which consisted, on the day of our visit, of a soup of milk for a man suffering from gunshot wounds, and of some 10 or 12 "yautias" for Fermen Torres, a woman suffering from malaria, who has been lodged there for more than two months.

This building was entirely lacking in instruments, dressing materials, bedding, etc.

In one of the rooms in the city hall there has been lodged for more than three years, according to the statements of the alcalde, a dangerous insane person who had been so declared by the municipal court, and who receives for his maintenance 12 cents daily, which is charged to the insular government.

#### COROZAL.

Number of inhabitants.....	13,909
BUDGET.	
Ordinary.....	\$6,048.51
Extraordinary.....	750.00
Personnel: City physician.....	1,200.00
Purchase of material and other attentions:	
Medicine to sick poor.....	\$240.00
Relief to sick poor.....	120.00
Maintenance of sick in the cuarto de socorro.....	50.00
	410.00
Total.....	1,610.00

The service of charity in this town is reduced to the attendance of a physician upon the sick poor and to \$20 monthly for medicines. There is no hospital, and the room which was formerly assigned as a dressing room and as a "sala de socorro" (relief station) is at present filled with old trash and wood.

## TOA BAJA.

Number of inhabitants..... 7,668

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$13,233.55  
Extraordinary..... 1,052.24

## Personnel:

City physician..... \$1,020.00  
City physician, palo seco..... 180.00  
Manager "sala de socorro"..... 72.80

1,272.00

## Purchase of material and other attentions:

Medicines to sick poor..... \$480.00  
Medicines to sick poor (palo seco)..... 90.00  
Patent medicines to sick poor..... 40.00  
Relief to sick poor..... 180.09  
Interments to poor deceased..... 64.00  
Supplies for relief station..... 30.00

884.00

Total..... 2,156.00

In this town the house set aside as a first-aid station and as an asylum for the sick poor is lacking in everything necessary for this service.

From the amount assigned for the purchase of supplies for the first-aid station, which was \$30, a transfer of \$10 had been made for the repair and cleaning of municipal properties, it being stated at the time that this transfer was made that the first-aid station had everything that was needed; but later when our visit was made to the building we found that its entire furniture consisted of 3 "catres," 6 sheets, 6 pillows, 3 towels, and a wooden table.

When a sick person is lodged in this building he is compelled to prepare his own food in a portable furnace, which, as a rule, is placed within the bedroom.

## DORADO.

Number of inhabitants..... 5,571

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$7,483.57  
Extraordinary..... 920.64

## Personnel: City physician.....

Purchase of material and other attentions:..... 1,000.00

Medicines (ordinary budget)..... \$120.00  
Medicines (extraordinary budget)..... 180.00  
Surgical dressings (ordinary budget)..... 15.00  
Surgical dressings (extraordinary budget)..... 60.00  
Maintenance of sick poor in the first-aid station—O. B..... 15.00  
Maintenance of sick poor in the first-aid station—E. B..... 25.00  
Relief to sick poor in their homes..... 10.00

425.00

Total..... 1,425.00

The service of charity consists of a resident physician who prescribes for the sick poor the medicines which are dispatched by administration in accordance with a private contract made with the druggist, at the rate of 25 cents a prescription, except the patent medicines, which are purchased at current prices.

The entire amount expended from the appropriation of \$300 during the first five months of the fiscal year 1916-17 amounts to \$125, or \$25 a month, from which can be understood the special care which must be observed that this sum may not be exceeded in dispatching prescriptions to the poor.

The first-aid station consists of a room which is entirely empty. In the budget there is no sum set aside for supplies, etc.

It may be noted that in this budget, as compared with the former, all appropriations for charities were reduced.

## BAYAMON.

Number of inhabitants..... 31,980

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$39,831.75  
Extraordinary..... 2,026.74

## Personnel:

3 city physicians, at \$1,000 each..... \$3,000.00  
1 practicante (minor surgeon)..... 600.00  
1 practicante..... 420.00  
2 enfermeras, at \$120 each..... 240.00  
1 enfermera for insane asylum..... 120.00  
1 servant..... 84.00  
1 cook..... 60.00  
1 laundress..... 84.00  
1 laundress..... 144.00  
1 practicante, first-aid station (Cataño)..... 360.00

5,112.00

## Purchase of material and other attentions:

Maintenance of sick in hospital..... 1,400.00  
Medicines to sick poor in hospital..... 500.00  
Other expenses of the hospital..... 300.00  
Medicines to sick poor (first and second districts)..... 200.00  
Medicines to sick poor (Cataño)..... 200.00  
Medicines for dispensary..... 550.00  
Medicines for dispensary (Cataño)..... 180.00  
First-aid station..... 100.00  
Other charitable expenses..... 100.00  
Medicines to sick poor (first and second districts)..... 100.00  
Other hospital expenses..... 100.00  
Do..... 35.00

3,745.00

Total..... 8,857.00

This town has three city physicians, two for Bayamon, which is divided into two districts, and a third for the town of Cataño. It has a concrete hospital, recently constructed and with capacity for 31 sick, although in compliance with a municipal ordinance not more than 22 can be admitted because the appropriation for expenses is not sufficient to allow the attendance of a greater number.

On the day of our visit there were only 16 sick. The hospital is fairly well attended and is provided with what is necessary.

The medicines for the two districts in Bayamon are contracted for at the rate of 15 cents for each prescription.

## GUAINABO.

Number of inhabitants..... 7,811

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$6,099.59  
Extraordinary..... 788.06

Personnel: 1 city physician..... 1,000.00

## Material and other attentions:

Medicines to sick poor (ordinary)..... \$200.00  
Medicines to sick poor (extraordinary)..... 200.00  
Relief to sick poor in their homes..... 30.00  
First-aid station..... 30.00

460.00

Total..... 1,460.00

There is no contract with the pharmacy for the dispatch of medicines, but there exists a private arrangement by which prescriptions are sold at the rate of 22 cents each, it being noted that during the months of July and August prescriptions were sold only on the following days:

July 1, prescriptions valued at..... \$7.60  
July 8, prescriptions valued at..... 5.40  
July 15, prescriptions valued at..... 18.40  
July 22, prescriptions valued at..... 6.20  
July 29, prescriptions valued at..... 6.00

During August: Prescriptions were only sold during 9 days of the month.

During October: Prescriptions were only sold during 11 days of the month.

During November: Prescriptions were only sold during 13 days of the month.

It must be stated that from the appropriation of \$400 for medicines a transfer was made of \$79.52 for roads and other improvements.

<sup>1</sup> Extraordinary.

<sup>2</sup> Ordinary.

<sup>3</sup> Transfer.

## TRUJILLO ALTO.

Number of inhabitants.....	6,765
BUDGET.	
Ordinary.....	\$9,870.88
Extraordinary.....	3,400.00
Personnel: 1 city physician.....	1,080.00
Material and other attentions:	
Supplies for first-aid station.....	\$50.00
Medicines for wounded and sick poor.....	300.00
Relief to sick poor and wounded (ordinary).....	150.00
Relief to sick poor and wounded (extraordinary).....	50.00
	550.00
Total.....	1,630.00
The prescriptions sold in the first six months of the fiscal year 1916-17 are as follows:	
July, 37 receipts with 40 formulas.....	28.75
August, 19 receipts with 20 formulas.....	15.20
September, 20 receipts with 20 formulas.....	15.00
September, 7 receipts with 7 formulas.....	6.45
October, 20 receipts with 24 formulas.....	18.75
October, 13 receipts with 13 formulas.....	13.60
November, 15 receipts with 17 formulas.....	10.20
	107.95

The average of daily prescriptions authorized by the administration is not even one. The 141 formulas cost \$107.95; that is, an average of 76½ cents per formula.

An inspection of the pharmacy which had been dispatching the medicines for account of the municipality showed that it had neither distilled water nor alcohol, nor cotton, nor bandages, nor gauze, nor chloroform, ether, nor morphine, nor cocaine, nor iodine, nor ampolletas of any kind, etc.

The appropriation for medicines in the former budget was only \$288, and the budget was closed with a surplus on hand of \$5,131.52.

## RIO PIEDRAS.

Number of inhabitants.....	18,721
BUDGET.	
Ordinary.....	\$37,609.08
Extraordinary.....	3,142.72
Personnel:	
2 city physicians, at \$1,200 each.....	\$2,400.00
1 practicante (minor surgeon).....	600.00
1 superintendent hospital.....	600.00
1 graduate nurse.....	240.00
3 student nurses (alumnas enfermeras).....	180.00
1 servant.....	60.00
1 cook.....	120.00
1 laundress.....	120.00
1 servant.....	120.00
1 pharmacist.....	600.00
	5,040.00
Material and other attentions:	
Food for sick and personnel in hospital.....	1,700.00
Food for sick and personnel in hospital (extraordinary).....	200.00
Furniture, bedding, light, etc.....	150.00
Surgical instruments.....	100.00
Other expenses.....	100.00
Medicines and patent medicines (ordinary).....	700.00
Medicines and patent medicines (extraordinary).....	300.00
	3,250.00
Total.....	8,290.00

Rio Piedras has a concrete hospital, 2-story building recently constructed, well located and modern sanitary installations, including baths and water-closets.

The wards, well separated for the different sexes, are spacious and in good condition. There is an operating room well located, but there is no proper place for the dressing of wounds and pus cases. There are also on the upper floor private rooms for pay patients, and for attendance on the sick there is a medical director, a nurse, three student nurses, and the necessary employees and servants.

Of the amount appropriated for medicines and patent medicines there had been expended up to December 29, \$859.81, remaining only a balance of \$140.19 for the purchase of medicines during the coming six months, and the supply of medicines in the municipal pharmacy was exceedingly scarce.

This building is also lacking in material necessary to furnish an efficient service. For lack of cloths for cleaning the hands, etc., the pharmacist was using a 50-yard roll of aseptic gauze.

## COMERIO.

Number of inhabitants..... 13,025

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$14,790.22  
Extraordinary..... 1,968.12

## Personnel:

1 city physician..... \$1,200.00  
1 city physician..... 1,000.00  
1 minor surgeon (practicante)..... 480.00  
1 manager hospital..... 240.00

2,920.00

## Material and other attentions:

Medicines and surgical stuff (ordinary)..... 425.00  
Medicines and surgical stuff (extraordinary)..... 500.00  
Maintenance of sick in hospital (ordinary)..... 400.00  
Maintenance of sick in hospital (extraordinary)..... 100.00  
Supplies for hospital..... 40.00  
Hospital laundry..... 35.00  
Domiliary relief to sick poor..... 100.00

1,600.00

Total..... 4,520.00

This municipality has two physicians and only allows the dispatch of five prescriptions daily, owing to the fact that the appropriation for medicines only permits the selling of 150 prescriptions a month at the cost of 40 cents, which is the price charged by the druggist in accordance with a private agreement with the administration.

A great many sick, therefore, secure the doctor's prescriptions, but are unable to get medicines.

The hospital has none of the conditions necessary for the purpose for which it is set aside. The building is of wood absolutely without the necessary installations, without any room for operations or for dressing, and is filthy. All the furniture of this building consists of a few beds in bad condition and a small amount of bedding. The attendance furnished upon the sick there does not deserve any praise.

On the day of our visit Petrona Merced, a child, was discharged from the hospital with an infection of the eyes which was still in a state of suppuration. The parents of this unhappy creature complain bitterly of her misfortune. She had lost her sight.

To secure funds for which to attend to the maintenance of the hospital, this municipality could suppress one position of city physician, and in order to make sure that the establishment be well attended might require of the practicante that he should take charge of the administration of the hospital, or else might have a graduate nurse with the necessary auxiliary personnel.

## NARANJITO.

Number of inhabitants..... 9,366

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$3,404.96

Personnel: 1 city physician..... 480.00

## Material and other attentions:

Medicines for wounded and sick poor..... \$240.00  
Relief to sick poor..... 30.00

270.00

Total..... 750.00

In this town there is no resident physician. Medical attendance is furnished by a physician from Toa Baja, who makes two visits a week for the amount assigned in the budget for that purpose. There is no hospital nor first-aid station, and the drug store in that locality which furnishes the medicines to the municipality is very poorly supplied.

## VEGA ALTA.

Number of inhabitants..... 9,422

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$9,877.88  
Extraordinary..... 1,006.04

## Personnel:

1 city physician..... \$1,200.00  
1 manager first-aid station (not a minor surgeon)..... 72.00

## Material and other attentions:

Medicines to sick poor..... 200.00  
Maintenance of first-aid station..... 150.00  
Maintenance of first-aid station (extraordinary)..... 50.00  
Relief to sick poor (ordinary)..... 200.00  
Relief to sick poor (extraordinary)..... 150.00

Total..... 2,022.00

The appropriation for medicines is \$200. For that sum one of the pharmacists in the town has agreed with the municipality to dispatch all the prescriptions which the city physician may send, but it is to be noted that the prescriptions sold in July were only 44; in August, 56; September, 62; October, 61; December, 40; making a total of 263 prescriptions in five months, which gives an average of not exceeding two prescriptions daily.

The number of sick attended by the city physician from July until January 2 was 887. The prescriptions sold and charged to the municipality were 263.

## VEGA BAJA.

Number of inhabitants..... 14,434

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$16,740.10  
Extraordinary..... 2,400.00

## Personnel:

1 city physician..... \$1,300.00  
1 practicante..... 480.00  
1 pharmacist..... 540.00  
1 manager of the hospital..... 120.00

## Material and other attentions:

Medicines (ordinary and extraordinary)..... 1,200.00  
Relief to sick poor in their homes..... 300.00  
Sundry expenses of hospital..... 200.00  
Maintenance of sick in hospital..... 400.00  
Interment of poor deceased..... 60.00

Total..... 4,020.00

The medical service is well attended, with about 1,100 prescriptions monthly.

Of the \$1,200 assigned for medicines, \$150 was transferred to other municipal purposes and the balance has already been used.

Supplies on hand in the pharmacy were very few.

The hospital is a very small concrete building, lacking in all necessary equipment. The establishment has neither bath nor sink nor washtub. The number of sick on the day of our visit was 7. The person in charge receives for expenses only the sum of 84 cents a day, or at the rate of 12 cents for each sick person, which was distributed, according to his report, in the following manner: 3 cents for breakfast, 4½ cents for lunch, and 4½ cents for dinner. And in reply to the question of what composes the breakfast we were informed that it consisted of coffee and milk but without bread, because money furnished was not sufficient, and that it was not possible either to give it for the lunch nor for dinner.

## MOROVIS.

Number of inhabitants..... 13,167

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$6,020.83  
Extraordinary..... 490.44

## Personnel:

1 city physician..... \$1,000.00  
1 pharmacist..... 420.00

1,420.00

Material and other attentions:	
Attendance in first-aid station.....	\$24. 00
Medicines.....	300. 00
Relief to poor (ordinary).....	52. 00
Relief to poor (extraordinary).....	29. 73
	<hr/>
	\$405. 73
Total.....	1,825. 73

Although the appropriation for medicines is only \$300, which is already exhausted, and the amount on hand in the pharmacy is not even \$50, this does not alarm the municipality, as with that small appropriation there have been dispatched from July to the end of December 5,720 prescriptions with 6,619 formulas.

An inspection of this pharmacy showed that it is located in an exceedingly small room, unpainted, without sink, water stand, or filter, and absolutely lacking in anti-septic material, chloroform for anesthetics, distilled water, alcohol, iodine of potash, simple sirup, cocaine, etc. The smallest weight found in the pharmacy was 0.10 centigram.

#### FIRST-AID STATION (CUARTO DE SOCORRO).

Although it is an old building, the former city hall, in a ruinous condition, with a beautiful sign which says "Cuarto de socorro," really it can be considered as such, because the room is completely empty.

#### CIALES.

Number of inhabitants.....	18,573
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#### BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$13,177. 43
Extraordinary.....	733. 70
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#### Personnel:

1 city physician.....	\$900. 00
1 pharmacist.....	240. 00
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	1,140. 00

#### Material and other attentions:

Rent of first-aid station.....	72. 00
Medicines to sick poor (ordinary).....	205. 00
Medicines to sick poor (extraordinary).....	150. 00
Utensils in medicine chest.....	25. 00
Relief to sick poor (ordinary).....	200. 00
Relief to sick poor (extraordinary).....	170. 00
Materials in first-aid station.....	25. 00
Interment to poor deceased.....	25. 00
	<hr/>
	872. 00

Total.....	2,012. 00
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There is a resident physician for assistance upon the sick poor and a municipal pharmacy under the charge of a young lady pharmacist with an appropriation of only \$355 for medicines of which there remained unexpended \$40.

There is a small house for "cuarto de socorro" in which are quartered also the sick poor. This building is very small and dirty and in it are installed the ballot boxes and booth. The latrine is a hole practically without cover of any kind. All the furniture of this establishment consists in a few old dirty beds furnished with old sacks and the cleaning is under the charge of the sick themselves. The food which is furnished to the sick has to be procured by themselves and they have to find some one who will prepare it for them, for which purpose they receive 12 or 15 cents daily. On an old desk which the inmates call the "operating table," one of the sick is sleeping.

The condition of this establishment is deplorable for the lack of attention, this being much more noticeable because until lately it was installed in a house which afforded much better conditions, the municipality having constructed a city hall of concrete, with magnificent rooms, which cost \$13,000, although they were not able to devote one of its rooms to the "cuarto de socorro," where the wounded might be dressed without risk of their lives.

## MANATI.

Number of inhabitants..... 19,305

## BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$24,037.84	
Extraordinary.....	2,423.52	
<b>Personnel:</b>		
1 city physician, urban zone.....	\$1,000.00	
1 city physician, rural zone.....	1,000.00	
Pharmacist.....	480.00	
Practicante.....	480.00	
Nurse of hospital.....	144.00	
Cook.....	60.00	
		3,164.00
<b>Material and other attentions:</b>		
Maintenance of hospital.....	950.00	
Medicines.....	800.00	
Utensils for hospital.....	125.00	
Relief to poor.....	500.00	
Coffins and interment to poor deceased.....	100.00	
		2,475.00
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>5,639.00</b>

Although it may be considered that two physicians are sufficient to attend to the sick, it is to be noted that the hospital is exceedingly poorly furnished. It lacks a good operating room, and the absence of trained nurses is noticeable. The average sick taken care of in this hospital is 17 daily.

There is a small room devoted to a first-aid station, but entirely without antiseptic solutions, material for dressing, etc., and does not even have a sanitary water stand.

On the day of our visit the hospital had absolutely no bedding, towels, etc.

In the food of the sick there is expended about 12 cents a day each, including in this expense the cost of firewood, soap, oil, and washing for the hospital.

The municipality has a pharmacy for the dispatch of medicines to the poor, which establishment is inadequate so far as its cleanliness is concerned, and is lacking in wash basins and sink. As relating to the supply of antiseptic material, it was exceedingly scarce, and the same lack of medicines was noted.

## BARCELONETA.

Number of inhabitants..... 13,100

## BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$14,802.12	
Extraordinary.....	3,295.00	
<b>Personnel:</b>		
1 city physician.....	\$720.00	
1 city physician for hospital.....	780.00	
1 practicante in charge of hospital.....	480.00	
Enfermero (male nurse) of hospital.....	180.00	
Assistant male nurse of hospital.....	60.00	
Cook, hospital.....	48.00	
		2,268.00
<b>Material and other attentions:</b>		
Medicines to sick poor.....	492.33	
Medicines to sick poor (extraordinary).....	420.00	
Relief to poor in their homes.....	300.00	
Relief to poor in their homes (extraordinary).....	100.00	
Maintenance of hospital.....	800.00	
Interment to poor deceased.....	75.00	
Furniture and material of hospital.....	100.00	
Furniture and material of hospital (extraordinary).....	50.00	
Patent medicines of hospital.....	107.67	
Lighting of hospital.....	70.00	
Laundering of hospital.....	75.00	
	50.00	
Repairs to hospital (extraordinary).....	125.00	
Telephone installation in hospital (extraordinary).....	33.00	
		2,598.00
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>4,866.00</b>

In this municipality much greater sums are assigned for the service of "beneficencia" than by other municipalities of the same size. It has a hospital of recent construction of masonry and with capacity for 12 sick. It is to be noted that the appropriation for maintenance permits the care therein of not more than six persons, and these at an expense which does not exceed 12 cents daily per person, a sum which is not considered sufficient.



## ARECIBO.

Number of inhabitants..... 45,936

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$41,727. 63  
Extraordinary..... 14,887. 02

## Personnel:

1 city physician.....	\$1,150. 00
1 assistant physician.....	960. 00
1 director of hospital.....	1,400. 00
1 practicante, first-aid station.....	720. 00
1 practicante of hospital.....	700. 00
1 practicante for outside work.....	540. 00
1 midwife.....	360. 00
Superintendent of hospital.....	650. 00
1 graduate nurse.....	360. 00
1 assistant graduate nurse.....	240. 00
2 assistant nurses, at \$240.....	480. 00
5 nurses (enfermeras), at \$180.....	900. 00
2 nurses (enfermeras), at \$96.....	192. 00
1 nurse (enfermeras).....	72. 00
2 messengers, at \$72.....	144. 00
3 laundresses, at \$48.....	144. 00
Director of municipal pharmacy.....	840. 00
Clerk of pharmacy.....	180. 00
Watchman and sexton.....	420. 00
Watchman and sexton of Bajadero.....	180. 00
Watchman and sexton of La Esperanza.....	60. 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,872. 00

## Material and other attentions:

Medicine for municipal pharmacy.....	4,000. 00
Relief to poor in their homes.....	500. 00
Furniture and instruments for first-aid station.....	50. 00
Instruments, material, bedding, furniture, etc., for hospital.....	1,500. 00
Maintenance of 75 sick.....	4,380. 00
Transportation of dead and sick.....	450. 00
	<hr/>
	10,880. 00

Total..... 21,752. 00

*Hospital.*—This building situated on the highest part of the city is not of modern construction nor does it correspond to the importance of the town, but a number of important improvements have been made for the purpose of adapting it to the conditions which proper hospitals require, and now answers fairly well the necessities of the town. It has an operating room, the room for dressing and for disinfection with the necessary furniture. It has capacity for 70 sick who are carefully attended by the director of the hospital, who is a physician and a surgeon, by a visiting physician, a practicante, two trained nurses, seven sisters of charity, and the other employees and servants necessary.

## UTUADO.

Number of inhabitants..... 30,775  
Budget, ordinary..... \$21,237. 62

## Personnel:

2 physicians, at \$300 each.....	\$1,600. 00
1 practicante.....	420. 00
1 enfermera.....	48. 00
1 cook.....	48. 00
1 laundress.....	48. 00
	<hr/>
	2,164. 00

## Material and other attentions:

Maintenance of hospital.....	1,000. 00
Relief to poor.....	100. 00
Medicine.....	1,000. 00
Bedding and utensils of hospital.....	150. 00
Coffins for poor deceased.....	100. 00
	<hr/>
	2,350. 00

Total..... 4,514. 00

The greatest deficiency in the service of "beneficencia" in this town is the hospital. The building is of wood, with capacity for some 18 sick, but in a ruinous condition. The persons in charge of the care of the sick and of the hospital are two poor "jibaros" without instruction of any kind. The furniture of this hospital is exceedingly poor and only provided with 7 sheets, 7 pillowcases and 4 towels. There is no register kept of any kind and no record of diagnoses of the sick under treatment.

The drainage of the dressing room continues to discharge outside of the building and all the dirty material coming from the dressings filled with pus and blood is deposited in an uncovered hole alongside of the building. The bath is still unused except for the storage of charcoal, and very little discipline order is noted in this establishment, the peon having been permitted by the woman in charge of the hospital

to take to the barber shop to have his hair cut a patient who had serious wounds on his head still unhealed, who found us in our visit at the time of his return.

The daily meals served in the hospital to the sick, consist for breakfast of coffee and milk, for lunch of soup of rice and spaghetti, and for dinner rice and beans.

In this town there is a great need of a modern hospital which will properly fulfill its object.

## JAYUYA.

Number of inhabitants..... 10,279

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$7,503.72  
Extraordinary..... 1,685.99

## Personnel:

1 city physician..... 924.00

## Material and other attentions:

Medicine..... \$300.00  
Relief to sick poor (ordinary)..... 25.00  
Relief to sick poor (extraordinary)..... 25.00  
Maintenance of sick in first-aid station..... 50.00

400.00

Total..... 1,324.00

Although this municipality has appropriation for sick in the "cuarto de socorro" it is not possible to consider as such a room assigned for this purpose which has as its only equipment an old dirty bed which is occupied by one of the crazy women confined in rooms alongside thereof.

We were told that the wounded were taken to the drug store to be dressed.

## AJUNTAS.

Number of inhabitants..... 16,954

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$13,523.12  
Extraordinary..... 1,380.24

## Personnel:

1 city physician..... \$1,600.00  
Manager of first-aid station..... 144.00

1,744.00

## Materials and other attentions:

Medicine to sick poor..... 600.00  
Supplies for "hospitalillo" (small hospital)..... 150.00  
Relief to sick poor..... 200.00  
Coffins for poor deceased..... 50.00  
Interment of poor deceased..... 20.00

1,020.00

Total..... 2,764.00

Ajuntas has no hospital but it has only a "cuarto de socorro" which is well furnished with "comejen" and old trash. We found there on the day of our visit a sick man whose family was preparing his food in an oven in the same room: everything as dirty as it could be.

With regard to medicine for the poor, there is a contract with two of the pharmacists of the town to furnish, for the sum assigned in the budget, all the prescriptions which the doctor may order and it is to be noted that there were despatched in July only 260 prescriptions, in August 260, in September 260, in October 260, in November 260, and in December 260

## HATILLO.

Number of inhabitants..... 10,742

## Budget:

Ordinary..... \$8,211.61  
Extraordinary..... 562.94

## Personnel:

1 city physician..... \$1,000.00  
1 manager of first-aid station..... 144.00

1,144.00

## Material and other attentions:

Medicines..... 300.00  
Patent medicines..... 100.00  
Supplies for first-aid station..... 100.00  
Relief to sick poor..... 100.00  
Interment of poor deceased..... 25.00

625.00

Total..... 1,769.00

There is no hospital in Hatillo and the appropriation for medicines to sick poor only permits the dispatching of four prescriptions daily. In the budget, in addition to the allowance for a man in charge of the cuarto de socorro, there appears an appropriation of \$100 for furniture of a cuarto de socorro, which in spite of their having a room in the lower floor of the city hall of recent construction, has not been installed after six months which has passed since this sum was set aside in the budget.

## CAMUY.

Number of inhabitants..... 11,629

## BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$12,194.92
Extraordinary.....	1,111.72
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Personnel:	
1 city physician.....	\$1,200.00
1 enfermero for the hospital.....	180.00
1 cook.....	60.00
1 laundress.....	36.00
	<hr/>
	1,476.00
Supplies and other attentions:	
Relief to poor (ordinary).....	300.00
Relief to poor (extraordinary).....	50.00
Maintenance of sick poor in hospital.....	400.00
Medicines (ordinary).....	800.00
Medicines (extraordinary).....	600.00
	<hr/>
	2,150.00
Total.....	<hr/>
	3,626.00

Camuy, like the other towns, has its city physician and a hospital recently constructed with capacity for 11 sick. This establishment is very badly attended to such an extent that the sick themselves decide what they are to eat. The man in charge of the hospital gives each one the 15 cents assigned to him for the food and they send out for what they want. The amount assigned is not sufficient and those who can only take milk are compelled to pass the day with a "cuartillo" for which they pay the sum of 11 cents, leaving the difference of 4 cents for coffee and sugar.

In our visit to this establishment we found one of the inmates of the hospital dressing an ulcer on his own leg in the worst possible conditions of asepsis.

As far as the filling of prescriptions for the poor is concerned, we noted that the sick poor had been allowed to take the prescriptions to any one of the three drug stores in town, being dispatched as follows:

July:	
By the pharmacy "El Pueblo," 203 prescriptions for.....	\$49.40
By the pharmacy "De Jesus," 212 prescriptions for.....	44.95
By the pharmacy "Iturrino," 128 prescriptions for.....	25.60
By the pharmacy "Iturrino," 41 prescriptions for.....	18.05
August:	
By the pharmacy "El Pueblo," 466 prescriptions for.....	127.50
By the pharmacy "Iturrino," 139 prescriptions for.....	27.80
By the pharmacy "Iturrino," 7 prescriptions (hospital) for.....	5.60
By the pharmacy "De Jesus," 80 prescriptions for.....	16.00
September:	
By the pharmacy "El Pueblo," 586 prescriptions for.....	117.20
By the pharmacy "El Pueblo," supplies for dressings.....	36.25
By the pharmacy "Iturrino," 170 prescriptions for.....	34.75
By the pharmacy "De Jesus," 49 prescriptions for.....	12.20
October:	
By the pharmacy "Iturrino," 178 prescriptions for.....	35.60
By the pharmacy "El Pueblo," 375 prescriptions for.....	89.40
By the pharmacy "De Jesus," 60 prescriptions for.....	12.00
November:	
By the pharmacy "De Jesus," 23 prescriptions for.....	4.60
By the pharmacy "El Pueblo," 65 prescriptions for.....	13.00
By the pharmacy "El Pueblo," supplies for dressings.....	17.60
By the pharmacy "Iturrino," 71 prescriptions for.....	18.27

Making an average of 675 prescriptions a month with an average cost of \$15.40.

From November 15 on there is a contract which compels the druggist to dispatch 22 prescriptions daily for \$65 monthly, but it is to be noted that in the month of December there were only 391 prescriptions: that is 284 less than the average filled in the preceding months.

## QUEBRADILLAS.

Number of inhabitants.....		8,607
BUDGET.		
Ordinary.....	\$5,948.26	
Extraordinary.....	340.00	
	<u>980.00</u>	
Personnel: 1 city physician.....		
Supplies and other attentions:		
Medicines to sick poor (ordinary).....	\$300.00	
Medicines to sick poor (extraordinary).....	35.00	
Medicines for Relief Ward (ordinary).....	25.00	
Medicines for Relief Ward (extraordinary).....	25.00	
Relief to sick poor (ordinary).....	100.00	
Relief to sick poor (extraordinary).....	30.00	
Interments of poor deceased.....	40.00	
	<u>555.00</u>	
Total.....		1,515.00

Owing to the small amount of its budget and of the assignment for medicines, the average number of prescriptions which can be authorized does not reach three daily. There is no hospital nor first-aid station.

## ISABELLA.

Number of inhabitants.....		18,098
BUDGET.		
Ordinary.....	\$9,928.60	
Extraordinary.....	698.27	
	<u>1,000.00</u>	
Personnel: 1 city physician.....		
Supplies and other attentions:		
Medicines (ordinary).....	\$600.00	
Medicines (extraordinary).....	150.00	
Medicines for anemia.....	72.00	
Repairs to first-aid station (ordinary).....	200.00	
Repairs to first-aid station (extraordinary).....	225.00	
Relief to sick poor (ordinary).....	200.00	
Relief to sick poor (extraordinary).....	73.27	
	<u>1,520.27</u>	
Total.....		2,520.27

The only employee of the service of beneficencia is the resident physician of the town.

There exists a contract for medicines by which one of the pharmacies of the locality agrees to dispatch 344 prescriptions each month for \$33. As there is no assignment for patent medicines nor for dressings, there is an agreement between the municipality and the pharmacist for discounting in prescriptions the value of any dressings or patent medicines which may be dispatched.

There were set aside in the ordinary budget \$200 and \$225 in the special, for repairs of first-aid station, there having been made a transfer of \$72 from this appropriation for other attentions of the municipality.

The first-aid station is installed in a room of the city hall recently whitewashed and having as its only furniture a wooden table covered with tin.

## AGUADILLA.

Number of inhabitants.....		23,701
BUDGET.		
Ordinary.....	\$26,483.12	
Extraordinary.....	1,945.33	
	<u>1,920.00</u>	
Personnel:		
1 city physician.....	\$1,020.00	
1 pharmacist.....	480.00	
1 enfermera for the hospital (trained).....	180.00	
Cook.....	36.00	
Servant.....	36.00	
Laundress.....	96.00	
Servant.....	72.00	
	<u>1,920.00</u>	
Supplies and other attentions:		
Medicines and supplies for the pharmacy (ordinary).....	240.00	
Medicines and supplies for the pharmacy (extraordinary).....	360.00	
Maintenance of sick in hospital (ordinary).....	234.00	
Maintenance of sick in hospital (extraordinary).....	306.00	
Maintenance of employees in hospital (ordinary).....	159.00	
Maintenance of employees in hospital (extraordinary).....	125.00	
Supplies for the hospital (ordinary).....	115.00	
Supplies for the hospital (extraordinary).....	65.00	
	<u>1,604.00</u>	
Total.....		3,524.00

Aguadilla has only one city physician to attend to the "dispensary" and to visits to sick in their homes in the town and country and in the municipal hospital.

The hospital is installed in a concrete building with capacity for 15 sick, but with very poor resources. The establishment has a kitchen in very bad condition and has no water-closet, sanitary washstand, nor sink, etc. It has no bathtub, and the sick when they wash use the same tub in which the clothes of the sick are washed.

At the present time five persons are under treatment, and the cost of maintenance does not exceed 13 or 14 cents for each daily, including soap, charcoal, etc. From the meals prepared for the sick the employees of the hospital also eat.

According to a statement made to us, it is planned to close up this hospital.

As will be noted, in the ordinary budget \$480 were assigned for the municipal pharmacist and only \$240 for medicines, an amount which was necessary to increase in the extraordinary budget with \$360 more, of which total there were expended in the first three months 50 cents and in the second trimester \$95.57, and accounts to the value of some \$200 are pending payment.

It is not understood why this pharmacy with an assignment for medicines of \$600, of which up to December last there had only been expended \$96.07, has been able to dispatch an average of 1.048 prescriptions monthly from July to December, especially when the \$95.57 expended in the last three months were not expended for the purchase of medicines for the pharmacy, but for prescriptions to the poor dispatched by a pharmacy in the locality and which could not be attended by the municipal pharmacy.

Upon inspection of the pharmacy we found that it presented a very poor appearance and was lacking in sink, washstand, filter, and other necessary supplies. As far as drugs are concerned, it is lacking those most necessary in a pharmacy, such as naphtha, thymol, iodide of potash, ampules, ether, chloroform, alcohol, distilled water, etc.

## MOCA.

Number of inhabitants..... 14,417

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$5,852.91  
Extraordinary..... 15.60

## Personnel:

1 city physician..... \$600.00  
1 assistant practicante..... 180.00  
1 peon for first-aid station..... 30.00  
810.00

## Materials and other attentions:

1 tensils for relief ward..... 10.00  
Medicines to sick poor..... 300.00  
Antiseptic material for relief ward..... 50.00  
Maintenance of sick in relief ward..... 60.00  
Relief to poor in their homes..... 70.00  
Interment of poor deceased..... 10.00  
Interment of poor deceased (transfer)..... 5.00  
505.00

Total..... 1,315.00

The greatest deficiency which was noted in the service of Beneficencia in this town is that the prescriptions given by the physician to the sick poor can only be filled during three days of the week. It has a first-aid station which is clean and furnished with the most necessary articles, but the rooms assigned for sick poor had for their entire equipment two old beds without bedding of any kind.

In this building we found a great many old rags hanging from the beds.

## LARES.

Number of inhabitants..... 23,770

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$19,752.14  
Extraordinary..... 746.67

## Personnel:

1 city physician..... \$1,200.00  
1 practicante..... 180.00  
1 enfermero (male nurse) of hospital..... 144.00  
Messenger of hospital..... 48.00  
Cook..... 48.00  
Laundress..... 60.00  
1,680.00

## Supplies and other attentions:

Maintenance of sick poor..... 720.00  
Material for bedding, etc..... 100.00  
Medicines..... 1,000.00  
Coffins..... 150.00  
1,970.00

Total..... 3,650.00

The municipality of Lares has attended very well to the service of medicines to the sick poor and continues to do so. Each patient has the right to take his prescriptions to any of the pharmacies in town and these charge a price whose average is 20 cents a prescription. However, attention is attracted to the ruinous condition in which we found the municipal hospital. It is a wooden building with capacity for 22 sick, but the walls as well as the floor are in an exceedingly bad condition, and lacking water, sink, fly proofing, sufficient bedding, household goods, etc.

The attendance of the hospital is given by a woman and a peon, both persons very poorly fitted for these services. As neither one of the two knows how to read or write, the book for the register of sick in the hospital is kept by a neighbor.

The cleanliness of the building as well as of the bedding is exceedingly badly attended to. In one of the rooms there was quartered a person suffering from tuberculosis.

The sweeping is done dry. According to the report of the woman in charge, the visits of the doctor to the building are one every two or three days or when he may be called to attend some urgent case, and the practicante only goes when there is a severe wound, the dressing of ulcers and wounds being done by the woman in charge.

#### SAN SEBASTIAN.

Number of inhabitants..... 20,486

#### BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$13,325.73
Extraordinary.....	1,507.76
<b>Personnel:</b>	
2 city physicians, at \$840.....	\$1,680.00
1 practicante.....	300.00
2 enfermeras, at \$72.....	144.00
Cook in hospital.....	36.00
	<b>2,160.00</b>
<b>Supplies and other attentions:</b>	
Medicines to sick poor.....	500.00
Relief to sick poor.....	100.00
Internment of poor deceased.....	25.00
Maintenance of sick and sundry expenses of hospital.....	500.00
Bedding and utensils for hospital.....	50.00
Medicines to sick in hospital.....	150.00
Medicines for anemia dispensary.....	50.00
Repairs, painting, sanitary installations of hospitals.....	500.00
	<b>1,875.00</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,035.00</b>

San Sebastian has sufficient personnel to satisfactorily attend the service of beneficencia, but is lacking in resources for medicines and for the necessary attention of its hospital. The poor, knowing this, only consult the doctor in the early part of the month in order not to be deprived of medicines if they should go later on.

The average of prescriptions filled in the first six days of the month of August was 27 daily and in the 24 remaining days only 24.

In the first three days of the month of September there were 41 prescriptions daily dispatched and in the rest of the month the average was not even 2 a day. The same condition was noted for the remaining months.

The hospital is a wooden building constructed not long ago, but already it is to be noted that the floor of the balcony is rotted and there is a great lack of paint in the building.

The kitchen has no sink and is not fly proof. All the water for the daily supply is in two tin cans which are brought from a distant point.

Although the building has a capacity for 25 sick, it is only possible to attend to 10 or 12 daily with the resources at hand.

On the day of our visit there were six men, three women, and two insane, with an expense of \$10 or \$12 a week, including soap, laundry, and gas for the hospital.

The immediate attention upon these sick is under the charge of a woman and a peon. Just as those in charge of other hospitals, these are persons without any hospital experience.

In order to be able to change the bedding they are obliged to wait for the return of the weekly wash.

The filter which exists in this establishment is the same which I destroyed two years ago because it was useless.

## AGUADA.

Number of inhabitants..... 12,224

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$11,380.97  
Extraordinary..... 2,499.70

## Personnel:

1 city physician..... \$840.00  
1 practicante and inspector of weights and measures..... 312.00  
1 enfermera..... 144.00  
1 "nurse" of hospital..... 180.00  
1 cook of hospital..... 36.00

1,512.00

## Supplies and other attentions:

Medicines to sick poor..... 300.00  
Medicines for wounded in hospital..... 300.00  
Relief to sick poor..... 144.00  
Relief to sick poor (extraordinary)..... 60.00  
Coffins for poor deceased..... 50.00  
Bedding and furniture for hospital..... 100.00  
Maintenance of sick in hospital (extraordinary)..... 84.00  
Maintenance of sick in hospital..... 360.00  
Lighting of hospital..... 12.00  
Laundry of hospital..... 50.00  
Repairs to water tank in hospital (extraordinary)..... 50.00  
Fence for hospital (extraordinary)..... 55.00

1,565.00

Total..... 3,077.00

Aguada has a small hospital of concrete with its operating room, drawing-room, and two wards, one for men and the other for women, in each one of which two sick can be admitted. It seems that the intention was to utilize it for emergency cases, but the day of our visit the inmates were two wounded, an insane, and two suffering from tuberculosis, and it is to be noted that in the same room in which were the two tubercular cases they had placed one of the wounded, who was necessarily exposed to contagion.

We noticed that the supply of clothes and bedding for the hospital was very scarce and also that from the appropriation for purchase of furniture and clothes for the hospital a transfer had been made of \$25 for other purposes of the municipality.

## RINCON.

Number of inhabitants..... 7,674

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$6,118.55  
Extraordinary..... 1,815.43

## Personnel: 1 city physician.....

Supplies and other attentions:..... 300.00  
Medicines to sick poor..... \$300.00  
Relief to sick poor..... 240.00  
For operations for sick poor..... 100.00  
Materials for operations and patent medicines..... 40.00  
Maintenance of sick poor and operations in the hospital of another municipality..... 30.00  
Expenses of childbirth cases in pay patients..... 20.00  
Coffins..... 40.00  
Interment of poor deceased..... 15.00

785.00

Total..... 1,085.00

This town has no hospital nor first-aid station nor resident physician, nor does the pharmacist in charge of the medicines to the sick poor reside in the locality. A physician from another town makes a visit weekly to prescribe for the sick poor.

## AÑASCO.

Number of inhabitants..... 15,100

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$13,532.29  
Extraordinary..... 142.41

## Personnel:

City physician..... \$1,188.00  
Enfermera..... 72.00  
Laundress..... 24.00  
Manager of first-aid station and of hospital..... 288.00

1,572.00

Supplies and other attentions:	
Medicines to sick poor.....	\$300.00
Relief ward.....	40.00
Medicines not included in the contract.....	20.00
Maintenance of sick in hospital.....	300.00
Relief to sick poor.....	20.00
Interment of poor deceased.....	70.00
Material for hospital.....	30.00
	<u>\$780.00</u>
Total.....	2,352.00

From the appropriation in the budget it can be appreciated how poorly attended is the service of Beneficencia in this municipality. The municipality authorizes the dispatch of five prescriptions daily.

The following appropriations were already exhausted on the day of our visit, namely, expenses of relief ward, medicines not included in the contract, supplies for hospital—and from the appropriation, "Relief to sick poor," there only remained for the six following months the sum of \$6.

The hospital is an old building, lacking in water stand, washbasins, sink, etc. The latrine is a wooden tube which discharges to a ditch covered with a loose sheet of tin and empties in a cement deposit loosely covered with a sheet of tin.

Of the attendance on the sick there is no need to speak. It is enough to say that the woman in charge of the hospital is without the slightest idea of cleanliness and is dressed in rags and tatters.

Besides the sick in the hospital it is to be noted that there live also another woman, the mother of the one in charge, and her niece.

#### MAYAGUEZ.

Number of inhabitants..... 40,348

	BUDGET.	
Ordinary.....		\$97,360.95
Extraordinary.....		<u>2,776.99</u>

#### Personnel:

Administrator of the hospital.....	\$1,200.00
Director of the hospital.....	1,200.00
3 physicians to attend sick poor.....	3,600.00
1 assistant physician.....	840.00
2 practicantes, at \$500.....	1,200.00
1 practitioner, relief ward.....	360.00
1 pharmacist.....	360.00
1 servant for relief ward.....	180.00
12 sisters of charity, at \$10.80.....	1,555.20
1 peon.....	180.00
1 peon.....	120.00
1 enfermero-siriviente (servant male nurse).....	240.00
1 enfermero, 2 cooks, and 2 messengers.....	459.00
1 cook, 2 laundresses, 1 nurse for insane, 2 enfermeras, 1 male nurse for insane, and 1 man in charge of the dressings.....	336.00
	<u>11,830.20</u>

#### Supplies and other attentions:

Traveling expenses of physicians.....	300.00
Transportation of insane to their respective asylums.....	32.40
Coffins and rent of hearse.....	600.00
Medicines, supplies for assepsis, serum, etc.....	3,500.00
Alcohol, Mistola wine, etc.....	660.00
Maintenance of sick and employees of San Antonio Hospital.....	4,200.00
Bedding for sick, beside the product of Don Pablo Moriu's legacy.....	125.00
Firewood, charcoal, utensils, and sundry expenses of the hospital.....	150.00
Maintenance of poor and employees in the Asilo de Pobres.....	3,000.00
Firewood, charcoal, utensils, and sundry expenses.....	100.00
Clothes for poor in the asylum and bedding for that establishment and for the insane in the jail.....	127.00
Repairs of some place or rent of it in which to install the relief ward of La Playa.....	150.00
	<u>12,944.40</u>
Total.....	24,774.60

This city has two charitable establishments—one the San Antonio Hospital and the other the poorhouse. The San Antonio Hospital, a building of masonry with capacity for 100 sick, which, as a rule, is full, although not of modern construction, presents sufficiently good conditions for the purpose to which it is assigned. Although certain deficiencies may be noted which could easily be corrected, such as the repair of some of the wooden floors, the change of wooden floor of the dressing station for an impermeable floor, and also of the laundry and yard set aside for the drying of clothes, both of which are in very bad condition, and also the lack of a sufficient supply of water, at times it being the case, as happened the day of our visit, that the water-closet and other sanitary apparatus were not working for lack of water.



There is a tubercular ward situated in a central part of the building which constitutes a danger for the other persons who are sheltered in that establishment. The day of our visit there were quartered 13 cases of tuberculosis. The cleanliness of the building is well attended and the care of the sick is good. But one thing deserves the harshest censure for the management of the establishment, and that is that the milk given to the sick was adulterated with water.

The municipal pharmacy is installed in the same building as the hospital, and there all medicines are dispatched for the poor, including those of the sick in hospital, under charge of a pharmacist; but, for unknown reasons, it seems that the sisters of charity are the ones that attend to the filling of prescriptions. There are prepared in this establishment about 74,000 prescriptions a year not including the ones for the sick in hospital.

The poor house is installed in a masonry building with capacity for 100 persons. This establishment has certain deficiencies, such as wooden floors in bad condition, passages, aisles, and other floors of cement are cracked; a lack of showers in the bathroom which had been closed for the lack of water.

On the day of our visit there were 102 inmates; but we noted that patients, children, and old people were mixed in the same ward, and also that the cleanliness and order of this establishment left a great deal to be desired.

The appropriation for clothes of the inmates and for bedding is very small, and to this perhaps was due their scarcity in the establishment.

In one part of the building there were confined 18 crazy persons. Some of the cells were found to be very deficient in light and ventilation, and the inmates sleep on wooden benches.

The personal of this asylum consists of six sisters of charity, a woman for attendance upon the insane, two cooks, two laundresses, two male attendants for the sick, one male attendant for insane, and a man in charge of dressings.

## LAS MARIAS.

Number of inhabitants..... 10,046

## BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$9,619.54
Extraordinary.....	842.54
Personnel:	
1 city physician.....	\$1,200.00
1 inspector for needy cases.....	204.00
1 enfermero of hospital.....	204.00
1 cook in hospital.....	48.00
	1,656.00
Supplies and other attentions:	
Relief to sick in hospital.....	400.00
Relief to sick not in hospital.....	75.00
Hospital furniture.....	75.00
Water, firewood, charcoal for hospital.....	60.00
Laundering in hospital.....	20.00
Medicines to sick poor.....	600.00
Conveyance of wounded and interment of poor deceased—coffins, etc.....	75.00
Maintenance and care of insane.....	75.00
	1,380.00
Total.....	3,036.00

Las Marias has also a hospital, but like the majority of these establishments is located in an old house and is lacking in everything that is most indispensable for an efficient service. On the day of our visit there were five sick. There is no first-aid station. There is a resident physician.

## MARICAO.

Number of inhabitants..... 7,158

## BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$10,432.76
Extraordinary.....	1,073.44
Personnel:	
1 practicante (minor surgeon).....	\$480.00
Medical attendance.....	200.00
1 male attendance for sick in hospital.....	72.00
	75.200
Supplies and other attentions:	
Medicines for sick poor.....	350.00
Relief to sick poor.....	300.00
Coffins for poor deceased.....	60.00
Expenses of hospital (ordinary).....	168.67
Expenses of hospital (extraordinary).....	150.00
	1,026.67
Total.....	1,778.67

There is on appropriation for a city physician. As the alcalde is the only physician in that neighborhood he attends to these services. In the budget of previous year there appeared a sum of \$816, assigned for a city physician.

The hospital is a building in a ruinous condition which threatens to fall from its own weight, and with a latrine in deplorable condition. The equipment of this establishment consists of three old beds placed in a room which is entirely unhealthy. There we found a poor old man in the worst possible condition, who is given for his maintenance a daily amount of 10 cents, which he turns over to the woman in charge in order that she may prepare his food, which, according to her statement, had been distributed that day in the following way:

Codfish.....	\$0.015
Banana.....	.01
Oil.....	.015
Coffee.....	.02
Bread.....	.01
	<u>.07</u>

A total of 7 cents for breakfast and lunch. With the remaining 3 cents she expected to provide his dinner.

This municipality has under consideration the construction of a hospital.

#### HORMIGUEROS.

Number of inhabitants.....	4,314
BUDGET.	
Ordinary.....	\$5,904.68
Extraordinary.....	400.00
Personnel:	
Medical attendance.....	\$360.00
1 practicante.....	540.00
	<u>900.00</u>
Supplies and other attentions:	
Medicines.....	300.00
Relief to sick poor and emergencies in relief ward (aseptic material).....	120.00
	<u>420.00</u>
Total.....	1,320.00

This town has no resident physician, owing to the small amount appropriated in its budget. For the sum assigned, one of the physicians in Mayaguez goes to Hormigueros once a week, but not on a fixed day.

The prescription for the poor have to be filled in Mayaguez, as there is no pharmacy in the locality.

This municipality might very well recast the two appopriations of practicante and medical services, and thus it might not only secure a physician for the locality, but also facilitate the establishment of a pharmacy in that town.

#### SAN GERMAN.

Number of inhabitants.....	23,347
BUDGET.	
Ordinary.....	\$24,143.72
Extraordinary.....	917.51
Personnel:	
City physicial.....	\$1,200.00
Assistant physician.....	900.00
Municipal pharmacist.....	800.00
Practicante for rosario (village).....	360.00
	<u>3,260.00</u>
Supplies and other attentions:	
Maintenance of sick in hospital.....	1,100.00
Medicines for municipal pharmacy.....	600.00
Relief to poor.....	180.00
Coffins for poor deceased.....	150.00
Relief to sick firemen and expenses of interments of poor deceased.....	50.00
Debts to Concepcion Hospital for maintenance of sick in that hospital up to July 30.....	300.00
Debts for medicines.....	200.00
	<u>2,580.00</u>
Total.....	5,840.00

One of the city physicians is assigned to the house visits in the country and the other to medical work in the city.

This municipality has a pharmacy for service to the poor, but the appropriation for medicines, etc., has always been very small. Last year the amount appropriated was only \$400, and \$600 for the salary of the pharmacist. This year the appropriation for medicine is increased to \$600 and the salary of the pharmacist to \$800.

An inspection of the pharmacy showed it to be very poorly supplied, and of the appropriation for medicines there only remained \$146.49.

The municipality has no hospital of its own and the sick are cared for and attended by the sisters of charity in the Hospital de la Concepcion. In this hospital a daily average of 12 sick are cared for at a cost of 25 cents each, this including, besides food and attendance, the expenses of medicines which are furnished by the hospital itself from the medicine chest belonging to it, installed in the same hospital and under the charge of the sisters, none of whom is a graduate pharmacist.

Hospital de la Concepcion. In this hospital a daily average of 12 sick are cared for at a cost of 25 cents each, this including besides food and attendance, the expenses of medicines which are furnished by the hospital itself from the medicine chest belonging to it, installed in the same hospital and under the charge of the sisters, none of whom is a graduate pharmacist.

This establishment is quite clean and the sick well cared for.

In the jail there were three crazy people under the care of the "alcaide" (jailer) who expressed his regret for their being obliged to sleep on boards and that the appropriation for food was so small that it would not allow to give them a sufficient quantity.

## LAJAS.

Number of inhabitants.....	12,520
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## BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$12,585.76
Extraordinary.....	900.00
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## Personnel:

1 city physician.....	\$960.00
1 manager of hospital.....	324.00
1 male attendant to sick, hospital.....	168.00
1 male attendant to sick, hospital No. 2.....	48.00
1 cook in hospital.....	30.00
1 laundress.....	24.00
	<hr/>
	1,554.00

## Supplies and other attentions:

Relief to sick poor.....	144.00
Medicines to sick poor in hospital.....	600.00
Foods for sick in hospital.....	480.00
Furniture and hospital supplies.....	60.00
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	1,284.00

Total.....	2,838.00
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Lajas, besides the city physician, has a small concrete hospital with capacity for 10 sick, and provided with dressing room. In this hospital 7 sick are taken care of and the establishment was quite clean.

## CABO ROJO.

Number of inhabitants.....	21,725
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## BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$17,642.08
Extraordinary.....	2,900.00
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## Personnel:

Oficial de beneficencia (physician).....	\$1,000.00
Oficial de beneficencia (physician).....	600.00
Practicante.....	360.00
Male attendant to sick and janitor of hospital.....	300.00
Servant of hospital.....	54.00
Cook.....	36.00
Laundress.....	33.60
	<hr/>
	2,383.60

## Supplies and other attentions:

Medicines.....	600.00
Maintenance of sick and wounded (for 10 persons, at 12 cents daily each).....	438.00
Expenses of hospital.....	200.00
Relief to sick poor in their homes.....	25.00
Purchase of coffins for poor deceased.....	25.00
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	1,288.00

Total.....	3,671.60
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Cabo Rojo has a hospital in a concrete building in poor condition and very badly furnished. The municipality is considering the construction of a new one.

The other services are rendered as in other towns of the island.

## SABANA GRANDE.

Number of inhabitants..... 12,312

## BUDGET.

Ordinary .....	\$6,664.72
Extraordinary .....	952.26
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Personnel: 1 city physician .....	800.00
Supplies and other attentions:	
Medicines to sick poor .....	\$400.00
Relief to sick poor .....	75.00
Supplies for wounded (for dressing) .....	40.00
Coffins and interment for poor deceased .....	40.00
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	555.00
Total .....	1,355.00

The municipality has no hospital nor first-aid station nor any plan for providing any of these services.

## GUANICA.

Number of inhabitants..... 10,434

## BUDGET.

Ordinary .....	\$24,857.29
Personnel:	
1 inspector of beneficencia .....	\$1,000.00
1 enfermera (female attendant) .....	300.00
Cook, laundress and ironer .....	96.00
Janitor and messenger .....	72.00
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	1,468.00
Supplies and other attentions:	
Maintenance of sick poor in hospital .....	420.00
Clothes and laundering .....	50.00
Clothes and laundering (transfer) .....	9.58
Hospital furniture, surgical instruments, etc. ....	50.00
Unforeseen expenses .....	25.00
Medicines to sick poor .....	720.00
Relief to sick poor .....	20.00
Purchase of vaccine and serum .....	200.00
Coffins for poor deceased .....	50.00
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	1,544.58
Total .....	3,012.58

The beneficencia municipal of Guanica is generally well attended to. The hospital is a wooden building with capacity for only seven sick. The physician is the same one for central Guanica.

With the resources at the disposal of this municipality it might be very easily provided with a good hospital to take care of a number of sick and the physician residing in the same town.

## YAUCO.

Number of inhabitants..... 23,856

## BUDGET.

Ordinary .....	\$30,532.31
Extraordinary .....	7,852.58
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Personnel:	
1 city physician .....	\$1,000.00
1 practicante .....	480.00
Pharmacist .....	660.00
4 male attendants (enfermeras) for hospital, at \$120 .....	480.00
	<hr/>
	2,620.00
Supplies and other attentions:	
Medicines (surplus of a loan) .....	290.02
Medicines .....	500.00
Medicines (extraordinary) .....	300.00
Maintenance of sick in hospital .....	1,000.00
Maintenance of sick in hospital (extraordinary) .....	200.00
Hospital furniture and utensils .....	100.00
Hospital furniture and utensils (extraordinary) .....	200.00
	<hr/>
	2,590.02
Total .....	5,210.02

Yauco, for all the services of beneficencia, such as attendance of the sick poor in their homes and in the office in the town and country, attendance upon the sick in the municipal hospital, etc., has only one city physician.

The hospital is a concrete building in quite good condition with capacity for 26 sick.

The appropriation for the food of sick in hospital, out of \$1,000, \$961 has been expended, the remaining for the rest of the year \$39, plus \$200 that were assigned in the extraordinary budget, which will compel the municipality to diminish the number of sick.

In another building, a wooden house in ruinous condition with very bad roof, part of its floor of earth, the walls serving as firewood for the hospital and without any bathroom, water-closet, etc., we found 7 sick, some of them tubercular. Around this building we found a great deal of old trash, stagnant water, the latrine in exceedingly bad condition, a pigpen and a big rubbish dump, and all this at a distance of 6 or 8 meters from the principal building. Could there possibly be a greater public nuisance?

## GUAYANILLA.

Number of inhabitants..... 10,872

## BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$12,973.99
Extraordinary.....	2,756.05
Personnel: 1 city physician.....	1,000.00
Supplies and other attentions:	
Medicines to sick poor.....	\$500.00
Medicines to sick poor (extraordinary).....	200.00
Relief to sick poor in their homes.....	250.00
Relief to sick poor in their homes (extraordinary).....	200.00
First-aid station.....	50.00
First-aid station (extraordinary).....	50.00
Total.....	2,250.00

In this town there is no hospital but there is a first-aid station, very poorly furnished, under the care of the jailer.

The service of medicines is by administration through an agreement with one of the pharmacists of the town of Yauco, who fills them at the rate of 13½ cents each. The prescriptions for severe cases are filled in either one of the two pharmacies in the locality.

From the appropriation for medicines, which was \$500 in the ordinary budget and \$200 in the special, there were expended up to December last \$572.92, there remaining for the rest of the year only \$172.08.

## PEÑUELAS.

Number of inhabitants..... 11,991

## BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$9,658.86
Extraordinary.....	686.36
Personnel: 1 city physician.....	1,000.00
Supplies and other attentions:	
Medicines to sick poor.....	\$350.00
Medicines to sick poor (extraordinary).....	100.00
Relief to sick poor.....	50.00
For hospital.....	240.00
Private donation for hospital.....	31.50
Total.....	1,771.50

This municipality is finishing the construction of the small hospital of masonry already begun with a capacity for six sick, provided with its dressing room and sanitary installations. Probably it will not be ready until next year due to lack of funds.

The service of medicines was done during the months of July August, and September and an average of 239 prescriptions a month were filled. From October 1 on the prescriptions have been furnished by administration and the average of receipts authorized during that time is only 23 per month.

## PONCE.

Number of inhabitants..... 68,512

## BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$206,573.15
Extraordinary.....	34,433.96

## Personnel:

1 inspector and director of the hospitals and clinic wards.....	\$1,300.00
4 inspectors for attendance to sick, not including La Playa.....	4,000.00
1 physician for attendance at La Playa.....	1,200.00
1 interne for hospital services who is in charge of X-ray apparatus.....	1,200.00
1 in charge of distribution of medicines (beneficencia) during day and night.....	400.00
1 in charge of vaccination.....	380.00
3 practicantes for hospitals.....	1,440.00
1 practicante for La Playa.....	480.00
1 manager and superintendent of Hospital Tricoche.....	576.00
1 clerk.....	360.00
3 graduate nurses (enfermeras) for Tricoche and Civil Hospital, at \$360.....	1,080.00
5 assistant nurses, at \$96.....	480.00
2 servants (female), at \$84.....	168.00
4 servants (female), at \$120.....	480.00
1 midwife for poor.....	380.00
1 dressmaker.....	120.00
1 in charges of clothes.....	96.00
1 barber, who must provide himself with proper utensils.....	180.00
1 porter for wards.....	84.00
4 laundresses for hospitals, at \$72.....	288.00
2 male nurses to carry litters with sick taken to front door of hospitals, at \$84.....	168.00
1 porter for night service in hospital.....	120.00
3 cooks, at \$84.....	252.00
3 ironers, at \$62.....	186.00
1 watchman of insane asylum.....	360.00
1 watchman (female) for insane asylum.....	120.00
1 assistant watchman for insane asylum.....	120.00
1 municipal pharmacist.....	1,000.00
1 servant in pharmacy.....	500.00
1 peon for cleaning pharmacy.....	100.00
	17,578.00

## Supplies and other attentions:

Maintenance of sick poor and employees of hospitals.....	8,000.00
Purchase of drugs, surgical instruments, chemical apparatus, bandages, vessels, alcohol, wine, and other materials necessary in the municipal pharmacy and for cante belonging to the municipality.....	4,000.00
For prescriptions given to sick poor of La Playa and dressing materials for the relief ward in the afresaid place.....	400.00
Furniture and cleaning utensils.....	150.00
Office supplies.....	50.00
Soap, starch, and unforeseen expenses in the hospitals.....	250.00
Relief to paupers.....	150.00
Conveyance of children, people suffering from leprosy, and insane to San Juan, and vice versa.....	50.00
Gas and charcoal for hospitals.....	400.00
	13,450.00

Total..... 31,028.00

Ponce has four physicians for the attendance in their homes of the sick poor of the city and one for those in La Playa. It also has a hospital, an insane asylum, a municipal pharmacy, and two first-aid stations; one in the city and the other in La Playa.

The medical services of consultation and attendance in their homes are furnished here, exactly as in the other towns of the island, and the services of the hospital, of the insane asylum and first-aid station leave a great deal to be desired.

In the municipal pharmacy there are being committed some faults that are extremely bad and worthy of the worst possible criticism.

The hospital is a concrete building, occupying a whole block with central patios and, although it is of an old construction, is in good condition and might be improved so as to adapt it to modern conditions actually established for hospitals. It has capacity for 150 sick and at the present time there are 120 under treatment. The conditions in which this building is attended are not satisfactory. The order and cleanliness thereof are exceedingly deficient. The following faults were noted: The floors were not clean. The beds were lacking bedding, as well as for want of clothes as for deficiencies in the washing. In the medical wards, cases of acute diseases are mixed up with chronic cases and both with the transmissible diseases. There is no place set aside for fever diseases protected by wire at doors and windows. There are no notes nor clinical sheets which should be kept for each inmate. The nurses, according to their own statements, are required to keep in mind the changes in temperature, respiration, pulse, etc.

The majority of the sick complain bitterly of the slight attention given to them by the physicians in attendance. Nevertheless, when I made a second visit to the establishment I noticed that the complaint was somewhat exaggerated, although it could be seen that there were good grounds for complaint.

The supply of clothes for the sick was so small that some of them complained to me of their nudity, which I was able to prove personally, they being compelled to cover their bodies with the sheets from their beds.

Alongside of the dining room of the hospital and in front of the kitchen there is installed a tuberculosis ward. Neither the tubercular ward nor the kitchen is in anyway fly proofed. All the floors are swept dry.

The place in which the X-ray apparatus is installed was exceedingly dirty as well as the apparatus itself, which had never been used and owing to the small care taken of it has little by little lost parts according to the report given to us by the superintendent of the establishment.

There is no clinical laboratory. The hospital has no medical interne.

The practicanes quite frequently leave the dressing of the sick to other employees of the establishment who are not fitted for such work.

The sick take adulterated milk and are deceived by the pharmacist with medicines which do not correspond with the prescriptions given by the physicians.

These are then the faults which may be criticized in the Tricoche Hospital, all of them very grave and endangering the life of its inmates.

The municipal pharmacy under charge of a pharmacist with a salary of \$1,000 per annum and an assistant, in which there are dispatched in the neighborhood of 25,000 prescriptions a year not including those of the hospital and insane asylum, was inspected, the following being noticed: A complete lack of cleanliness: none of its supplies and apparatus in order and many bottles open. Upon request to the pharmacist to show us the drugs that were commonly used, such as alcohol, iodide of potash, thymol, naphthalene, distilled water, etc., he stated that he had not these articles.

The service of medicines is, without doubt, the worst attended. The poor are being deceived by preparations which do not correspond with the prescriptions given by the physician.

Upon inspection of the first-aid station of La Playa, which we did from 10.30 to 11 in the morning, we found that neither the physician assigned to that barrio nor the practicante was there, and only a poor man, who according to his own statement is allowed to dress some of the wounded who go there.

The building was dirty, without a washstand and no aseptic material, etc. Upon asking him where the instruments were sterilized, the man in charge showed us a small porcelain capsule which he placed over an alcohol lamp without any alcohol and the wick entirely worn out, so it was not possible to light it. We asked him if there was no alcohol in the establishment and he told us "no."

The insane asylum, where there are sheltered 10 sick, is installed in a wooden house in exceedingly bad condition and state of preservation, without being provided with the necessary equipment for this kind of establishment. In this building everything shows poverty and lack of attention, the only furniture in some of the cells being a wooden bed.

I would like to state that before beginning my investigation in Ponce, I visited the new alcalde Mr. Yordan Davila, who informed me that he knew of the exceedingly bad conditions of the service of beneficencia and desired to reorganize it in such a form as to be a pride of the administration and honor the refinement and philanthropic sentiments of the city of Ponce.

## COAMO.

Number of inhabitants..... 18389

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$18,711.95  
Extraordinary..... 1,079.34

## Personnel:

1 city physician.....	\$720.00	
1 physician (director of hospital).....	1,000.00	
1 pharmacist.....	600.00	
1 enfermero and janitor hospital.....	120.00	
1 enfermera.....	120.00	
1 cook.....	48.00	
1 laundress.....	48.00	
		2,656.00

## Supplies and other attentions:

General expenses of hospital.....	788.00	
Medicines and patent medicines.....	500.00	
Relief to sick poor.....	25.00	
Interment to poor deceased.....	40.00	
Supplies for hospital.....	50.00	
For sick in hospital.....	480.00	
		1,883.00

Total..... 4,539.00

In addition to the personnel that this municipality has for the service of beneficencia, it also has a concrete hospital with capacity for from 15 to 20 sick; but at the present time there are only five inmates, two or three wards being entirely vacant. The floors of this hospital are of wood and in very bad condition in the kitchen as well as in the bath room, the floor of the latter being of cement.

The equipment and material of the dressing room as well as the kitchen utensils are bedding are exceedingly scarce. In the ordinary budget appears an appropriation of \$480 for repairs in the hospital, which have not been made up to the present time. In the budget for 1915-16, \$50 were assigned for hospital utensils, but out of this sum \$45.85 were transferred to other municipal services and only \$4.15 were expended for hospital.

The municipal pharmacy is installed in a room of the hospital.

#### JUANA DIAZ.

Number of inhabitants..... 29,955

#### BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$24,691.26  
Extraordinary..... 1,483.15

Personnel:	\$1,200.00	
1 practicante.....	720.00	
1 pharmacist.....	720.00	
1 enfermera of hospital.....	180.00	
1 male nurse.....	84.00	
1 cook.....	84.00	
		3,120.00
Supplies and other attentions:	1,000.00	
Supplies for hospital.....	154.00	
Medicines for municipal pharmacy.....	1,650.00	
Relief to sick poor.....	63.96	
Interment of poor deceased.....	100.00	
		2,967.96
Total.....		6,087.96

Besides the service of the city physician this municipality has a hospital and a municipal pharmacy.

The hospital is of concrete, of single story, and the building is in good state of preservation, admitting an average of 30 sick. In this establishment the following deficiencies were noted: The floor in the dressing room is not good; the kitchen is situated between the two side parts of the building, giving a peculiar appearance, at the same time that the lack of a chimney allows the entrance of smoke and the smells from the kitchen into the sick wards. It is not fly proofed. The sanitary installation has very serious defects, such as lack of water, the drainage of the bathing tub into the patio, the septic tank entirely full, etc. The building is far from clean, as well as the floors, the beds, and bedding.

The administration of this hospital is attended by a man and a woman, both entirely without any practice in this class of work. The operating room was very poorly furnished.

Near this building there is another one made of wood in exceedingly bad condition and which was utilized also for the quartering of sick. In this building there were three sick, two of whom sleep on the floor. In the same room there was a fogon (earth stove), where they were cooking with wood, filling the entire place with smoke. In the patio of this building there was stagnant water, and at short a distance an open hole, in which there were deposited all the gauze, cotton, dirty rags, etc., proceeding from the dressing done in the hospital.

#### AIBONITO.

Number of inhabitants..... 12,222

#### BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$11,329.75  
Extraordinary..... 681.39

Personnel:	\$1,200.00	
1 city physician.....	480.00	
1 pharmacist.....	60.00	
1 enfermera.....	60.00	
Do.....	60.00	
		1,800.00



Supplies and other attentions:	
Maintenance of sick in hospital.....	\$400.00
Medicines for sick poor.....	300.00
Coffins for poor deceased.....	15.00
Relief to poor in their homes.....	5.00
To pay debt for maintenance of sick in hospital.....	91.00
	<u>\$811.00</u>
Total.....	2,611.00

The hospital in this town is an old building in a ruinous condition, but it could be noted that in the interior of the building the cleanliness was quite well attended, as well as that of the beds of the eight sick therein.

The furniture and equipment of the hospital are insignificant. The building of a new hospital is now under consideration.

The municipal pharmacy is installed in a small room of the hospital, but its appearance, as well as the materials and medicines, were exceedingly poor. It was to be noted that even the medicines supplied to the sick in hospital are closed with paper stoppers.

This pharmacy was established in July, 1915, with appropriation in the budget of \$480 for the pharmacy and for medicines \$350. In that same year there was dispatched in this establishment 15,832 prescriptions, making an average cost of 2½ cents for each prescription, and this without including the medicines or aseptic materials furnished for the sick in hospital, and without discounting the medicines on hand, valued at \$100, from which it might almost be said that the cost of filling the 15,832 prescriptions had been nothing at all.

In the present budget there had been assigned \$50 less for medicines than in the former year, an average of 200 prescriptions monthly being filled.

## BARRANQUITAS.

Number of inhabitants..... 12,029

## BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$4,536.94
Extraordinary.....	252.17
Personnel:	
1 city physician.....	\$720.00
1 manager first-aid station.....	600.00
	<u>780.00</u>
Supplies and other attentions:	
Medicines to sick poor.....	300.00
Relief to sick poor.....	120.00
Supplies for first-aid station.....	6.00
	<u>426.00</u>
Total.....	1,208.00

Because this municipality has so poor a budget it has not been possible to assign a greater sum for the service of beneficencia, according to the statement of the alcalde. Nevertheless, this town is supplied with a small hospital of wood, situated on the outskirts of the town and provided with a dressing room and two rooms to accommodate four or five sick. It is generally used for emergency cases. The cleanliness of the building was quite well attended to.

## BARROS.

Number of inhabitants..... 15,140

## BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$6,206.24
Extraordinary.....	285.49
Personnel: 1 city physician.....	900.00
Supplies and other attentions:	
Medicines.....	\$360.00
Relief to sick poor.....	100.00
To pay debts of medicines for last year.....	304.15
	<u>824.15</u>
Total.....	1,724.15

The beneficencia in this town is reduced to the service of a physician and the dispatching of medicines prescribed by him to the sick poor. As the annual appropriation for medicines is not sufficient, the municipality each year has to pay certain debts contracted for the purpose. There is no appropriation for surgical dressings. There is neither a hospital nor a first-aid station.

## CAYEY.

Number of inhabitants..... 19,790

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$28,013.08  
Extraordinary..... 2,108.88

## Personnel:

1 physician.....	\$1,200.00	
1 practicante.....	600.00	
1 nurse for the hospital.....	300.00	
1 male attendant.....	120.00	
1 messenger.....	72.00	
1 cook.....	72.00	
1 laundress.....	96.00	
		2,460.00

## Supplies and other attentions:

Maintenance of sick in hospital.....	1,825.00	
Transference to this appropriation.....	19.50	
Clothes and furniture of hospital.....	200.00	
For other attentions of hospital.....	50.00	
Transference to this appropriation.....	60.00	
Medicines to sick poor in hospital.....	1,000.00	
Patent medicines.....	100.00	
Surgical dressings for hospital.....	200.00	
Maintenance and care of insane.....	400.00	
Interment of poor deceased.....	60.00	
Relief to poor in their homes.....	275.00	
		4,189.50

Total (ordinary).....	6,649.50
To finish construction of the new hospital, dressing room, painting, etc.....	350.00
To repair and paint old hospital.....	383.88
Increase in the appropriation for construction of insane asylum.....	100.00
Increase of appropriation for relief to poor.....	175.00
Increase of appropriation for medicines.....	200.00

Total in the extraordinary..... 1,158.88

Total..... 7,808.38

The hospital of Cayey is undergoing repairs of considerable importance. A part of the building is of concrete, with a tile floor, in which they have the principal wards for the sick and in addition the operating room and the dressing room. As soon as the work is completed it will have capacity for 25 sick, which is the number that the municipality proposes to maintain. The sum assigned in the budget is sufficient for the service of beneficencia if properly attended.

## CIDRA.

Number of inhabitants..... 12,527

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$6,405.40  
Extraordinary..... 566.80

## Personnel: 1 physician.....

Supplies and other attentions:		1,100.00
Medicines.....	\$360.00	
Relief to sick poor and surgical dressings.....	360.00	
		720.00

Total..... 1,820.00

This municipality has no hospital, and only a room in which to dress the wounded, without any furniture of any kind, called the cuarto de socorro.

The beneficencia municipal in this town is seriously affected, because the only pharmacy that there is in town which is in charge of the filling of prescriptions for the poor is entirely lacking in medicines and aseptic material. When this pharmacy was inspected by the inspector of foods and drugs, he found that there was no dressing material, distilled water, chloroform for anesthesia, naphthalene, alcohol, gauze, iodoform, iodide of potash, bromide, nor any salt of quinine, etc.

## GUAYAMA.

Number of inhabitants..... 20,319

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$39,735.50

## Personnel:

1 city physician, first division.....	\$1,200.00
1 city physician, second division.....	1,200.00
1 practicante for hospital.....	600.00
1 practicante for relief ward.....	480.00
1 pharmacist.....	720.00
1 nurse.....	360.00
1 enfermera.....	96.00
1 enfermero.....	60.00
2 servants.....	120.00
1 messenger.....	120.00
1 janitor for first-aid station.....	180.00
1 cook for hospital.....	120.00
1 servant and enfermera for tubercular and insane.....	120.00
1 laundress.....	96.00
1 laundress, attendant, and ironer.....	60.00

5,532.00

## Supplies and other attentions:

Medicines.....	1,770.00
Expenses for municipal beneficencia, conveyance of dead bodies, etc.....	100.00
Maintenance of sick in hospital.....	2,500.00
Relief to poor.....	200.00
Unforeseen expenses of hospital, charcoal, etc.....	250.00
Maintenance of tubercular in hospital.....	50.00
Clothes and utensils for hospital.....	150.00

5,020.00

Total..... 10,552.00

The two city physicians attend to the dispensary of the poor during the morning, and in the same building in which the first-aid station is installed.

## HOSPITAL.

A two-story building of concrete recently constructed. On the lower floor are the office, the operating room, well furnished, the dressing room for hospital cases, and two wards, one for men and the other for women, with capacity for 10 beds each. On the upper floor, besides the rooms for sick and employees of the hospital, there are four rooms for pay patients where six or seven may be admitted.

The sanitary installations are in good condition, but the places in which they are installed are not very appropriate, and plans have been made to change them accordingly.

There is some scarcity of bedding, as well as of servants to wash the building, instead of the dry sweeping practiced at present.

The administration of the hospital is not under the charge of either one of the two physicians, but these services are rendered by the health officer, and there is a graduate nurse who attends to the care of the sick as well as to the discipline of the establishment in a very intelligent manner.

The municipality has also another wooden building very near the new hospital, in exceedingly bad condition for attendance of chronic cases and those of transmissible diseases. This establishment needs paint, and is lacking shower baths, clothes, bedding, etc.

## SANTA ISABEL.

Number of inhabitants..... 8,296

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$15,913.52

Extraordinary..... 1,053.64

## Personnel:

1 physician.....	\$1,200.00
1 practicante.....	600.00
1 enfermero.....	240.00
1 servant for hospital.....	120.00
1 cook.....	96.00
1 laundress.....	72.00

2,328.00

## Supplies and other attentions:

Medicines to sick poor.....	\$675. 00
Maintenance to sick.....	540. 00
Transference to this appropriation.....	40. 00
Furniture and instruments (surgical) for hospital.....	160. 00
Clothes and utensils of hospitals.....	200. 00
Minor expenses of hospital.....	60. 00
Transference to this appropriation.....	28. 00
Medicines and miscellaneous expenses.....	173. 00
Transference to this appropriation.....	40. 00
Relief to sick poor in their homes.....	30. 00
	<u>\$1,953. 00</u>

Total..... 4,281. 00

The hospital in this town, which is of wood, has very poor facilities and only capacity for 14 sick, but was in good condition of cleanliness and order.

## SALINAS.

Number of inhabitants..... 15,008

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$27,229. 38  
Extraordinary..... 4,417. 00

## Personnel:

1 physician.....	\$1,320. 00
1 practicante.....	540. 00
1 enfermero.....	300. 00
Administrator of hospital (vacant since August).....	300. 00
Enfermera.....	300. 00
1 servant-messenger.....	180. 00
1 cook.....	60. 00
1 laundress.....	120. 00
	<u>3,120. 00</u>

## Supplies and other attentions:

Lighting of hospital.....	15. 00
Lighting of hospital (extraordinary).....	12. 00
Maintenance of hospital.....	1,000. 00
Relief to poor in their homes.....	150. 00
Medicines to sick poor and patients in hospital.....	1,000. 00
Patent medicines.....	200. 00
Furniture and clothing utensils of hospital.....	300. 00
Furniture and clothing utensils of hospital (extraordinary).....	100. 00
Expenses of autopsies and interment of poor deceased.....	60. 00
	<u>2,837. 00</u>

Total..... 5,957. 00

The greatest fault noticed in the beneficencia municipal of Salinas is in the attention given to the hospital, which is in charge of a woman who is not a graduate nurse and who appears to have no practice whatever, in the proper management of a hospital. In all the wards that we visited we found dirty clothes, bottles of medicines, old shoes, etc., on the floor, and the cleanliness of almost every part of the building was entirely abandoned. The hospital is of concrete, provided with operating and dressing room and with capacity for 23 or 24 sick, and would give very good service to the public if it were under the charge of a good administrator and a graduate nurse.

The position of manager of the hospital was vacated in August and the appropriation had been transferred to other attentions of the hospital. In the previous year 290 sick were admitted to the hospital.

## ARROYO.

Number of inhabitants..... 8,256

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$13,621. 89  
Extraordinary..... 2,470. 58

## Personnel:

1 physician.....	\$1,000. 00
1 practicante.....	300. 00
1 enfermera of hospital.....	180. 00
Servant.....	48. 00
Cook.....	48. 00
Messenger.....	60. 00
Laundress.....	60. 00
	<u>1,696. 00</u>

Supplies and other attentions:	
Medicines.....	\$420.00
Medicines and patent medicines (extraordinary).....	120.00
Miscellaneous and patent medicines.....	80.00
Relief to sick poor.....	50.00
Relief to sick poor (extraordinary).....	25.00
Maintenance of sick in hospital.....	540.00
Supplies and minor expenses of hospital.....	60.00
Do.....	40.00
	<u>\$1,335.00</u>
Total.....	3,031.00

The service of beneficencia is attended by a physician and a practicante, a hospital and necessary provision for medicines.

Although the sum of \$220 was assigned for medicine only \$133.72 had been expended up to December last.

The medicines are furnished by administration and from July to December there were authorized 500 prescriptions, giving an average of less than 3 per day.

The hospital is of wood, in good condition, with capacity for 12 sick, but as a rule only 7 or 8 are admitted as the resources of the municipality do not allow of its receiving a greater number.

The administration of this establishment is under the charge of a practicante and the care of the sick is intrusted to a nurse who is not a graduate.

## PATILLAS.

Number of inhabitants.....	16,534
BUDGET.	
Ordinary.....	\$11,243.22
Extraordinary.....	683.13
	<u>11,926.35</u>
Personnel:	
1 physician.....	\$1,000.00
1 practicante.....	360.00
Enfermero of hospital.....	120.00
Enfermero.....	36.00
Cook.....	48.00
Laundress.....	72.00
	<u>1,636.00</u>
Supplies and other attentions:	
For support of the hospital.....	720.00
Medicines to poor.....	700.00
Relief to poor.....	72.00
	<u>1,492.00</u>
Total.....	3,128.00

In order to attend to the sick, besides the doctor and the practicante, Patillas has a concrete hospital with a capacity for 12 sick who are fairly well cared for.

During last year there were admitted into the hospital 82 sick, out of which 68 were cured, 8 died, remaining under, 6.

## MAUNABO.

Number of inhabitants.....	7,666
BUDGET.	
Ordinary.....	\$7,444.28
Extraordinary.....	1,386.50
	<u>8,830.78</u>
Personnel:	
1 city physician.....	\$924.00
1 enfermero.....	72.00
1 enfermera.....	36.00
1 laundress.....	36.00
	<u>1,068.00</u>
Supplies and other attentions:	
Medicines for sick poor.....	\$200.00
Transference to this appropriation.....	114.00
Medicines (patent medicines) for wounded and poor in hospital.....	160.00
Relief to sick poor.....	120.00
Maintenance of sick in hospital.....	150.00
Maintenance of sick in hospital (extraordinary).....	150.00
Clothes and material of hospital.....	25.00
	<u>919.00</u>
Total.....	1,987.00

The hospital is a wooden building which has no facility for this purpose. There are sheltered in it as a rule, 5 or 6 sick. It has no water supply, nor bedding and it is

quite difficult for the sick to secure the medicines which the city physician prescribes for them.

The dressings of lesser wounds as well as of ulcers, etc., are attended to by the servant "enfermera," a person entirely ignorant in this kind of work.

In the patio we noticed, as in other hospitals, a hole in which are deposited the cotton, dirty gauze, and other materials proceeding from the dressing of the wounds.

## YABUCCO.

Number of inhabitants..... 19,522

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$20,717.89  
Extraordinary..... 3,565.08

## Personnel:

1 physician.....	\$300.00	
1 physician.....	900.00	
Manager of hospital.....	420.00	
Attendant (enfermero).....	84.00	
3 servants.....	180.00	
Enfermera.....	72.00	
Servant of hospital.....	60.00	
		2,616.00

## Supplies and other attentions:

Medicines to sick poor.....	1,200.00	
Relief to sick poor.....	600.00	
Coffins and interment to poor deceased.....	100.00	
Maintenance of sick in hospital.....	900.00	
Furniture and equipment of hospital.....	200.00	
Laundering of hospital.....	75.00	
Attendance and maintenance, furniture, equipment, clothes for sick in hospital of transmissible diseases, and for the purchase of clothes for poor children attending school.....	200.00	
By ordinance, from the appropriation for unforeseen expenses, for patent medicines.....	300.00	
		3,575.00

Total..... 6,191.00

The service of dispensary as well as the dispatching of medicines to the sick poor is quite well attended. The hospital is installed in a two-story building of concrete. On the lower floor are installed the offices of the doctor and employees and a room for the care of wounded and of sick not admitted to the hospital.

The upper floor has six wards for sick where 17 can very easily be accommodated, but in which, on the day of our visit, there were only 5.

In this same story there is installed the operating room. This hospital could be repaired so as to permit the admittance of some 20 or 25 sick.

The greatest deficiency in this establishment consists in the necessity of having an experienced nurse in charge of the sick and competent persons to take care of the order and discipline of the hospital.

## GURABO.

Number of inhabitants..... 12,686

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$9,800.19  
Extraordinary..... 1,131.56

## Personnel:

1 physician.....	\$1,000.00	
1 manager of hospital.....	180.00	
Laundress of hospital.....	36.00	
		1,216.00

## Supplies and other attentions:

Medicines for sick poor.....	150.00	
Medicines for sick poor (extraordinary).....	515.00	
Maintenance to sick in hospital (ordinary).....	55.64	
Maintenance to sick in hospital (extraordinary).....	560.00	
Unforeseen expenses of hospital.....	10.00	
Do.....	50.00	
		940.64

Total..... 1,156.64

The hospital here is installed in a house which is in very bad condition. Instead of a hospital it should be considered as a storehouse for old trash. It is attended to by a woman, who takes the part of nurse, servant, cook, and at the same time attends to the services of less importance in the first-aid station.

The pharmacy which has under its charge the filling of prescriptions for poor, is entirely without medicines, aseptic material, etc.

## JUNCOS.

Number of inhabitants..... 13,764

## BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$19,206.62
Extraordinary.....	1,174.51
Personnel:	
1 physician.....	\$1,038.00
1 practicante.....	519.00
Nurse for hospital.....	360.00
1 cook for hospital.....	48.00
Servant.....	48.00
Do.....	48.00
Laundress for hospital.....	96.00
	2,157.00
Supplies and other attentions:	
Maintenance of sick and employees of hospital.....	280.00
Maintenance of sick and employees of hospital (extraordinary).....	510.00
Medicines for sick in hospital.....	90.00
Medicines for sick in hospital (extraordinary).....	100.00
Medicines to poor.....	90.00
Medicines to poor (extraordinary).....	100.00
Clothes and other supplies for sick in hospital.....	33.33
	3,360.33
Total.....	3,203.33

From the sums assigned in the budget for charities it can be seen how poorly this service is attended to in this town, and in order to emphasize the situation, the following transfers have been made:

From the appropriation for "Food for sick and employees of the hospital," \$79.26.

From the appropriation for "Medicines to the hospital," \$20.

From the appropriation for "Clothing for sick and other purposes," \$10.

There is a hospital of concrete, well located, and in good condition, with capacity for 20 beds, although it needs installation of water-closets, bath, washstands, showers, and a sink in the kitchen, none of which it has.

The movement of the sick in this hospital was last year 107 cured, 23 dead, and unrelieved 24.

At the present time they only admit two or three sick in the hospital. The beds are not properly made up because of the lack of mattresses, sheets, pillows, etc.

The service of medicines appears to be like the service in the hospital. A drug store is installed in a room of this establishment and has hardly any medicines, and is under the charge of the nurse of the hospital (not a graduate). In one of the pharmacies of the locality there were dispatched for the account of the municipality, from July 1 until the day of our visit, only 72 prescriptions of the value of \$16, including some that belonged to the previous year, 63 being dispatched by the pharmacy.

## LAS PIEDRAS.

Number of inhabitants..... 9,993

## BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$5,613.73
Personnel: 1 physician.....	720.00
Supplies and other attentions:	
Medicines.....	\$400.00
Maintenance of sick in first-aid station.....	200.00
Hospital supplies.....	50.00
	650.00
Total.....	1,370.00

In the budget for 1916 there are assigned for clothing and supplies of the hospital \$107, and in the present budget, for hospital supplies, \$50, although there is no such hospital. Of the amount appropriated for previous year only \$5.90 were expended making an economy for the municipality of \$101.18, and of the amount assigned to the present budget, nothing has been expended up to the present date.

The name of first-aid station is given to a small room with two catres de alambre (wire cots) without any other furniture; a room which serves rather for storing the old lamps and other rubbish belonging to the municipality.

## HUMACAO.

Number of inhabitants..... 19,079

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$39,303.33  
Extraordinary..... 10,647.90

## Personnel:

2 physicians.....	\$2,160.00	
1 practicante for hospital.....	600.00	
1 male nurse.....	180.00	
1 nurse.....	180.00	
Messenger for hospital.....	96.00	
Servant.....	72.00	
Cook.....	172.00	
Laundress.....	120.00	
1 pharmacist.....	260.00	
Assistant pharmacist.....	240.00	
		3,980.00

## Supplies and other attentions:

Medicines and supplies for the pharmacy.....	668.14
Medicines and supplies for the pharmacy (extraordinary).....	400.00
Maintenance of 30 sick and employees of the hospital, at 15 cents daily.....	1,625.00
Minor expenses of the hospital.....	50.00
Coffins for poor deceased.....	100.00
Bedding, clothes, and supplies.....	400.00
Bedding, clothes, and supplies (extraordinary).....	350.00
Concrete fence in front of the hospital, construction of septic tanks, etc.....	2,580.00
	6,183.14

Total..... 10,163.14

I take pleasure in saying that in this town the service of "beneficencia" is the best one organized of all. Proper attendance is furnished, and they have a fixed certain hour daily at the dispensary, the medicines being dispatched in the municipal pharmacy situated in a room of the city hall, under charge of a competent pharmacist. This establishment is well provided with medicines and antiseptic materials.

The hospital is a concrete building of two stories and annexed pavilions situated on the outskirts of the town, with fine grounds, and lighted with electric light. It has a good operating room and dressing room and everything that the hospital might need to properly carry out its purpose. It is one of the hospitals in which complete order and cleanliness exist.

The personnel of the hospital is formed by a medical director, two practicante, a graduate nurse, a superintendent, a messenger, a servant, a cook, and a laundress.

The wards set aside for the poor were in very good condition of preservation and cleanliness. The rooms assigned for patients are large and have everything necessary.

All the personnel in charge of the beneficencia in this municipality attend properly to their duties.

## NAGUABO.

Number of inhabitants..... 16,584

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$15,194.48  
Extraordinary..... 3,839.23

## Personnel:

1 inspector of charities.....	\$1,150.00	
1 pharmacist.....	600.00	
1 janitor of hospital.....	240.00	
1 enfermero.....	90.00	
1 cook.....	42.00	
		2,122.00

## Supplies and other attentions:

Medicines and supplies for dispensary.....	400.00
Maintenance of sick in hospital.....	400.00
Coffins for poor deceased.....	50.00
Coffins for poor deceased (extraordinary).....	25.00
Unforeseen expenses of hospital.....	50.00
Purchase of a lot for the hospital.....	100.00
	1,025.00

Total..... 3,147.00

Of the personnel assigned for the care of beneficencia up to date no appointment has been made for the positions of hospital orderly and cook.

The efficiency of the service of beneficencia municipal in this town can be judged from the condition of the hospital, which has a latrine in direct communication with the dressing room and another in direct communication also with the room of one of



the sick. Both of these latrines are completely full and entirely open on their four sides.

There is in charge of this establishment an orderly, a person without any knowledge of cleanliness, and who allows to be hung on the walls of the room any old and dirty rubbish that he may find, including the crupper of harness that had been used.

## CEIBA.

Number of inhabitants..... 5,647

## BUDGET.

Ordinary .....	\$5,312.07
Extraordinary .....	630.75
	<hr/>
Personnel: 1 physician.....	900.00
Supplies and other attentions:	
Medicines.....	\$360.00
Conveyance of blind and insane.....	50.00
Relief to sick poor and wounded.....	60.00
Coffins for poor deceased.....	20.00
	<hr/>
	490.00
Total .....	1,390.00

The mere statement that the first-aid station is installed in the meeting hall will be sufficient to show how poorly attended is the service of beneficencia in this town, due to lack of funds.

## FAJARDO.

Number of inhabitants..... 13,967

## BUDGET.

Ordinary .....	\$33,097.83
Extraordinary .....	8,439.19
	<hr/>
Personnel:	
1 city physician.....	\$1,260.00
1 assistant physician.....	1,260.00
1 practicante in charge of first-aid station.....	420.00
1 enfermero of hospital.....	300.00
1 enfermera of hospital.....	96.00
Cook of hospital.....	72.00
Servant for first-aid station.....	180.00
	<hr/>
	3,588.00
Supplies and other attentions:	
Maintenance of sick in hospital.....	200.00
Maintenance of sick in hospital (extraordinary).....	300.00
Hospital supplies.....	74.64
Hospital supplies (extraordinary).....	25.36
Relief to sick poor.....	100.00
Relief to sick poor (extraordinary).....	77.83
Medicines to sick poor in first-aid station, hospital, and for patent medicines.....	200.00
Do.....	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	2,477.83
Total .....	6,065.83

From what we could note in the short time of our visit to Fajardo, the beneficencia municipal here is not properly attended to. The hospital is located in the outskirts of the town, in a wooden building of ruinous condition and absolutely without any furniture or necessary material.

In this hospital, in which 8 or 10 sick are sheltered daily, as in those of Utuado and Lares, which are very much alike in their construction, as well as in their organization, the sick poor are very carelessly attended, which is a palpable proof of the slight interest given to public charity.

The first-aid station was visited by me at the time in which the work was being carried on, and we could note how the practicante in charge of the service was dressing ulcers without disinfecting in any way the instruments in use, placing them on the table to continue the work with them. When we asked him why he did not sterilize them, he replied because of lack of means. We could also note that the operating table which was there was dirty and was stained with blood for quite a long time. There was not even a washstand nor any water with which the practicante could wash his hands.

## LUQUILLO.

Number of inhabitants.....	6,757
<b>BUDGET.</b>	
Ordinary.....	\$6,125.08
Personnel: 1 inspector.....	1,000.00
Supplies and other attentions:	
Medicines to poor.....	\$480.00
Transfer to this appropriation.....	18.00
Relief to sick poor in their homes.....	75.00
Total.....	573.00
	1,573.00

Although in the report which the alcalde of Luquillo presents to the people and to the governor he speaks of the installation of a first-aid station; as a matter of fact this does not exist, unless the municipal authorities of this town understand that a first-aid station signify an empty room.

The other services are about the same as in the other towns of the island.

## RIO GRANDE.

Number of inhabitants.....	12,478
<b>BUDGET.</b>	
Ordinary.....	\$12,915.55
Extraordinary.....	1,450.00
Personnel:	
1 physician.....	\$1,200.00
1 practicante.....	420.00
Supplies and other attentions:	1,620.00
Medicines.....	750.00
Conveyance.....	50.00
Supplies and instruments for first-aid station.....	150.00
Relief to sick poor.....	150.00
Maintenance of sick in first-aid station.....	200.00
Total.....	1,300.00
	2,920.00

Here there is no hospital and only a first-aid station, annexed to which is installed a dressing room. In the first there were two sick, one of whom complained bitterly that for a number of days he had been sending for the doctor without being able to find him. This room was quite dirty.

The dressing room had been closed all the morning in spite of there being some sick waiting for the practicante in charge of this service in order that he might dress their wounds. All of this makes one believe that the personnel for the beneficencia does not give proper attention to the duties which their positions require.

The city physician has no office nor any fixed hours for the consultation with the poor.

## CAROLINA.

Number of inhabitants.....	17,462
<b>BUDGET.</b>	
Ordinary.....	\$18,670.01
Extraordinary.....	2,804.12
Personnel:	
1 physician.....	\$1,200.00
1 assistant physician.....	1,000.00
Practicante.....	480.00
Manager and enfermera for first-aid station.....	240.00
Messenger and servant, first-aid station.....	96.00
Supplies and other attentions:	3,016.00
Medicines to sick poor.....	720.00
Relief to sick poor in their homes.....	350.00
Relief in the hospital.....	50.00
Minor expenses, first-aid station, furniture, etc.....	100.00
Total.....	1,280.00
	4,296.00

This municipality has a sufficient number of employees to secure a good service of beneficencia. The hospital is exclusively for cases of emergency and in the same building the first-aid station is installed in charge of a practicante. The arrangement of the rooms for office, wards, and dressing room is not proper. The dressing room is not well separated from the ward and has no washbasin.

The entire amount expended by the municipality is, during the year 1915-16, \$23.08, out of \$80 which were assigned for that purpose.

## LOIZA.

Number of inhabitants ..... 13,821

## BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$18,287.00
Extraordinary.....	5,509.11
Personnel:	
1 physician.....	\$1,300.00
Pharmacist in charge of first-aid station and director of hospital.....	780.00
Enfermero in charge of hospital.....	180.00
1 messenger for hospital and other municipal establishments.....	96.00
	2,356.00
Supplies and other attentions:	
Construction of coffins and interment of poor deceased.....	40.00
Medicines to sick poor.....	500.00
Relief to poor not in the hospital.....	300.00
Maintenance of sick in hospital.....	340.00
Supplies and furniture for first-aid station or municipal hospital.....	100.00
For a municipal hospital.....	1,000.00
For a municipal hospital (extraordinary).....	5,000.00
	7,280.00
Total.....	9,636.00

This municipality has a resident physician and a practicante-pharmacist who attends to the pharmacy and to the first-aid station.

The pharmacy is well located, very clean, and the first-aid station is provided with everything necessary and is quite clean. What attracted our attention here was to see in the same room, adjoined to the first-aid station, two sick—a man and a woman.

At present they have under construction a concrete hospital with capacity for 15 or 20 sick.

## CAGUAS.

Number of inhabitants ..... 31,801

## BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$46,816.92
Personnel:	
1 physician.....	\$1,000.00
1 physician.....	1,000.00
Practicante.....	600.00
Assistant practicante.....	480.00
Nurse.....	480.00
Assistant nurse.....	180.00
Midwife.....	192.00
Ironer.....	84.00
Cook.....	72.00
Laundress.....	96.00
	4,184.00
Supplies and other attentions:	
Relief to sick poor.....	100.00
Maintenance of sick in hospital.....	900.00
Medicines.....	2,400.00
Maintenance of employees in hospital.....	385.00
Supplies for hospital.....	100.00
Interment to poor deceased.....	100.00
Autopsies.....	10.00
	3,975.00
Total.....	8,159.00

To judge from the wards of the hospital the beneficencia municipal here is not very well attended to. There could be nothing worse nor dirtier nor more poorly attended than this establishment. Although the building is of concrete, it is in no condition fitted for a hospital. The floors, including those of the operating room and the dressing room, which are of wood, are in exceedingly bad condition.

The hospital cares for an average of 20 sick daily, and, as the building has no capacity for that number, some of the sick are sheltered in a little, ill-ventilated room, and we even found a sick person in the bathroom. The building lacks washbasins, and the bathtub drains onto the floor and the dirty water passing underneath the bed of one of the sick goes to the patio. This establishment has no servants for cleaning, and the abandonment is such that in some of the rooms there was a distinctly offensive odor.

Although in the budget there appears an appropriation for a nurse, the person who is doing this work is not a graduate nurse nor does she appear to have any practical knowledge of this class of work. When I asked if the temperature of the sick was taken by her, she answered "Yes," but when I asked her for a thermometer she had none nor could she find one in the establishment.

The food of sick consists ordinarily of soup, rice, and beans and meat.

In this establishment, according to the report presented by the medical director, the following work was done in the year 1915-16:

Two hundred and seven sick were admitted.

There was attended an average of more than 22,000 outdoor sick.

Seven thousand minor operations were done by the practicanes, including abscesses, whitlows, injections, fistulas, ulcers, etc.

In the operating room there were attended more than 3,000 cases of wounded, burned, bruised, fractures, dislocations, etc., in addition to 5 laparotomies, 2 appendicitis, 3 herniotomies, and some 40 operations more consisting of amputations of the hand, finger, extractions of bones, etc.

The childbirth cases attended were in excess of 12, and in addition, so far as the food is concerned, according to the doctor's statement "we endeavor, within the resources which are at our disposal, to come as close as possible to an average of 40 calories per kilogram of weight of the inmates, in a food ration balancing the nutrition between the carbohydrate, the grease and nitroginated albuminoid, that represent the substratum necessary for the maintenance of life."

#### AGUAS BUENAS.

Number of inhabitants.....

#### BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$5,866.18
Extraordinary.....	1,122.42
<b>Personnel: 1 physician.....</b>	<b>730.00</b>
<b>Supplies and other attentions:</b>	
Medicines.....	\$200.00
Relief to sick poor.....	50.00
	<b>250.00</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,030.00</b>

In this municipality it seems that the municipal authorities make an effort to spend as little as possible in charitable work, instead of doing everything possible to render the greater services to the sick poor in the municipality. It might very well be said that here all the beneficencia is reduced to the services of a doctor.

The total of prescriptions authorized by the municipality from July to December reaches an average of only 2 a day, which are dispatched in the only pharmacy which exists in the locality and which is quite poorly supplied. Here there is no hospital, nor first-aid station, and from the appropriation for relief to sick poor during the first six months only \$6 had been expended.

#### SAN LORENZO.

Number of inhabitants..... 14,810

#### BUDGET.

Ordinary.....	\$8,788.65
Extraordinary.....	149.60
<b>Personnel:</b>	
1 physician.....	\$883.50
Manager of hospital.....	96.00
	<b>979.50</b>
<b>Supplies and other attentions:</b>	
Medicines.....	360.00
Relief to sick poor.....	300.00
Maintenance of hospital.....	50.00
	<b>710.00</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,689.50</b>

A city physician to attend to the dispensary and the assignment for medicines are the only services of beneficencia rendered in this town.

Although the municipality has a small hospital of concrete in fairly good condition, well located and with capacity for 8 or 12 sick, this only serves as a residence for the woman in charge and her family. There was only one person sick in the hospital.

From the appropriation for medicines there had been expended up to the end of December \$238.98. From that for assistance to sick poor two transfers were made for other purposes, one for \$28 and the other for \$13. And from the insignificant amount assigned for the maintenance of the hospital, two transfers were made, one of \$15 and the other of \$20, so that it might be said that for the maintenance of the hospital there is nothing assigned whatsoever. The prescriptions authorized by the municipality do not reach an average of 4 daily.

## SAN JUAN.

Number of inhabitants..... 59,321

## BUDGET.

Ordinary..... \$401,959.75  
Extraordinary..... 10,009.65

## Personnel, municipal hospital:

Superintendent of hospitals.....	\$1,800.00	
Surgeon.....	1,080.00	
Visiting physician of wards and substitute of physicians for first-aid stations in Santurce.....	1,080.00	
Medical interne, and surgical assistant.....	1,012.00	
Pathologist, assistant to the visiting physician.....	1,012.00	
Medical interne for medicine and surgery.....	1,012.00	
2 practicantes for surgery, at \$570.....	1,140.00	
Resident superintendent of nurses.....	920.00	
Assistant superintendent of nurses.....	570.00	
Nurse.....	570.00	
5 assistant nurses, at \$456.....	2,280.00	
10 student nurses, second year, at \$120.....	1,200.00	
10 student nurses, first year, at \$60.....	600.00	
1 head nurse.....	342.00	
1 typewriter and storekeeper.....	570.00	
1 man in charge of clothes.....	342.00	
3 nurses for day and night services, at \$240.....	720.00	
1 cook.....	300.00	
1 assistant cook.....	240.00	
2 assistant cooks, at \$120.....	240.00	
1 assistant mechanic and disinfecter.....	342.00	
1 butler (head servant).....	180.00	
1 trustee in charge of the office, storekeeper and receipt of provisions.....	1,080.00	
1 clerk for pharmacy (graduate).....	570.00	
2 watchmen (attendants for insane) in the insane pavilion, at \$342.....	684.00	
		19,896.00

## Special hospital for women:

Medical director.....	1,080.00	
Watchman.....	828.00	
Practicante.....	570.00	
Porter.....	300.00	
Head nurse (day).....	456.00	
Head nurse (night).....	456.00	
Nurse.....	342.00	
2 student nurses, at \$120.....	240.00	
Cook.....	180.00	
Laundress.....	144.00	
Assistant for cook and laundress.....	120.00	
Messenger.....	180.00	
		4,896.00

## First-aid station of San Juan:

2 physicians in charge of the attendance upon the sick in their homes, at \$1,080.....	2,160.00	
2 practicantes, at \$570.....	1,140.00	
1 servant.....	342.00	
		3,642.00

## First-aid station of Puerta de Tierra:

2 physicians in charge of the attendance upon the sick in their homes, at \$1,080.....	2,160.00	
2 practicantes, at \$570.....	1,140.00	
1 servant.....	342.00	
1 driver of horse ambulance (mules).....	342.00	
		3,984.00

## First-aid station in Santurce:

2 physicians in charge of the attendance upon the sick in their homes, at \$1,080.....	2,160.00	
2 practicantes, at \$570.....	1,140.00	
1 servant.....	342.00	
		3,642.00

## Hospital for cases of tuberculosis and chronic diseases:

1 physician.....	1,080.00	
1 practicante and superintendent.....	662.40	
1 enfermero.....	300.00	
2 enfermeros, at \$300.....	600.00	
2 servants, at \$216.....	432.00	
2 laundresses, at \$144.....	288.00	
1 cook.....	144.00	
1 assistant.....	96.00	
1 messenger.....	180.00	
		3,782.40

## Dental clinic wards: 1 dentist.....

## Municipal pharmacy of San Juan:

1 pharmacist-director.....	1,080.00	
1 clerk.....	570.00	
Do.....	475.00	
1 servant (office boy).....	300.00	
		2,425.00

## Municipal pharmacy of Puerta de Tierra:

1 clerk.....	570.00	
Do.....	475.00	
1 office boy.....	180.00	
		1,225.00

<b>Municipal pharmacy of Santurce:</b>		
1 clerk (graduate).....	\$570.00	
1 clerk.....	475.00	
1 office boy.....	180.00	
		<b>\$1,225.00</b>
<b>Municipal asylum:</b>		
1 sister of charity, superintendent and administrator.....	151.00	
6 sisters of charity, at \$151.....	906.00	
1 cook.....	84.00	
1 laundress.....	72.00	
1 office boy.....	120.00	
		<b>1,333.00</b>
<b>Supplies and other attentions:</b>		
Coffins, etc., for poor deceased.....	1,000.00	
Drugs and patent medicines.....	3,500.00	
Maintenance of sick and employees of hospitals in Santurce.....	13,500.00	
Furniture, surgical instruments, etc.....	1,200.00	
		<b>19,200.00</b>
<b>To attend the payment of wages of the personnel in the hospitals as follows—</b>		
2 enfermeros, at \$90; 1 manservant; 1 servant in director's house; 1 messenger; 1 female servant, pantry surgical wards; 1 female servant, pantry medical wards; 2 servants to clean lower and upper floors of hospital (surgical); 1 messenger (surgical hospital); 3 servants to clean lower and upper floors of hospital (medical); 1 messenger for hospital de medicina; 1 messenger for hospital de medicina; making a total of 12, at \$120.....	1,440.00	
1 messenger for laboratory.....	120.00	
8 laundresses, at \$144 each.....	1,152.00	
2 enfermeros (already mentioned above).....	180.00	
		<b>2,892.00</b>
Bedding and clothes for sick.....		<b>200.00</b>
<b>Municipal hospital for women:</b>		
Maintenance of sick and employees.....	3,000.00	
Purchase and repair of furniture, clothing, utensils, shoes, etc.....	400.00	
		<b>3,400.00</b>
<b>First-aid station of San Juan Puerta de Tierra and Santurce:</b>		
Furniture, instruments (surgical), and payment of rent for houses in Puerta de Tierra and Santurce.....	700.00	
Conveyance of two physicians from Santurce, at \$180.....	360.00	
		<b>1,060.00</b>
Supplies for odontological office: Supplies.....		<b>180.00</b>
<b>Hospital for cases of tuberculosis and chronic diseases:</b>		
Maintenance of sick and employees.....	2,750.00	
Supplies.....	400.00	
		<b>3,150.00</b>
Pavilion for insane: Installation of said pavilion.....		<b>1,000.00</b>
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>77,950.40</b>

San Juan is the only municipality in the island which has a hospital in proper form, installed in a building constructed for the purpose, well equipped, well managed, and having in charge of the attendance upon the sick a body of physicians who are doing credit to their profession and of intelligent and capable nurses.

The surgical hospital of two stories, with capacity for 40 sick, provided with operating rooms, dressing rooms, and rooms for disinfections, all supplied with the necessary equipment and material. In this same building there is installed the X-ray apparatus, which renders excellent service to the institution.

The medical hospital, established in a building also of two stories, has capacity for 80 sick. In it there is installed a maternity ward.

These establishments are supplied with modern sanitary installations, with good light, and sufficient ventilation. Its cleanliness is of the best and good discipline prevails.

These hospitals have in addition a good administration and a fine house for the residence of the director.

The municipality of San Juan has other charitable institutions, such as the special hospital for women, tubercular and chronic cases, and a first-aid station and municipal pharmacies installed in each one of the districts of San Juan and an asylum for old paupers. All these establishments are installed in proper places, with the exception of the asylum in which are sheltered about 80 old women, which does not have very good conditions for the object for which it is set aside. The building is old, with very little light and ventilation and without sufficient capacity for the number of persons sheltered therein. The provision of water is also, at times, scarce on the upper floor, which makes difficult the proper operation of the sanitary installations. The special hospital for women is also somewhat small for the number of persons which are admitted to it, and the different dependencies of the establishments, such as the laundry, kitchen, bath, etc., are not installed in rooms sufficiently large and well ventilated. Nevertheless the order and cleanliness in these establishments is very satisfactory.

## RURAL INSPECTION.

This work has been carried on during this year under the greatest difficulties due to insufficient means of transportation and insufficient personnel. However, 22 municipal jurisdictions have been inspected either as a whole or in part. In these 22 municipalities, 13,791 houses have been visited with total inhabitants of 85,652, or an average of nearly seven persons for each dwelling house inspected. It is remarkable, however, that out of these seven inhabitants, four are reported as adults and three as children; the total adults being 51,540 and 34,112 children.

Lajas showed an average of less than three people per house, whereas Naranjito has an average of 6½.

Of the 13,791 houses, 9,233 were provided with permanent ventilation; 9,921 had not latrines, 1,834 had poor latrines, and 2,009 had latrines that are reported as "fair." Three thousand five hundred and eighty of these houses are reported as not rat proof. Many of these houses are the poorest quality of native hut, but it will be noted particularly that two-thirds of them are provided with proper ventilation, but that only one-third have latrines.

As stated in a portion of the report referring to anemia, particular attention should be given in the future to the construction of latrines and to requiring the proper use thereof, this being the only available means to prevent the repeated infection with "uncinaria."

## DISTRICT No. 1, SAN JUAN.

Dr. W. R. Watson, medical health inspector.

Complying with the terms of Circular No. 30, issued July 9, by the commissioner of health, the following report of work done in district No. 1, during the year 1916-17, is herewith submitted.

## STREET CLEANING.

Taken as a whole the sweeping of streets and proper removal of garbage was with few exceptions somewhat deficient. In some of the smaller towns, for example, Corozal, although the garbage was fairly well taken care of, the streets appear to have never been swept. While there seems to be no excuse for such a condition, the latter small towns claim that their budget does not permit of sufficient personnel to do the work properly.

## DRAINAGE.

During the last fiscal year Toa Baja has installed a very well built drainage system, more for the purpose of getting rid of storm waters than as a sewer, as that town for years past during the rainy season has been partially inundated. Through carelessness on the part of the municipality in not keeping their ditches clean, or improper construction, some of the ditches have remained almost in the same state as they were before. This drainage system could very well be utilized as a proper sewage system for the drainage of septic tanks, by the simple expedient of prolonging the piping to empty into the river.

Such a system as spoken of above could very properly be installed in Vega Alta. In fact it is the only available way of draining the latter town.

Among all the towns in district No. 1, Comerio is the most able financially to construct a sewer system and on account of its peculiar topographical situation, needs it most. Furthermore, the houses are almost invariably situated so closely together that there is no location for either a cesspool or septic tank to be constructed for each house. The municipality has made a request for a small loan (\$10,000) to be used in the construction of a sewer, but apparently the executive council has not seen fit to approve same.

## HOSPITAL AND "CUARTOS DE SOCORROS."

The hospitals in San Juan and Bayamon are in good condition. That in Comerio, as always, is in disgraceful state. The latter town has been endeavoring to obtain a loan for building a new hospital, but as yet has failed in doing so.

Corozal.—This town has recently opened up their "Cuarto de Socorro" in another house, and it seems to be better taken care of. It is clean, and well provided with proper instruments.

In other towns of the district, conditions remain as they were reported last year.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

*Toa Alta.*—This town has obtained a loan of \$1,500—\$1,000 to rebuild a slaughterhouse and \$500 for a meat shop. As yet the construction has not been accomplished, but work will begin soon.

*Toa Baja.*—Since last year's report this slaughterhouse has been renovated and put in condition under the supervision of the Department of Sanitation.

The slaughterhouses in the other towns of the district have been kept in fair condition.

## MEAT SHOPS.

*Toa Alta.*—As specified above, this town will soon build a new meat shop.

*Dorado.*—Private meat shop, which on account of its bad condition, has been closed. The meat shops in the other towns have been kept in fair condition.

## WATER WORK AND SEWER CONSTRUCTION.

As mentioned above, and also in last year's report, Comerio is very much in need of a sewage system. It seems incomprehensible why a town of the financial status of Comerio can not obtain such a small loan as \$10,000 to provide themselves with such a great sanitary necessity as a sewage system.

(Other towns of the district, with the exception of San Juan, are not at present interested in installing either a water works or sewage system. San Juan, however, proposes to install this service in both Puerta de Tierra and Santurce, perhaps within the next year.

## BAKERIES.

This branch of hygiene and sanitation within the year has improved greatly. It almost makes one an optimist. Providing, of course, one compares conditions as now exist with those of two years ago. It may be stated that with very few exceptions the bakeries in the district have been very well taken care of. One or two have been closed temporarily for chronic disobedience of orders by the sanitary inspector, but taken as a whole they have not been so bad. The following licensees have been given for bakeries:

Corozal.....	1	Toa Alta.....	1
Naranjito.....	1	Comerio.....	2
Vega Alta.....	1		

## MILK DEPOTS.

The milk depots in the district have been kept in fair condition. The one in Naranjito has been closed.

## HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Fair condition, but in spite of notifications and frequent inspection, not what they should be.

## RETAIL STORES AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The work of compelling the owners of stores to comply with sanitary regulations is necessarily slow, but notwithstanding it is progressing. The following licenses were issued during the year:

Cataño.....	4	Guainabo.....	2
Toa Baja.....	3	Comerio.....	3
Bayamon.....	3	Toa Alta.....	1

## INSTALLATIONS OF PLUMBING.

The following were made during the year:

Comerio.....	16	Guainabo.....	1
Corozal.....	3	Toa Alta.....	2
Catano.....	4	Toa Baja.....	1
Bayamon.....	6	Naranjito.....	2

## RURAL INSPECTION.

This work has progressed, slowly but surely, and with very little complaint by the owners of the stores, etc. Quite a good many schoolhouses in the rural districts have been found unhygienic, but most of them have been repaired and put in condition.



## TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.

This district has been the victim of an epidemic of measles during the year. Starting, as usual, in Puerta de Tierra, it spread all over San Juan proper, Santurce, and Puerta de Tierra.

From there it spread to Catano, Bayamon, and to Comerio, and within district No. 1 many deaths have occurred among children, not from measles per se, but from diarrhea following the lowered resistance caused by the disease, as well as poor food due to the high cost thereof. At the same time a very serious strike among the laborers, the fathers of these children, was in its height, and consequently, both the high cost of food and no money to buy it at any price, contributed to the already serious aspects of the case.

## SAMPLES OF MILK SENT TO THE LABORATORY FOR ANALYSIS.

Bayamon.....	15	Corozal.....	1
Catano.....	7-	Vega Alta.....	1
Toa Baja.....	1	Toa Alta.....	1

Food articles confiscated and destroyed on account of having been in bad condition.

Fowls.....	21	Bread.....	pounds.. 191
Mineral waters.....	bottles.. 117	Codfish.....	do.. 240
Lemonade.....	do.. 15	Milk.....	quarts.. 376
Chocolate.....	pounds.. 64	Wheat.....	pounds.. 6,200
Cheese.....	do.. 207	Beans.....	do.. 213
Condensed milk.....	cans.. 49	Wine.....	bottles.. 18
Rice.....	pounds.. 700	Salt pork.....	pounds.. 200
Corn meal.....	do.. 120	Sardines.....	cans.. 4
Meat.....	kilograms.. 16	Pigs' intestines.....	pounds.. 80
Rice meal.....	pounds.. 90		

## TRIPS MADE BY THE MEDICAL INSPECTOR.

Rio Piedras.....	2	Bayamon.....	11
Comerio.....	13	Toa Baja.....	8
Naranjito.....	7	Catano.....	11
Corozal.....	12	Toa Alta.....	13
Dorado.....	4		
Vega Alta.....	8	Total.....	94
Guaynabo.....	5		

## INFORME ANUAL DE LOS TRABAJOS REALIZADOS PARA LA EXTINCION DE MOSQUITOS POR ESTA OFICINA DURANTE EL AÑO FISCAL 1916-17.

<b>Inspecciones verificadas:</b>		<b>Criaderos destruidos:</b>	
Casas.....	64,854	Culex.....	707
Solares.....	5,047	Stegomya.....	327
Fincas.....	825	Anopheles.....	22
Muolles.....	140		
Cuadras.....	896	Total.....	1,056
Establectos.....	3,002		
Total.....	74,264	<b>Posibles criaderos vaciados.....</b>	26,458
		<b>Posibles criaderos destruidos.....</b>	11,197
<b>Criaderos encontrados:</b>		<b>Total de notificaciones hechas:</b>	
Culex.....	6,588	Cumplidas.....	1,564
Stegomya.....	2,204	No cumpli.....	1,338
Anopheles.....	88		
Total.....	8,880	Total.....	2,902
<b>Criaderos petrolizados:</b>		<b>Zanjas de nueva construccion.....</b>	745
Culex.....	2,706	Zanjas viejas limpiadas.....	1,621
Stegomya.....	444	Zanjas petrolizadas.....	14,499
Anopheles.....	82	Letrinas petrolizadas.....	34,862
Total.....	3,232	Alcantarillas petrolizadas.....	8,085
<b>Criaderos vaciados:</b>		Pozos mours.....	15,694
Culex.....	3,124	Charcas, mangles, etc.....	14,088
Stegomya.....	1,289	Petroleo gastado en este trabajo.....	galones.. 24,851
Anopheles.....	4		
Total.....	4,417		

## SAN JUAN.

Dr. Luis P. Orcasitas, health officer.

From: The health officer.

To: The commissioner of health.

Subject: Annual report.

1. I take pleasure in submitting for your consideration the second annual report relating to the work of this office during the fiscal year 1916-17.

2. There are services that, although under charge of the municipal corporation, it is the duty of this office to supervise same and to see that the work is accomplished as efficiently as possible. In this respect, I desire to submit for your consideration the following:

3. *Streets—Their construction and maintenance.*—The method or procedure followed by the municipal corporation in their construction is somewhat peculiar. The municipality has plans for the town, and when some one wishes to build a house the engineer (city) designates to him the site that should be used with relation to the proposed street. When in time the number of houses built is sufficiently large, then the municipality directs that the grass be cut and that the land be drained, which work is generally done in an imperfect manner. The macadam of the street, electric light, and water are installed sooner or later, according to the class of people who have built their houses there; this I consider an anomalous proceeding which I believe is necessary to modify.

The maintenance of streets in the barrios Marina, Puerta de Tierra, and Santurce is very deficient; the macadam of many of the streets is in very bad condition, the drainage very deficient and the grass grows exuberantly, making very difficult street cleaning.

4. *Removal of garbage.*—This work in charge of the municipality is very deficient, the cause being the scarcity and poor material used and the condition of the streets. The garbage is used to reclaim submerged land around Puerta de Tierra, located between the railroad track of the American Railroad Co. and the Caño San Antonio, where about 50,000 meters of land have been reclaimed since the year 1899 to date. During this period the practice has been suspended only for short intervals, except when this service was under this department, when it was suspended for some time. Although a menace to public health, this practice I think, should be allowed until such a time as the municipality constructs the proposed crematory, as there is no other place within the municipality better suited for the purpose, the construction of large lighters to dump the garbage at sea not being practical. This office frequently inspects the dump and insists that the cremation be as efficient as possible, and sometimes after the garbage is burned insists that it be covered with earth.

5. *Aqueduct.*—Deficient in quantity and quality of the water. Some buildings in the city are supplied with water only at certain hours during the night, when, due to less general consumption, the engines, working almost continuously day and night, are able to elevate the level in the reservoir for distribution. Until a few days since the water frequently appeared very muddy, so much so that the filters in private houses became obstructed with the mud. The numerous bacteriological analyses made have shown the existence of numerous coli-comuni bacilli. The municipality has recently installed a filtering plant which mechanically and chemically purifies the water; yet this apparatus, being as yet under experiment, the result of same can not be judged.

6. *Hospitals, asylum, jail, market place, slaughterhouse, and cemeteries.*—These buildings are at present in worse condition than when they were inspected last year with a view of making a report to you, as they have been the object of no attention, nor even to keep them in the same condition as they were.

7. *Sewage.*—Only one complete branch has been constructed in the municipality. The barrio of Puerta de Tierra is provided with sewage system in the Ponce de Leon Avenue and San Augustin Street; the only sewer in Santurce is in Cerra Street.

The sewer system of San Juan as well as the branches in Puerta de Tierra and Santurce has the serious defect of discharging into the San Juan Harbor and Caño San Antonio. The manholes and ventilation in San Juan are in bad condition, which causes a bad odor to be noticed near where they are located and which comes from the sewage. The grade probably is not sufficient, inasmuch as the sewage becomes clogged very often.

8. *Transmissible diseases.*—This service being under the control of the chief of the division of this caption, the work of this office is limited to cooperation so that it may be as efficient as possible. One of the greatest difficulties with which this office has to deal is the little attention which practicing physicians give to Section I of

Regulations No. 43. If it could be accomplished that all cases of transmissible diseases be reported by physicians, it would greatly facilitate the work of this office.

9. Other subjects could be included in this report, but that would make it too long, thus making it impossible to include same in the general report of this department.

*Inspections made in the municipality of San Juan during fiscal year 1916-17.*

Private houses.....	3,037	Bed houses.....	225
Tenements houses.....	2,530	Warehouses.....	118
Latrines.....	2,318	Stores.....	1,171
Water-closets.....	4,627	Fruit stores.....	951
Urinals.....	1,005	Manufacturers.....	103
Sinks.....	4,688	Ice plants.....	14
Drains.....	752	Factories.....	74
Catch basins.....	1,562	Meat markets.....	1,331
Baths.....	3,138	Milk deposits.....	1,339
Hand washbasins.....	1,147	Bread shops.....	80
Cesspools.....	1,334	Soft-drink shops.....	828
Absorbing tanks.....	1,080	Fruit shops.....	639
Septic tanks.....	981	Candy shops.....	491
"Patios".....	3,711	Cake shops.....	97
Yards.....	1,626	Coal shops.....	71
Kitchens.....	3,051	Cigar stores.....	94
Rooms.....	224	Bakeries.....	659
Schools and colleges.....	439	Sweet shops.....	189
Libraries.....	65	Dairies.....	12
Churches.....	16	Meat wagons.....	407
Theaters.....	20	Streets.....	384
Asylums.....	63	Sewers.....	100
Police stations.....	12	Barber shops.....	374
Sanatoriums.....	27	Stations.....	44
Cemeteries.....	5	Stables.....	357
Cafés.....	16	Livery stables.....	144
Small coffee shops.....	384	Garages.....	256
Restaurants.....	963	Cisterns.....	36
Hotels.....	254	Water tanks.....	135
Inns.....	143		
Boarding houses.....	885		
	118	Total.....	51,515

*Sanitary deficiencies corrected.*

Private houses.....	466	Milk depots.....	324
Tenements houses.....	477	Bread shops.....	115
Latrines.....	387	Fruit shops.....	224
Water-closets.....	600	Soft-drink shops.....	244
Sinks.....	473	Candy shops.....	78
Catch basins.....	145	Cake shops.....	62
Baths.....	338	Coal shops.....	16
Absorbing and septic tanks.....	277	Cigar stores.....	12
"Patios".....	1,066	Stores.....	255
Kitchens.....	287	Warehouses.....	9
Rooms.....	138	Bakeries.....	151
Stables.....	108	Sweet shops.....	57
Cafés.....	123	Garages.....	60
Small coffee shops.....	293	Barber shops.....	29
Restaurants.....	66	Small stores.....	65
Hotels.....	41	Lots.....	10
Inns.....	192	Sugar-cane grinders.....	1
Boarding houses.....	30	Ditches.....	2
Bed houses.....	67	Factories.....	6
Canteens.....	151		
Meat markets.....	335	Total.....	7,814

*Licenses given to retail stores and other industrial establishments.*

Retail stores.....	65	Cigar stores.....	1
Restaurants.....	3	Meat shops.....	134
Inns.....	6	Milk depots.....	122
Inns and cafés.....	3	Candy shops.....	2
Canteens.....	15	Bread shops.....	2
Cafés.....	20	Ice-cream shops.....	1
Hotels.....	5	Fruit shops.....	5
Billiards.....	1	Coffee shops.....	1
Bed houses.....	6	Automobile-goods stores.....	1
Bakeries.....	13	Sugar-cane grinder.....	1
Sweet shops.....	7	Cake shops.....	2
Ice-cream manufacturers.....	1	Retail store and café.....	1
Barber shops.....	10	Cigar factories.....	3
Small stores (ventorrillos).....	11	Beer manufacturers.....	1
Handcarts.....	9		
Soft-drink shops.....	10		
Fruit shops.....	9	Total.....	475

*Food articles confiscated and destroyed on account of having been found in bad condition.*

Bread.....	pounds..	2,187	Kidney beans.....	pounds..	10
Fish.....	do.....	568	Onions.....	do.....	4
Milk.....	liters..	3,049	Nuts.....	do.....	6
Eggs.....	do.....	27,248	Figs.....	do.....	1,064
Beef.....	kilos..	856	Coroa.....	do.....	1,300
Fowls.....	do.....	316	Pettipoes.....	do.....	3
Pork.....	kilos..	186	Oysters.....	do.....	42
Cattle's lungs.....	do.....	8	Sausage.....	do.....	1
Cattle and hogs' livers.....	pounds..	16,000	Clams.....	do.....	2
Ice cream.....	quarts..	87	Peppers.....	do.....	4
Corn meal.....	pounds..	2,592	Sardines.....	do.....	3
Wheat flour.....	do.....	19,774	"Rejillones".....	do.....	1
Apples.....	do.....	400	Vienna sausage.....	do.....	1
Pears.....	do.....	69	Butter.....	do.....	1
Prunes.....	do.....	26	Salmon.....	do.....	5
Grapes.....	do.....	2	Patty.....	do.....	97
Hogs' intestines.....	do.....	171	Bread (Pan de Mallorca).....	do.....	2
Hogs' ribs.....	do.....	324	Soup in cans.....	do.....	1
Cattle kidneys.....	do.....	30	Sweetbread.....	do.....	8
Hogs' intestines, cooked.....	do.....	2	Ham.....	do.....	9
Pork sausage.....	yards..	2	Raisins.....	do.....	6
Cooked vegetables.....	pounds..	11	Bread dough.....	pounds..	66
Fried lard scrap.....	do.....	113	Chocolate.....	do.....	6
Oats.....	do.....	23	Pickled herrings.....	do.....	50
Canned corn.....	do.....	22	Dried peaches.....	do.....	13
Tomato sauce.....	do.....	744	Berry.....	do.....	2
Canned beans.....	do.....	11	Cherry.....	do.....	5
Beans.....	do.....	44	Cheese.....	do.....	314
Herrings.....	do.....	111	Biscuits.....	do.....	134
Canned fish.....	do.....	10	Pickles.....	do.....	8
Sausage.....	do.....	1,6524	Rice meal.....	pounds..	59

Cattle inspected at the slaughterhouse.....		Head.....	12,836
Cattle rejected.....			642
Cattle slaughtered.....			12,154
Bulls.....	2,316	Pigs.....	2,064
Cows.....	2,313	Sheep.....	115
Oxen.....	1,839		
Young cows.....	3,468	Total.....	12,154
Goats.....	39		

Cases in court:		
Sentenced.....		187
Acquitted.....		37
Pending.....		3
Withdrawn.....		24
Total.....		251

*Cases of transmissible diseases reported.*

Disease.	In treatment the previous year.	New cases.	Cured.	Dead.	In treatment.
Typhoid.....	3	57	29	23	8
Diphtheria.....	4	17	15	6	
Malaria.....	10	99	86	19	4
Bacillus of Koch.....	262	411		347	326
Unclelaria.....	46	164	86	12	112
Leprosy.....	39			2	37
Whooping cough.....		19	14	5	
Filaria.....	41	8		1	48
Menigitis.....		38		38	
Syphilis.....	9	42	46	4	1
Smallpox.....	81	5	84	2	
Varicoid.....		2	2		
Varicella.....		47			
Pellagra.....	1	7	45		
Measles.....		2,423	2,364	2	6
Tetanus.....		23	1	159	
Dengue.....		2	2	22	

Notices sent for correction of sanitary deficiencies.....	2,559	Samples of milk sent to the laboratory for analysis.....	175
Permits for cleaning latrines and pozos.....	347	Adulterated.....	28
Antismallpox vaccinations.....	920	Samples of blood taken.....	2
New buildings constructed in the municipality.....	125	Samples of flour.....	4
Permits for repairs and enlargements.....	440	Samples of lard.....	1
Permits for construction of latrines.....	65	Establisments closed.....	9
		Houses closed.....	11

## DISTRICT No. 2, ARECIBO.

Dr. Ramón A. de Torres, medical inspector.

Visits have been made to the various towns of the district regularly and with good results. On some of these visits it was found necessary to have recourse to closure as the most efficient means of having deficiencies corrected, especially with bakeries, dulcerias, meat shops, and slaughterhouses. On the receipt of the order of closure work would be started.

Inspector Victor Fusté has done good work in the inspection of the 23 barrios under the jurisdiction of Utuado. An extract of his work referring to the sanitary inspection of private houses, peon's houses, schools, fincas, the health of the inhabitants, etc., will be found after the report of Inspector Fernandez and the local inspectors at Arecibo.

The statistics prepared by the local office at Arecibo show the amount of work done there and cover sanitary inspections, notifications of deficiencies, vaccinations, inspections of constructions and plumbing, examination and confiscation of foodstuffs, investigation of transmissible diseases that had not been reported to the office, and the anemia work.

In the past year Arecibo has completed the following improvements necessary for the health of the public. A new slaughterhouse, which has been pronounced by people competent to do so to be the best on the island. It is well located, large, well distributed inside, has good plumbing, capacity for killing 12 cattle at the same time, a fine department for the slaughtering of swine and all the other departments necessary for the proper administration of such an establishment. Work is under way for the construction of a modern jail, utilizing the building formerly occupied by the slaughterhouse. A new market has been started and, when completed, will fill a long felt want. A new bridge, "Puente de Pizarro," has been made across the caño Santiago, sometimes spoken of as the "Ganges of Arecibo." This was very necessary to prevent the flooding of the urban properties near by.

The towns of Ciales and Utuado have water supplies which they keep in satisfactory condition. An investigation has been started by the chemical and bacteriological laboratories to find out, by analysis, the quality of the water in these supplies. Quebradillas and Vega Baja have tubular wells from which good water is obtained for the respective towns.

Most of the warehouses and groceries in the district have been put in accordance with the requirements necessary for the protection of foodstuffs. The small stores and fruit stands have also been changed where necessary to conform with the law.

The slaughterhouses of Ciales and Morovis are the worst in the district and are very deficient, and it is probable that they will have to be closed. The Manatí slaughterhouse, after being closed, was partly repaired, and painted and a shed was built for the cattle. It is to be hoped that the work will be completed this year. The Quebradillas slaughterhouse, after closure, was also put in good condition.

During the year deficiencies have been corrected in nearly all the municipal meat shops in the district. The ones in Barceloneta, Utuado, Manatí, Quebradillas, Ciales, and Morovis have been put in good condition. The one in Manatí, which is a new shop, had to be closed several times because of the filthy conditions found there. Some trouble has been found because of the use of chopping blocks and axes in these shops.

There are good meat shops in the barrios of Bajadero and Hato-Viejo, where the meat is handled under the inspection of employees of this department. Others have been built with the approval of the department in the barrios of Mameyes, Sabana-Hoyos, and Fronton, and the handling of the meat is supervised by the members of the insular police assigned to those stations.

All the bakeries in the district are in good condition, generally speaking, except those in Arecibo. Bread is still being sold wrapped in paper and any found unwrapped has been confiscated and, with the consent of the owner, given to the poor, no complaints being presented to the courts in such cases.

The confectionary shops in the district are acceptable. All have been notified of the necessity of having trays according to approved models. Mr. Manuel Torres Giliberti, of Manatí, has already installed 24 sanitary trays in his establishment, and others are slowly following his example.

Most of the dairies have been visited by the assistant inspector and many of the deficiencies found by him have been corrected. The milk shops are in excellent condition, those in Arecibo being provided with electric fans. The transportation of the milk is being properly done, the use of ice being discontinued on the recommendation of the food commission. It is still found necessary to be on the watch for adul-

terated milk, and various cases have been taken to the courts and conviction obtained.

In some of the towns in the district are houses dedicated to the care of the sick and honored with the name "Hospital." These buildings in Morovis, Utuado, Ciales, Quebradillas, Hatilla, and Vega Baja (formerly a meat shop) are extremely deficient and lacking in every respect.

Another matter requiring particular attention is the distribution of medicines to the poor. Care should be taken that adequate sums are set aside by the various municipalities for this purpose. Financial assistance should also be given in certain cases of abject poverty.

The confiscation of foodstuffs has been carried out in such a way that the merchants affected have not had reason to complain. For detailed information see the tables.

At present the place known as "Los Colericos" is being urbanized. It has been provided with electric light and running water and is suitable for homes of workingmen. Nothing has been done to correct the lamentable condition of the barrios of Sto. Domingo and Jareales on the outskirts of Arecibo.

For a detailed report of the transmissible diseases see the tables. With respect to the epidemic of measles through which the island has recently passed it is only necessary to call attention to the number of cases reported in the district: Arecibo 313, Manati 167, Ciales 146, Barceloneta 148, Vega Baja 62, Hatillo 56, Morovis 22, Camuy 16, Utuado 10, and Quebradillas 1. During the year 4,514 persons were vaccinated in Arecibo and the barrios of Santana and Esperanza with excellent results. The following exhumations have been made in the district.

Arecibo.....	22	Utuado.....	3
Camuy.....	1	Vega Baja.....	3
Manati.....	3		
Quebradillas.....	7	Total.....	39

After considerable effort it has been possible to almost entirely do away with the custom of carrying the bodies of young children—"angelitos"—to the cemeteries in open coffins.

#### DISTRICT NO. 3, MAYAGUEZ.

Dr. Félix Tió, medical inspector.

In compliance with your orders I have the honor to submit report of the sanitary work performed in the district of which I am in charge, during the past year, 1916-17, which district includes the towns of Mayaguez, Maricao, Las Marias, Anasco, Cabo Rojo, Hormigueros, San German, Sabana Grande, and Lajas.

Various circumstances, among which is the scarcity of foodstuff and building materials (milk, flour, cement, lumber, zinc), have been the cause that the work has not been as efficient as I should have desired, not having been able to be very exacting as to the compliance with regulations relating to this matter as per circulars Nos. 15, 17, and 21.

All of the towns of the district were inspected each week by the subinspector and twice a month by the undersigned, with the exception of Maricao, Las Marias, and Hormigueros, which for the good of the service it was not considered necessary to inspect so often, owing to their small size and the careful attention they are given by the municipal physicians and municipal authorities.

Although no new constructions have been carried out by the municipality, decided improvements have been made to those already in existence as far as the municipal treasury and reduced appropriations have permitted.

To attain this end, however, it was necessary to close a few of the municipal buildings such as the slaughterhouse of Anasco, same being authorized to be reopened a few days after, on account of having partly complied with what was required. One of the jails and latrine on the upper floor of the town hall are still closed for noncompliance with changes ordered.

San German has not yet been able to secure the loan for the construction of the new slaughterhouse, which has been required owing to the bad sanitary condition of the one in use at present.

Maricao will very soon begin the construction of the new hospital.

Following is detailed report of said sanitary work in the towns and barrios, with the exception of Mayaguez proper, which is included in a separate report.

## GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

During the year, 1,832 cases have been handled, of which 1,803 have been acted upon, and 29 remaining pending action for next year.

One hundred and five cases were brought before municipal and district courts, of which 99 judgments were pronounced, 83 being condemned and 14 acquitted, 6 remaining pending for next year.

Fifteen samples have been sent to the chemical laboratory for chemical analyses, and 6 for bacteriological analyses; 170 cases of foodstuff have been confiscated and destroyed; 255 licenses for establishments have been granted, and 6 have been closed, and the construction of 187 new constructions, alterations and repairs to houses less than 500 feet square have been inspected, as well as 85 of larger areas.

Note has been taken from the civil register of 376 deaths due to transmissible diseases, 169 cases having been due to tuberculosis; infantile tetanus, 81; uncinariasis, 63; malaria, 36 cases, and 27 cases of various other diseases. The importance of the struggle against the above mentioned four diseases which have caused the larger number of deaths, seems very evident. The number of anemia stations should be increased, if possible, and the mosquito extermination work continued vigorously. Maternity hospitals and sanatoriums for persons suffering from tuberculosis should also be vigorized.

The present measles epidemic continues, although one death only has to be recorded.

It is to be noted that in the present measles epidemic cases have been observed of direct contagion through persons that for hours have not been in contact with persons afflicted with the disease and far from the place of infection, which shows, against the almost unanimous opinion accepted, that the contagion is possible only by direct contact with the person affected with the disease, or through the air in the sickroom, that the contagion may take place at a distance by means of the clothes, and that the virulence of the agent of said disease is not extinguished in a few hours, as it was thought, on clothes or epidermis of persons.

## RURAL INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The inspector in charge of this work has visited 76 barrios; has made 7,068 inspections; has ordered the construction of 2,781 latrines, and repairs to 723, having issued 2,780 notifications, the details of which work have been included in previous pages.

All of the dairies in the district were inspected, many of which were found to be used for other purposes.

Of the 96 schoolhouses inspected, 21 only showed deficiencies to any extent, and out of the 3,278 children examined, 445 were found to be affected with trachoma.

In the barrios inspected, 8,034 persons were vaccinated.

*Summary of work done in the district during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

		SEIZURES.	
Notices sent during the year.....	1,832	Rice, pounds.....	47,000
Notices served and passed.....	1,803	Wheat flour, pounds.....	700
Pending for next year.....	29	Corn flour, pounds.....	2,600
Deaths due to transmissible diseases.....	376	Beans, pounds.....	1,600
Foods and food products seized.....	170	Codfish, pounds.....	626
Denouncements in the municipal court.....	98	Evaporated milk, cans.....	1,372
Denouncements in the district court.....	7	Cow's milk, liters.....	1,073
Trials at the municipal court.....	92	Wine, bottles.....	2,009
Trials at the district court.....	7	Bread.....	740
Sentenced in the municipal court.....	78	Bacon.....	25
Sentenced in the district court.....	5	Damaged corn.....	750
Acquitted in the municipal court.....	12	Bread dough.....	100
Acquitted in the district court.....	2	Vermicelli.....	16
Filed in the municipal court.....	8	Cheese from Gruyere.....	40
Trials pending at the municipal court.....	6	Peppers, cans.....	50
Samples to the chemical laboratory.....	15	Sweets, boxes.....	7
Samples to the bacteriological laboratory.....	6		
Constructions and repairs, less than 500 feet.....	187		
Constructions and repairs, more than 500 feet.....	85		
TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.		LICENSES FOR BUSINESS.	
Tuberculosis.....	169	Grocery stores.....	173
Infantile tetanus.....	81	Ventorrillos.....	41
Uncinariasis.....	63	Tienda-cafetines.....	15
Malaria.....	36	Cafetines.....	22
Typhoid fever.....	8	Warehouses.....	3
Fusarial fever.....	2	Vermicelli factories.....	1
Whooping cough.....	9		
Cutaneous syphilis.....	4	Total.....	255
Smallpox.....	1		

*Summary of the work done by the rural inspector third district during the fiscal year 1916-17.***BARRIOS VISITED IN THE DIFFERENT TOWNS OF THE DISTRICT.**

Mayaguez.....	19
Añasco.....	22
Las Marias.....	12
Cabo Rojo.....	7
Lejías.....	6
Hormigueros.....	5
Sabana Grande.....	4
San German.....	1
Total.....	76

**INSPECTIONS MADE.**

Houses.....	3,946
Latrines.....	1,360
Stores.....	327
Stables and mangers.....	261
Dairies.....	79
Rivers and brooks.....	44
Wells and springs.....	151
Water deposits.....	722

**INSPECTIONS MADE—continued.**

Schools.....	96
Other buildings.....	82
Total.....	7,068
Latrines whose construction has been ordered.....	2,781
Latrines whose repair has been ordered.....	723
Notices sent, to correct deficiencies.....	2,780
Samples of milk taken.....	4
Complaints made.....	17
Condemned.....	6
Acquitted.....	1
Complaints filed.....	9
Complaints pending.....	1

**SEIZURES.**

Corn flour, pounds.....	625
Wheat flour, pounds.....	245
Cows milk, liters.....	57
Bread, pounds.....	117
Codfish, pounds.....	24

**STORES AND VENTORRILLOS INSPECTED.**

Of 327 ventorrillos and stores inspected in the district, a small number of them were in good sanitary conditions, while the rest, more than 300, were lacking most of the sanitary conditions required of such establishments. The principal deficiencies were as follows:

**Counter without zinc covering, wooden floor in bad condition, direct communication with dwelling, groceries on the floor, food and food products such as bread, ham, codfish, sugar, etc., not protected against flies and dust, and places all unclean and unpainted.** All of these deficiencies have been corrected except the floor, because many of these establishments are situated in places where it is very difficult to take the necessary material to make a concrete floor, although some of the owners have made all possible efforts to comply with the sanitary requirements.

**Dairies.**—All of the 79 dairies in the district were inspected during the year, having found that many of them were not supplied permanently with water, others did not use it because they had devoted the places to granaries, stables, or other things. All the owners were required to supply water permanently and to have them always clean and fly proof.

**Rivers, brooks, and springs.**—I tried by every means to prevent the drains from houses, industrial establishments, clothes washing, and latrines to continue polluting the waters of such currents, especially those giving their water to the Mayaguez Aqueduct.

**Water deposits.**—Almost all of the 722 water deposits inspected during the year were mosquito-breeding places, and so the destruction of these was ordered and also that they be made mosquito proof.

**Latrines.**—I have tried by all means to have all houses inspected supplied with a latrine in accordance with the model of the department, there being constructed 2,000 of the 2,781 ordered.

**Refuse and garbage.**—I have forbidden the accumulation of refuse and garbage in the houses and their surroundings unless they are to be incinerated immediately.

**Constructions.**—I found a very small number of new constructions on my rural visits and I ordered the owners to make them rat proof besides giving them permanent ventilation and providing with suitable latrines.

**Schools.**—Almost all of the schoolhouses inspected during the year had some sanitary deficiencies, the most conspicuous of these on account of their bad conditions were the following:

**MAYAGUEZ JURISDICTION.**

**Rio Hondo.**—Wooden house in very bad condition, looks like ruins, not well protected against rain, very unclean and unserviceable latrine. Property of the school board.

**Naranjales.**—Wooden house, great deal of the wood rotten, not sufficient light, roof leaks, walls unclean. Rented to the school board.

**Rio Cañas.**—Wooden house, too low, which does not let in sufficient light, and without ceiling. Property of the school board.



## LAS MARIAS JURISDICTION.

*Bucrabones School.*—Wooden house, roof leaks, latrine full. Rented to the school board.

*Cerroto No. 1.*—Too narrow and long, not sufficient ventilation, latrine without hole and in very bad condition. The children receive light to the right. Rented to the school board.

*Cerroto No. 3.*—House is large and well ventilated, but the latrine has not any hole and the feces run directly into the brook. The owner is Thomas Bryan.

*Espino.*—Very old house, roof leaks, small, too low, not sufficient light, walls very unclean, unserviceable latrine, the children receive light to the right. Rented to the school board.

*Purísima Concepcion School.*—Too low, not sufficient light, no ceiling, too warm inside, too narrow, unserviceable latrine. Rented to the school board.

## LAS MARIAS JURISDICTION.

*Buena Vista School No. 3.*—Very old house, dirty walls, 7 feet of light, small; stairway in bad condition, surroundings very dirty, no latrine. Rented to the school board. Should be closed.

*Altosano School.*—Very old house, dirty walls, no ceiling, stairway in bad condition, very bad latrine, and surroundings dirty. Rented to the school board.

## SAN GERMAN JURISDICTION.

*Rosario School (town).*—Two-story building, large and well ventilated, dirty walls, latrines under the house. Owners, Mariano Mari & Bro.

## AÑASCO JURISDICTION.

*Rio Cañas Abajo School.*—Wooden house, too small, dirty, floor in bad condition, very little light, no latrine. Rented to the school board.

*Casey Arriba School.*—Very old house, floor in bad condition, dirty walls, unserviceable latrine. House property of the school board.

*Corcudo School.*—Large and well ventilated room, but extremely dirty. No latrine. Owner, Paula V. vda de Hernández.

*Córcovada School.*—Small and dirty room, unserviceable latrine. Owner, Juan Ujate.

## CABO ROJO JURISDICTION.

*Hostós School, Puerto Real.*—Old house, rotten wood, needs paint, unserviceable latrine. Rented by the school board to Esteban Barbor.

*Llanos Tunas School No. 3.*—Very old house, too dirty, ruinous appearance, unserviceable latrine. Should be closed.

## SABANA GRANDE JURISDICTION.

*Susua School.*—Dirty walls, unserviceable latrine. Property of the school board.

## HORMIGUEROS JURISDICTION.

*Guanajibo School.*—Old house, roof leaks, unserviceable latrine. Rented by the school board to José Ramírez.

*Benavento School.*—Latrine without hole. Rented by the school board to Félix Ramos.

*Jaguillas School.*—Old house, too low, roof leaks, rotten wood, dirt walls, unserviceable latrine. Owner, Félix Ramos.

Children examined in the different schools inspected, 3,278.

Children found to be suffering from trachoma, 445.

*Transmissible diseases.*—The following are the most common in our rural communities: Anemia, malaria, chicken pox, whooping cough, and very small number of cases of tuberculosis.

*Vaccination.*—1 vaccinated 8,034 persons in the different barrios inspected.

*Transmissible diseases in animals.*—Only one mule was found affected with glanders, and its owner killed him.

## MAYAGUEZ.

Dr. R. Mestre, health officer.

SIR: Inclosed herewith is consolidated report of the work performed by this office during the fiscal year 1916-17:

The sanitary condition of the city is not by any means good. The creek known as "La Salud" runs openly, crossing San Rafael Street, and carrying its filthy water through a very important section of the city. There also exists a number of ditches in different parts of the town which are really sources of infection, especially during the dry season. The streets are not properly cared for, as far as maintenance and cleanliness are concerned. Most of them are full of holes, so that when it rains they become possible breeding places for mosquitoes. The ditches are very dirty, and with bad odor, due to lack of careful cleaning. The sweepers pile up the garbage from adjoining places in public places which constitute a nuisance, and a bad example for people who do not see the justice of the action taken by the department of health in requiring them to clean private property while the municipality does not also try to keep its property in sanitary condition, and especially the street-cleaning service which the law placed in its charge.

The municipal property requires important repairs in regard to its sanitary condition, this being especially true of the poor asylum, the slaughterhouse, and the market place, which deficiencies are very noticeable.

Private property has improved somewhat during the year, but the people can not be compelled to make great sanitary improvements for lack of an aqueduct and of sewerage system suitable to the development of the city. The present water supply is not sufficient to supply water for the inhabitants and the private sewers used for disposing of waste water from sanitary plumbing are completely inadequate, owing to the fact that the same are not laid in accordance with modern plumbing requirements. Until such a time as this municipality takes firm and decided action in regard to the problem of the aqueduct and sewerage system, its sanitary condition will be deplorable.

During the year special attention has been given to tenement houses, making efforts to keep them clean, since in most cases their construction is deficient.

The attractiveness of the city is improving with the construction of modern buildings, the plans for which are approved by the sanitary engineer. Plans have been approved for 43 buildings larger than 500 feet square, which were prepared in accordance with the sanitary regulations.

Also special attention has been given to grocery stores, boarding houses and hotels, to coffee houses and bars, bakeries and confectioneries, and to milk shops, making the owners responsible for violations of existing regulations.

The inclosed consolidated statement will give an idea of the work accomplished toward public health by the undersigned since he took possession of his position as health officer and of that accomplished by the employees under his direction.

## DISTRICT NO. 4, AGUADILLA.

Dr. M. O. de la Rosa, medical inspector.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting for your consideration annual report of all sanitary work done during the fiscal year 1916-17 in all the towns comprising District C, in my charge.

## AGUADILLA.

*Aqueduct and sewer.*—These recent constructions are in magnificent sanitary condition, especially the aqueduct, being attended by an employee of the municipality and inspected weekly by inspectors in charge of this town.

During the month of May samples of water were sent to the biological laboratory for analysis, in view of the fact that the public was of the opinion that the water from the waterworks might be contaminated. Said analyses demonstrated the presence of only five coli-communis bacilli to the cubic centimeter.

At present there are close to 400 houses equipped with complete sanitary apparatus, with sufficient water for each inhabitant. Some of the sewers give out bad odors due to the fact that they are not cleaned daily. The limited number of municipal personnel will not allow of this.

*City hall, municipal jail, etc.*—This building at present is being installed with sanitary appliances in all its offices. That part of the building used for the jail is

poorly provided with light and ventilation, which has already been reported to the central office.

*Schoolhouses.*—Having been repaired and constructed in accordance with the sanitary regulations they have all been found in good sanitary condition.

*Slaughterhouse.*—Besides not being in a condition required by law, the repairs made have been few. They have, however, provided sufficient water. The building is within the urban zone, and the municipality has been advised to build a new edifice, which will comply more closely to the regulations.

*Meat shop.*—The municipality has not as yet corrected the sanitary deficiencies in accordance with the desires of this office. They are shy of all sanitary installations. They have only repaired the floor and painted the interior.

*Cemetery.*—The cemetery is altogether too small for the number of inhabitants in the city. They have not as yet corrected such deficiencies as were the subject of notification by this office. They have only one employee to clear the place, with small salary.

*Removal of garbage and cleaning of streets.*—For the sweeping and cleaning of streets the municipality has only four sweepers, one foreman, and two wagons to collect the garbage from the whole city, which of course is not enough to do the work efficiently. Since July, 1917, the sanitary department has had a brigade of prisoners, under the custody of one of the street sweepers, who have been oiling the latrines and doing mosquito work. It is very important that the municipality supply work wagons and employees for cleaning the streets and removing the garbage.

*Stores, hotels, and restaurants.*—All these public establishments are under constant vigilance of this office. They are required to comply strictly with the law, and as a result nearly all have put in concrete floors and sanitary appliances. Notwithstanding, most of these buildings are old and constructed of wood and it is difficult to keep them in the hygienic condition desired by this office.

*Municipal hospital.*—Has not been installed with any sanitary appliances; the building is inefficiently lighted and ventilated and has as yet not been equipped with surgical material for the sick. The budget to provide for the payment of expenses of the hospital is very low.

*Dairies.*—All have done their construction according to the plans of the health department, and are therefore in good sanitary condition. Every time that an opportunity offers itself they are rigorously inspected.

*Transmissible diseases.*—During the year we have only had to combat the epidemic of measles occurring in the barrios "Hoya" and "Pueblito Nuevo," and on San Carlos Street.

One hundred and six cases were reported from Aguadilla, among which were 19 deaths. Thanks to the activity of this office the epidemic has been about localized, some few cases only, of benignant form, being at present reported.

With respect to pulmonary tuberculosis, the number registered is always alarming. This is due of course to the wretched hygienic condition under which the poor live, and the difficulty this office has in isolating such cases. There are many who have tuberculosis who loaf all over the town, thus disseminating the disease broadcast to others. It is of great importance that a sanitarium be installed in the island for this especially.

In the middle of the month of June, 1917, there was reported to this office that a mad dog in the town had bitten four children and one woman 23 years old. The dog was immediately caught and sent to the biological laboratory in order to determine as to the suspected disease, giving a positive result. All dogs roaming free in the streets were immediately ordered killed, nearly 300 of them being sacrificed. These were properly buried. At present the five persons bitten by the mad dog are being treated by me with antirabic serum.

*Typhoid.*—Some few cases were reported, and rigorous precautions were taken to prevent an epidemic.

*Vaccination.*—During the smallpox epidemic which affected the island, vaccination was practiced upon nearly 6,000 persons.

*Annual report of the work done by this office during the year 1916-17.*

Private houses.....	2,339	Cakes shops.....	127
Latrines.....	812	Coal shops.....	5
Water closets.....	486	Vegetables shops.....	63
Sinks.....	570	Bakeries.....	926
Cesspools.....	44	Confectionery shops.....	162
Baths.....	406	Dairies.....	42
Hand wash basins.....	68	Milking departments.....	26
Septic tanks.....	635	Slaughterhouses.....	444
Patios.....	3,707	Meatshops.....	253
Yards.....	398	Meat wagons.....	184
Kitchens.....	562	Barber shops.....	180
Schools and colleges.....	52	Stables.....	18
Theaters.....	20	Garages.....	223
Police stations.....	20	Wells.....	410
Hospitals.....	51	Tanks.....	28
Cemeteries.....	48	Water tanks.....	634
Disinfectments.....	2	Cisterns.....	203
Cafes.....	695	Health certificates.....	913
Restaurants.....	17	Mosquito work, inspections made.....	585
Hotels.....	300	Notifications sent in the mosquito work.....	434
Warehouses.....	6.6	Places oiled.....	127
Retail stores.....	1,371	Cattle inspected.....	1,868
Fruit shops.....	473	Cattle slaughtered.....	1,856
Factories.....	42	Females.....	664
Ice plants.....	19	Males.....	465
Tobacco factories inspected.....	23	Bulls.....	67
Meat shops inspected.....	715	Cows.....	218
Milk depots inspected.....	661	Young bulls.....	71
Bread shops inspected.....	212	Young cows.....	309
Fruit shops inspected.....	201	Goats.....	19
Soft drink stands.....	178	Pigs.....	434
Candies shops.....	125		

The cattle that appear in this report includes only those of the city of Aguadilla.

**PERMITS FOR REPAIRS, CONSTRUCTIONS, AND ENLARGEMENTS GIVEN DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1916-17.**

San Sebastian.....	19	For constructions.....	13
Aguada.....	15	For latrines.....	3
Rincon.....	9	For repairs.....	71
Isabela.....	9	Plumbing plans approved.....	120
Moca.....	7		
<b>PERMITS FOR DISINTERMENTS.</b>			
<b>TOTAL OF CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE CITY OF AGUADILLA.</b>			
Permits given.....	207	Aguadilla.....	1
Plans presented.....	211	San Sebastian.....	8
Plans approved.....	207	Lares.....	6
		Isabela.....	3

**FOOD ARTICLES CONFISCATED AND DESTROYED ON ACCOUNT OF HAVING BEEN FOUND IN BAD CONDITION.**

Rice.....sacks.....	42	Wheat meal.....pounds..	400
Herrings.....boxes.....	65	Corn meal.....do.....	912
Wine.....bottles.....	1,366	Bread.....do.....	710
Cocoa.....cans.....	240	Cheese.....do.....	16
Candies.....pounds.....	332	Milk.....liters.....	419
Biscuits.....cans.....	15	Condensed milk.....cans..	11

**SAMPLES OF MILK SENT TO THE LABORATORY FOR ANALYSIS AND RESULT OF SAME.**

Adulterated.....	13	Of superior quality.....	2
Fairly good.....	3	Excellent.....	1
Good.....	4		

**SAMPLES OF BLOOD, SPUTUM, PHARYNGEAL EXUDATIONS, SENT TO THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR ANALYSIS AND RESULT OF SAME.**

To investigate—		To investigate—	
Typhoid fever.....	17	Syphilis.....	1
Malaria.....	10	Dysentery.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	12	Diphtheria.....	1

A sample of water from the aqueduct of Aguadilla was sent to the laboratory and was found to contain the coli bacillum in a quantity of less than 5 germs per cubic centimeter.

## NOTIFICATIONS SENT TO ALL TOWNS OF THE DISTRICT DURING THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

Aguadilla.....	556	Isabela.....	112
Moca.....	64	Aguada.....	93
San Sebastian.....	112	Rincon.....	77
Lares.....	16		

This notification comprises the general repair of all deficiencies found in private houses and public establishments.

## DENUNCIATIONS PRESENTED TO COURT BY INSPECTORS MENDEZ AND SANTANA DURING THE YEAR 1916-17.

Denunciations presented.....	114
Acquitted.....	3
Sentenced.....	101

## DURING THE YEAR ENDING IN JUNE LAST THE FOLLOWING LICENSES WERE GIVEN.

Licenses to industrial establishments.....	72
Permits for cleaning latrines.....	75
Total.....	147

*Other work.*—It has kept permanently a brigade of prisoners in the cleaning and weeding of the streets of the city and in the draining of the sewers and caños.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WORK DONE IN THE RURAL DISTRICT BY THE INSPECTOR, LUIS BLADONI.

Notifications sent for the construction of latrines.....	2,010
Latrines constructed and inspected.....	1,224
Houses inspected.....	2,062
Retail stores inspected with notifications sent to owners for rat-proofing them.....	96
Retail stores reinspected after being provided with concrete floor and fly-proof stands.....	223
Schoolhouses inspected.....	57
Children examined for trachoma and conjunctivitis.....	2,059
Children suffering trachoma.....	99
Children suffering conjunctivitis.....	23
Children who seem to be suffering uncinaria.....	57
Cases inspected.....	1
Dairies inspected with sanitary deficiencies corrected.....	26
Vaccinations.....	7,638
Certificates of vaccination given.....	541

## FOOD ARTICLES CONFISCATED AND DESTROYED.

Milk.....	liters..	16
Canned sardines.....	can..	1
Cocoa.....	do.....	41

## DISEASES IN ISABELA REPORTED DURING THE YEAR TO THIS OFFICE.

Varicella.....	29	Tertian fever.....	6
Smallpox.....	3	Measles.....	221
Malaria.....	1	Cases of measles cured.....	140
Dysentery.....	1	Deaths from measles.....	3
Whooping cough.....	6		

Complaints presented for infringements of the regulations about water closets and septic tanks in the city and rural district under the rural inspector.

For infringements to the regulations No. 7.....	10
For infringements to section 333 of the Penal Code (public nuisances).....	9
Court cases.....	13
Acquitted.....	7
Sentenced.....	3
To fine or confinement.....	9
Complaints pending.....	6

## RINCON, P. R.

## TOWN.

This small town is found fairly clean, except that it needs an aqueduct and sewerage system for supplying water for drinking purposes and to carry away the waste.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The present slaughterhouse is in the worst condition possible, and has been closed by order of the honorable commissioner of health. There are plans already approved and estimated for a new construction, but the work has not yet been commenced through negligence on the part of the administration.

## MEAT SHOP.

The present one is very bad, small, and lacking a good many sanitary requirements. It is used as a place specially for the sale of meat.

## TOWN HALL.

This is a wooden building of one story kept in fair sanitary condition, but lacking desirable improvements.

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The present buildings are in good condition, and that in the town is provided with a fence. Those in rural sections need painting and permanent ventilation.

## CEMETERY.

Needs sanitary plumbing in the autopsy room, a suitable table for the purpose, and general painting.

## REMOVAL OF GARBAGE AND STREET CLEANING.

Both works are carried out regularly and are attended to efficiently to a certain extent.

## BUSINESS HOUSES.

The few fact that exist are generally well cared for and the little deficiencies noted as to sanitation were corrected upon notification from the district office.

## WELLS AND LATRINES.

The wells are mosquito proofed and in good sanitary condition. The old latrines were destroyed by order of district subinspector under the direction of the medical inspector, and in their place new ones were erected, following model 108, and located at a convenient distance from the house; others were repaired by fixing the holes, floors, seats, and house, mosquito proofing all of them, and oiling them in a thorough manner.

## NEW CONSTRUCTIONS.

Several permits have been issued for new constructions 500 feet square, under which heading a commercial house has been built altogether in accordance with sanitary requirements. Other permits were also issued for repairs to buildings.

## BAKERIES.

The one existing is in good sanitary condition, and is frequently inspected to insure compliance with sanitary regulations.

## TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.

We had a mild epidemic of malaria this year, and owing to persistent efforts and effective work of the undersigned, the District Inspector Mondez, and the Mosquito Inspector Camacho, who has been transferred to Mayaguez for mosquito work, the drainage of the caños around the town and the placing of automatic oilers was accomplished.

Filth was promptly and thoroughly removed from said caños, submerged lands were reclaimed, latrines were oiled, and the breeding places were destroyed, properly repairing those drains where the epidemic-carrying mosquito could breed. These improvements were accomplished in the submerged lands near the public cistern supplying water to the town.

These lands were full of stagnant water, containing decayed vegetation on account of the lack of drainage, but once that the proper work was carried out, the place was freed from the anopheles mosquito. The epidemic was stopped immediately, and the very few attacked with the disease were promptly restored to health.

**LARRES.**

As mentioned in my report of last year, this town has made notable progress in constructing an aqueduct and sewer system. These works have been two years in use now, and the only thing lacking is cheaper plumbing, so that a greater number of people may take advantage of the sanitary installations offered.

**TOWN HALL.**

The house occupied by the municipal administration is owned by them. It is a house of two stories, constructed of wood, and whose balcony has been repaired this last year. It is very dirty, and should be painted, and should also be provided with the necessary sanitary installations.

**SLAUGHTERHOUSE.**

Is well situated and of recent construction, and adapted to sanitary requirements of regulation No. 26.

**MARKET PLACE.**

This building has been constructed in accordance with modern architectural requirements. It is large, with plenty of water and a sufficient number of sanitary appliances for all the employees. It is kept clean and well painted.

**HOSPITAL.**

Is in extremely bad condition and poorly attended. It has a system of latrines that are very poor and far from being sanitary. The construction of a new building is recommended.

**CEMETERY.**

Requires better attention and general repairs. The autopsy house also requires painting.

**SCHOOLHOUSES.**

These are generally in good condition, sufficiently clean, and well attended. This year the schoolhouse "Clay," whose plans were approved by the Department of the Interior, will be enlarged.

**MEAT SHOP.**

This has been transferred to the new market place.

**STORES.**

All these establishments have notably improved, as much in cleanliness as in other interior sanitary arrangement.

**BAKERIES.**

All are kept clean, painted, and equipped with mechanical implements required by the sanitary regulations. The fault most common consists in the lack of cleanliness of the bread cloths.

**HOTELS.**

The hotels have improved greatly, as required by regulation No. 44. They are kept clean and sufficiently well ventilated.

**RESTAURANTS.**

The restaurants are not in good condition, and are kept open only on account of the present war times.

**NEW CONSTRUCTIONS.**

Those that are at present being constructed all have plans approved by the office of the Sanitary Engineer.

**CISTERNS AND LATRINES.**

All cisterns are mosquito proof and in accordance with the regulation No. 8. The latrines are not good, and nearly all in the poor neighborhood constitute a danger to public health. They should be gotten rid of.

## REMOVAL OF GARBAGE AND STREET CLEANING.

Ordinarily this service is not efficiently attended to by the municipalities, as their budgets for this purpose are usually small. This town, however, is kept fairly clean.

## TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.

A few cases of sickness. There were two cases of diphtheria, which went no further. A few cases of measles appeared but did not attack others.

## SAN SEBASTIAN.

This town has no aqueduct or sewer. Most of the latrines are generally in bad condition, as nearly all are mere holes in the ground with their houses and floors in bad condition. It is suggested that the alcalde be influenced to interest himself in the question of securing a loan to construct an aqueduct and sewer system.

## TOWN HALL.

This building being so old and in such bad condition, it is recommended that the municipality obtain another building for their offices.

## MARKET AND MEAT SHOP.

The market place, constructed this last year, is in perfect condition and in the same building is the meat shop, which is in good condition.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

A new one, situated at a convenient distance from the town and according to model plans of the department, has just been constructed.

## SCHOOLHOUSES.

Those that are in the town are generally good, and are kept well painted although not all of them are permanently ventilated.

## CEMETERY.

The cemetery is well attended and painted and kept clean.

## REMOVAL OF GARBAGE AND CLEANING OF STREETS.

During the last year this service has improved notably. As this is a fairly large town, a larger number of peons are needed to keep the street clean of weeds. The neighborhood where the poor live is still uncared for, however.

## STORES.

All were painted outside and inside, due to the orders given by Inspector M6nde, and myself. They are kept clean, and according to regulations Nos. 14, 28, and 31.

## BAKERIES.

Those in the town as well as those in the rural zone are clean and painted.

## NEW CONSTRUCTIONS.

Permission was given for the construction and repair of houses of less than 500 square feet. In every case the owners were required to observe the terms detailed in regulations Nos. 14 and 28.

## CISTERNS AND LATRINES.

There are but few cisterns, and all are mosquito proof. Every one of the latrines is in a deplorable state of hygiene. They should be destroyed to prevent possible epidemics of typhoid and malaria.

## TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.

During the year 1,618 persons were vaccinated in this town, including children and adults. There were a few cases of measles and a few isolated cases of tuberculosis.



**Moca, P. R.****TOWN.**

This town whose budget is extremely low can not do work which would go toward the assurance of public health in any effective manner. It lacks sufficient potable water and a sewer to take care of the waste. These are the two works which should be given the most attention.

**TOWN HALL.**

I had hopes that this building with the repairs made on it last year would be all right, but it is now in worse condition than ever, and it is believed that it should be abandoned for another where better hygiene could be insured.

**SCHOOLHOUSES.**

Generally all are well preserved and well attended. A large cistern has been recently constructed on the grounds of the schoolhouse in the town.

**SLAUGHTERHOUSE.**

This building needs painting; a well for cleaning the intestines; repair of the water tank and a new pump for same; and repair of the floor of the pigen.

**MEAT SHOP.**

In very bad condition, but they have recently just finished a new building according to plans of the department.

**CEMETERY.**

The autopsy room requires repairs, and the installation of a sanitary washbasin. Also an operating table, painting, and permanent ventilation.

**REMOVAL OF GARBAGE AND CLEANING OF STREETS.**

Owing to the extremely small amount allowed to the budget for this purpose this service is not done with any regularity.

**STORES.**

The few that are in the town have been the object of frequent inspection and are at present clean.

**BAKERIES.**

The two in town and one in the rural zone may be found to be in good hygienic condition and equipped with all the mechanical instruments necessary. Their owners have been notified that they must paint the building every six months.

**NEW CONSTRUCTIONS.**

Permission has been requested for the construction of a meat shop, to be built in accordance with the plans of the department.

**CISTERNS AND LATRINES.**

All cisterns were made mosquito proof, each of them provided with a pump. All latrines are usually of model 108, and in good condition, except those of the poor, who do not own latrines.

**INSANE HOSPITAL.**

This is a new building, constructed under plans approved by the office of the sanitary engineer.

**TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.**

During the year there were 663 children and adults vaccinated. This town has not been infected with measles, nor any other epidemic. There are a few isolated cases of tuberculosis.

## AGUADA.

In general the town has maintained a cleanliness more or less perfect, keeping the yards clean, and the streets without weeds, and the efficient removal of garbage. The most urgent problem of any importance is the supplying of the town with waterworks and sewer system.

## TOWN HALL.

A concrete house in good sanitary condition.

## SCHOOLHOUSES.

Generally in excellent condition, except the rural schools, which are in old buildings, and should be substituted by newer constructions. The roof of the school called "Narciso Gonzalez Font" will be repaired by the department of the interior.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

This construction is at a convenient distance from the town and well attended. The alcalde has been requested to change the ropes used for hanging up the beef, for chains, and also the construction of a well to empty the bones and intestines into.

## MEAT SHOP.

Recently repaired and is now in fairly good condition. •

## CEMETERY.

Kept in very good condition, except that it needs sanitary installations in the autopsy room and the latter painted more frequently and with permanent ventilation.

## REMOVAL OF GARBAGE AND STREET CLEANING.

This service is done by auction and is fairly regular, but not as efficient as it should be. The cleaning of the streets of grass is done by the municipality.

## STORES.

All have been properly painted after being notified by the inspector on his visit to their town.

## BAKERIES.

All in good condition and inspected frequently.

## NEW CONSTRUCTIONS.

Various permissions for the construction and repair of houses less than 500 square feet have been given. All work done has been under the observation of this office.

## TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.

The general condition of this town has been good. A few isolated cases of malaria and tuberculosis is all.

## CISTERNS AND LATRINES.

The cisterns were inspected regularly and all are mosquito proof. The latrines being very little afflicted by epidemic of virulent character. Its greatest necessity consists of a water supply system. A sewerage system should also be provided, thus making it definitely the ideal sanatorium where a hygienic life could be lived.

## ISABELA.

This town, located near the north coast, has a healthy and very agreeable climate, being very little afflicted by epidemic of virulent character. Its greatest necessity consists of a water supply system. A sewerage system should also be provided, thus making it definitely the ideal sanatorium where a hygienic life could be lived.

## TOWN HALL.

The building is of concrete construction, one story, kept in fairly good sanitary condition.

## SCHOOLHOUSES.

Although all the school buildings in this town are wooden buildings, they provide a place for thousands of children in need of instruction; it is to be regretted that they are not hygienically suited for the purpose, many of which require general painting, permanent ventilation, and even new buildings.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The present one while it does not meet all of the sanitary requirements is not of the worst type. The only thing to be noted was the lack of a more careful cleanliness and better protection against flies.

## MEAT SHOP.

This building has been remodeled recently by being painted inside and outside, repairing the floor, providing waterproof wooden stands, and building concrete walls one meter and a half high all around. This work was accomplished through efforts of this office.

## CEMETERY.

This municipal property is kept clean, but is fenced with barbed-wire and should be replaced by concrete wall. The autopsy room requires a sanitary wash basin and an autopsy table, and painting more frequently.

## REMOVAL OF GARBAGE AND STREET CLEANING.

This work is extremely deficient, and the municipality does not give it the necessary attention, due to lack of personnel and wagons for this work.

## BUSINESS HOUSES.

Business houses are kept fairly clean, although a few of them, owing to their being located in old buildings, do not stand up to the sanitary requirements. They were inspected in every visit made to this town, and deficiencies were corrected where required.

## BAKERIES.

The three bakeries are always somewhat careless in regard to cleanliness, but they have been compelled to correct deficiencies. These bakeries are mechanically equipped and within the requirements of Regulations No. 30.

## WELLS AND LATRINES.

The wells, while they are mostly mosquito-proofed, there are some that still remain covered with zinc. The latrines are a great source of trouble, because their owners have no means to build them in accordance with the models of the department. There exist a large number of houses in the poor sections where no latrines are provided, but this is to be preferred rather than allow them to construct latrines that will become prolific breeding places for mosquitoes and flies.

## NEW CONSTRUCTIONS.

During the year just ended there have been issued by this office permits for construction and repairs to houses and latrines, whose owners were notified to correct deficiencies constituting public nuisances. All buildings after completion have been inspected by the district subinspector.

## TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.

During the year just ended there have been reported a large number of cases of measles, which generally spread all over the rural section, specially in the barrios of "Bajuras," "Coto," "Galateo Alto," "Galateo Bajo," "Jebes," and "Llanadas;" there also were recorded a few cases in the town. These cases were attended to in accordance with the prophylactic means to prevent spread of the disease. The transfer of inspector Beldoni to this jurisdiction was made, with instructions to report all

new cases as well as those that had recovered during the epidemic. A few deaths only took place, and that due to defective feeding.

We also had a case of smallpox which originated in the barrio of "Galateo Bajo," in spite of most of the people having been vaccinated. The work of vaccination was continued on the people that had previously evaded same. This was the only case to appear.

About 800 people, adults and children, were vaccinated.

There exists, of course, isolated cases of tuberculosis which are treated by the usual means, but without any practical results, due to the lack of special sanatoriums to accommodate all those people suffering of this disease.

#### SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICT NO. 5, PONCE.

Dr. Pedro Malaret, medical inspector.

The condition of the towns in this district is good. If it had not been for the outbreak of measles in Ponce there would be nothing unusual to report at this time.

It had been the boast of the personnel in Ponce that the epidemics of plague, smallpox, etc., occurring in other parts of the island had never obtained a footing in Ponce. The first case of measles, which came from Arecibo, was easily controlled. Later, when all fear of the epidemic was past, an excursion of school children from Ponce to athletic contests in San Juan brought back the infection with them. This infection caused a number of cases in Ponce and shows the necessity of a quarantine hospital there.

From April 16, 1917, to July 23, 1917, 243 cases of measles had occurred with 5 deaths, 2 of which were never seen by a physician. The other cases were Coamo 1, Penuelas 2, and Yauco 11.

Other transmissible diseases in Ponce have caused 584 deaths, mostly due to tuberculosis and malaria. Ponce and Yauco, as heretofore, are the municipalities suffering most from these two diseases.

If the municipality of Ponce is successful in the construction of the hospital for advanced cases of tuberculosis much will be done, with the help of the sanatorium to fight the white plague.

Malaria has recently been on the wane in Ponce due to a resumption of oiling stagnant pools with the resultant decrease of mosquitoes.

No cases of smallpox were reported in the district. In Ponce and its barrios 31,677 were vaccinated, in Yauco 3,678; 7,200 tubes were sent in all to Coamo, Juana Diaz, and Adjuntas.

As a result of the rural inspections in the rural zones of Ponce, Coamo, and Juana Diaz some have corrected deficiencies and others have not. This is no doubt due to the fact that it has not been possible to go over all the territory a second time. It is evident that these inspections will improve conditions of health not only in the mountains but also in the lowlands.

Adjuntas and Juana Diaz have not yet been able to finance the construction of water supplies, being the only towns in the district without adequate supplies.

Yauco obtained money for the construction of a sewer system but had to postpone work because of the high cost of materials.

Guayanilla is the only town in the district that has completed an improvement, having recently finished a municipal hall including a jail.

Ponce, as usual, has done nothing, and from a sanitary point of view is as bad if not worse than when the service of sanitation was organized.

Special attention has again been given to the inspection of foodstuffs, particularly milk. Although difficulties are still encountered in the inspection of the milk, this necessity is, without doubt, sold under the best possible sanitary conditions. In the past year 1,449 cuartillos of milk were destroyed, 33 samples sent to the laboratory for analysis, 35 dairies inspected, and 36 complaints presented to the courts.

The anemia work was discontinued in Ponce, but has been carried on in Yauco, where 1,199 cases were treated. Another anemia station is located in Barrio Sierra Baja having previously been in the mountains of Lares and Maricao.

#### PONCE.

M. A. de Zavala, health officer.

1. In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, the annual report of the work performed by this office during the year 1916-17.

We have labored during this time under great difficulties, due to the general economical situation of the island, very unfavorable these days to all and especially to those of us who must exercise good judgment and tact in the performance of our work.

In spite of this, however, the sanitary work has been continued, making the utmost efforts to do it as efficiently as possible, and it can be stated that our efforts have met with success in what relates to public health.

#### AQUEDUCT.

2. The Portugues River is the source of water supply for the city of Ponce. It provides the necessary water and is located to the north of the city, and on account of its elevation fully complies with the physical principle of gravity, distributing thus the water through the proper piping. The aqueduct is located at a distance of about 3 kilometers, and from there the water is carried through conduits of masonry to two reservoirs of 528,401 gallons' capacity each, which fairly well supplies Ponce with water for its different uses.

It is being noted at present that these reservoirs threaten to be insufficient, due to the increasing area of the city, providing the installation of plumbing facilities are to be encouraged in the poor sections, which at present, however, are expensive and very difficult to accomplish.

In this report, as in the previous one, I must emphasize the fact that the aqueduct of Ponce needs the installation of one filter or of more than one should it be necessary, as an important step to insure the good quality of the water to be used for public consumption, inasmuch as at present during the rainy seasons the water supply as provided by the aqueduct is really a solution of mud.

It is advisable, therefore, that the public administration give this matter its attention in the future and will endeavor to correct such deficiency which greatly interests the public health of the inhabitants. The cleaning of the aqueduct is done periodically.

#### WELLS, CONTAINERS, AND WATER TANKS.

Due to efforts made by the employees of the department, the endeavor is always to keep covered the very few water containers that exist in Ponce, requiring them to be made mosquito proof, with the end in view of completely exterminating mosquitoes.

#### ICE PLANTS.

There exist two at present: One obtaining its water supply from artesian wells, and the other taking water direct from the aqueduct. In both of them the water is filtered before the ice is made for sale. We have observed that the sale of ice is carried out in compliance with sanitary requirements and the prices are acceptable.

#### MINERAL WATER FACTORIES.

There are three in this city, all of them in fairly good condition. The general process of manufacture is accomplished mechanically through a solution of water saturated with gas, carbonic acid, sweetening same by means of sirups of various fruits.

#### BAKERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES.

During the past year improvements have been made in these establishments in accordance with regulations No. 30. There are in Ponce three bakeries working at present and one in that section known as "Ponce Playa." There are also ten confectioneries. Generally speaking we can say that these establishments are in good condition, on account of the constant watch exercised by the sanitary personnel. There is no doubt that the regulations on bakeries have met a sanitary necessity, and for this reason our office has given bakeries and confectioneries special attention, having attained satisfactory results not only in the process of elaboration of the bread but also in regard to the cleanliness that such establishments demand.

At a glance it will be observed that a total of only four bakeries are open, but this must be attributed to the fact that those engaged in such industry have formed a trust.

#### GROCERY STORES.

There exist at present 160 groceries and 24 warehouses. The good condition in which they are to be found denotes the good watchfulness exercised over them to bring them up to such excellent sanitary condition in accordance with improvements required by existing regulations.

In the last annual report it was stated that if the stores existing when the sanitation service was established were to be compared to those now open to the public, we

would have hardly authorized their existence in view of their sanitary condition, inasmuch as in the present ones there are to be found good floors, cleanliness, they are well painted, and also are provided with modern plumbing installations; the counters or show cases are in accordance with the regulations governing same, all of which reveals at a glance the progress accomplished by the department.

The past year we have made several visits to those establishments, giving due attention to the class of provisions sold, the place from which they came, form and manner of selling them, and thus the employees have rendered a useful service, which at times, however, had to be strengthened by the cooperation of the courts.

#### MILK SHOPS.

In the year 1912 there existed 46 milk shops in Ponce; in 1913 to 1914, 48; in 1915-16, 55; and in 1916-17 there are 69, 38 of which are legally open. We have increased the total number each year, therefore, and we should add to this number 22 dairies to which we have issued their respective licenses.

It is simply necessary to see all of these establishments to understand at a glance the progressive improvements accomplished by the assiduous sanitary work of this office. In this work the inspectors have served continuously, at the head of whom I must mention most highly the work performed by the very competent food and drug inspector of the district, Mr. Formin Brau Gonailos. The inspection visits to milk shops have been made in harmony and personally by said inspector and the writer, several times, leaving the daily work in charge of the local inspectors.

The work performed by all of the personnel has been most beneficial to public health, for if we take in consideration the fact that there existed an epidemic of typhoid fever in this locality in 1916-17, same was checked promptly, due to the active and energetic interference by the local office, as shown by the records in this office. To this end, careful regulations have been imposed upon milk shops; they must always be kept clean, free from furniture, except the ice box, milk cans and the necessary gauges and lactometers. No water is allowed to be kept in the ice boxes, and during the sale ice only is allowed to keep the milk at the proper temperature. If it is necessary to boil the milk, it is permitted to be boiled only in a place suitable for the purpose and far from the ice box, and no milk, either boiled or crude, is allowed to be kept without ice. The public is informed that the milk has been boiled, and the cream is not allowed to be removed from the milk, unless the caption "Lecho Desastada" appears.

It should be stated that our assiduous watchfulness has made evident the constant and perfect cleanliness maintained, as proved by the good condition of the containers, gauges, funnels, and other articles, and there has also been required the use of a lactometer and a gauge to verify the density of the milk. With such measures it is not to be doubted that the milk will continue to improve each day, inasmuch as it is given special attention by the inspectors.

#### HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, AND CAFÉS.

At present an active inspection of this branch of sanitation work is being carried out, and it is to be hoped that their condition will be greatly improved still more than at present.

#### BUSINESS HOUSES.

For a long time an active watchfulness has been kept in regard to public establishments of different kinds, and improvements are evident each day. To this end, each week special inspections are made by the local inspectors of such places during which they recommend strict cleanliness to the people concerned.

#### STABLES.

While the inspection work of this kind is directly under the veterinary inspector of the district, the local inspectors make weekly inspections of such places, notifying of any deficiencies that may be observed. At present there are 121 stables within the city proper, their condition being usually good, and but very few cases of transmissible disease in horses kept in them.

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND MARKET PLACE.

There is nothing to be added or eliminated from the information in regard to the slaughterhouse and market place in Ponce contained in my report for last year. The market place continues in very bad condition and it is absolutely necessary that

prompt action be taken to put it in sanitary condition. It is also absolutely necessary that the slaughterhouse be provided with sufficient water to keep it clean during the slaughtering of the cattle, and that its deficiencies be corrected, especially those applying to the plumbing work. There have been received in this office a set of plans, approved by the department of health, covering this repair work, and we trust that the Ponce authorities will not allow the existence of such places for a longer time, which affects the good name of the town and public health. And now that we are talking about the slaughterhouse, we will not omit to state that the carts used for carrying the meat to the market place are not provided with ventilation, and they need repairs urgently.

#### TENEMENT AND PRIVATE HOUSES.

The tenement houses have always been a constant struggle between the sanitation service and the people, inasmuch as their good or bad condition bears great influence in the transmission of different contagious diseases and the health enjoyed by their occupants.

At present there exists in Ponce about 90 tenement houses, and while many of them are in accordance with sanitary requirements, it must also be admitted that the condition of the balance leaves a great deal to be desired. The sanitary employees in their work compel repairs and the correction of deficiencies in all of them, to such an extreme as to be obliged to close a few of them, owing to the fact that their condition was beyond repair, and in order to make them habitable in accordance with the law, and so that they would not become real sources of infection.

In these houses the tuberculosis germ spreads, it being necessary to frequently protect the rooms so that the occupants will not contract diseases. The most rigorous measures will not be sufficient, as can be stated without fear of erring, until the work in regard to tenement houses is more perfectly organized. Until this is done we will continue to suffer as at present from the white plague.

In regard to private houses, the inspection of them is constant, there being about 9,000 houses. The cleaning service no doubt is deficient, the municipal corporation being responsible as it is in charge of same and does not furnish facilities for the work.

It frequently occurs that certain people are compelled to leave garbage in their yards for lack of wagons provided by the municipality to dispose of same, and this greatly interferes with the sanitation work of each private house. The municipal corporation should be required to provide itself with a sufficient number of suitable wagons.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS

It has been noted that perfect obedience to sanitary orders is observed by school authorities, and this has been a great aid on many occasions where we have depended on the school-teachers for checking cases of varioloid, and other contagious diseases that have invaded us.

The only remark that may be made as the result of a visit made to these establishments of learning, accompanied by the plumbing inspector of the district, is that the filters used in the schools do not have sufficient capacity for the purpose, and so they run out of water very soon, as a consequence the school children during the recess period drink water that has not been filtered out of the faucets in the yard.

In many schools there are no sanitary drinking cups, for which reason we would recommend the use of the fountain ad-hoc, and we have also noted that in many schools no toilet paper is provided.

#### STREET CLEANING.

Street and public squares aggregate an extension of 49 kilometers. One of the first things to be noted upon examining the streets of this city is the lack of proper level, which causes the drainage to be defective. Not very long ago Plaza Degetan was repaired as well as a few sections of the principal streets, but with these few exceptions it can be stated that generally, when it rains, the streets in the city of Ponce become full of water holes and their appearance is not exactly what it should be for such an important city. Public cleaning is not as efficient as it was when the work of street cleaning was under the sanitation service, and therefore I consider it deficient.

#### HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

There can be mentioned but two important hospitals besides the "Asilo de Damas," existing in this city, namely, the "Tricoche" and "San Lucas." The latter is well cared for; the "Asilo de Damas" is acceptable after a few improvements, which it

has undergone lately: but the "Tricoche" leaves a great deal to be desired, needing important repairs, such as painting, and absolute separation from the departments for tuberculosis patients, as it is to be noted that the dining rooms and kitchens of the hospital proper are located too near, this constituting a constant danger to public health. It is understood that the municipality proposes to make some alteration to this institution, and it is to be hoped that the initiative of the alcalde will resolve the problem.

The blind, beggar, insane, and poor children asylums are fulfilling their commission, but the insane asylum is in such bad condition that it could not be worse, and I am of the opinion that, being beyond repairs, same should be demolished to avoid mispending public funds.

#### MOSQUITO EXTERMINATION.

I am still of the opinion, as stated in my previous report, that this work is deficient as to the number of employees. The work in charge of only one inspector is necessarily deficient; moreover, I do not think it will give satisfactory results. Ponce requires at least three gangs of three peons each and a gang of men for the "Playa," if it is desired to perform efficient and satisfactory mosquito-extirpation work. To attempt successful work of mosquito extermination in a city of this size with so little personnel is something impossible.

#### TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.

At the head of transmissible diseases, tuberculosis, which steals so much of the vitality of this city, should be recorded. Three hundred and sixty-seven cases of tuberculosis have been recorded during this year, of which number 305 cases died. Ponce needs two dispensaries, which together with the sanatorium already established, could struggle against the ravages of this disease.

As to malaria, 319 cases have been recorded, of which number 224 died. In regard to this it is important to make clear that a few of the physicians are in the habit of generally diagnosing cases of malaria without laboratory analysis. Such a diagnosis is not sufficient to be taken as a base to definitely determine statistical data. It is impossible, honorable commissioner, to have exact data for statistical purposes when the information available is not accurate.

As to typhoid fever, it can be stated that there have been during the year 30 cases, of which 23 died. Same remarks may be made as in referring to malaria. This I can prove by the cards on file.

As to diphtheria, three deaths are recorded in this city.

In regard to measles we have at present an epidemic. This disease originated at No. 2 Loon Street, in the house of the Aparicio family from the city of Arecibo. The first cases were quarantined April 16 last, which quarantine was followed with a complete success. In May, and on account of the attendance of school boys from Ponce who attended athletic games in San Juan, where an epidemic of measles was already existing, the disease was brought here. The epidemic broke out in the beginning in the northern part of the city at a place known as "San Tomas," and almost simultaneously in the southern part at the place known as "Bosque." In June the epidemic spread to the western part of the city, and lately a few cases were discovered in the eastern part. As will be observed, the epidemic spread outside of the city, no case having been reported within the city proper. Up to this time 245 cases have been reported and confirmed by the personnel of the sanitation service, but only mild cases have been noted, with the exception of those in poor sections where the method of living is bad on account of the lack of cleanliness. Luckily these bad cases have been very few. While the department is willing to provide a house to care for the patients, it has been impossible to secure same, in spite of having frequently requested the assistance of the municipal administration, and for the future and to prevent a repetition, it is recommended that there be established a hospital for the treatment of transmissible diseases in Ponce, or a municipal quarantine, where patients suffering from contagious diseases may be isolated.

#### PONCE.

From: Inspector of plumbing.

To: Honorable commissioner of health.

Subject: Annual report of the work done during the fiscal year 1916-17.

1. I take pleasure in forwarding report of work done this year, a detailed and tabulated account of which is appended. The quantities given in the latter, expressing the number and class of apparatus installed in each town, are not exactly complete, as only such installations as were authorized by the sanitary engineers division may



be found there, as well as the small installations of single apparatus authorized by this office.

2. If we compare this report with that of the year before, there will be found a distinct diminution of installations made this year, and as this may be attributed to the negligence of the employees of this zone, permit me to explain why this should be so:

*Comparative price of plumbing material.*

	Before the war.	During the war.
Iron piping, 2-inch.....	\$0.45-\$0.50	\$0.95-\$1.00
Iron piping, 4-inch.....	.80-.90	1.70-1.75
Iron piping, 2 inches by 2 inches.....	.60	1.00
Iron elbows, 2-inch.....	.15	.25
Iron elbows, 4-inch.....	.25	.45
T. 4-inch.....	.40	.75
Traps, 4-inch.....	1.20	2.00
Sinks.....	2.25	3.50
Bathtubs, 6-foot.....	16.00	25.00
Toilet basins.....	8.00	13.50
Siphons.....	.60	1.20

3. If we add to the high price of material such things as high price of food, the principal causes of the diminution in the number of installations and repairs may be seen. Laws can not be applied, in such conditions as now exist, with the same rigor as when times are prosperous and happy.

*Annual report of the work done by the inspector of plumbing of the Southern District during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Cities.	Sinks.	Water closets.	Baths.	Shower baths.	Washbasins.	Urinals.	Washing places.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Septic tanks.	Absorbing tanks.	Grand total.	Gas installation.
Ponce.....	108	118	32	53	46	9	13	5	404	94	87	585	993
Adjuntos.....	5	10	1	8	3	1	1	27	8	7	42	42	
Guayanilla.....	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	6	4	4	16	
Jayuya.....	6	8	1	3	2	1	1	20	9	9	38		
Comoe.....	15	17	4	8	4	1	2	2	50	12	12	74	
Peñuelas.....	4	10	3	4	2	6	2	5	36	13	12	61	
Juana Diaz.....	4	4	3	1	2	2	1	13	2	2	17		
Yauco.....	13	21	6	8	13	1	2	63	15	17	95		
Guánica.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	2	9		
Guánica Cent.....	9	12	9	3	6	2	1	41	1	1	41		
Mayaguez.....	58	83	28	35	15	5	9	233	23	10	266		
Cayey.....	9	10	4	1	4	2	2	32	1	2	35		
Albionito.....	6	8	4	2	3	2	2	25	8	6	34		
Barranquitas.....	5	7	3	2	5	1	1	23	5	5	33		
Santa Isabel.....	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	12	3	3	18		
Salinas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	6		
Arroyo.....	3	6	3	6	1	1	1	19	4	4	27		
Cabo Rojo.....	2	10	1	2	4	1	1	18	4	4	26		
San German.....	3	8	2	1	3	1	1	18	4	4	26		
Sabana Grande.....	2	4	2	1	9	1	1	18	2	2	22		
Guayama.....	18	15	10	2	16	2	3	66	2	2	68		
Total.....	281	359	110	141	136	28	32	21	1,136	215	193	1,544	993

Total number of inspections, 1,954.

**YAUCO.**

From: Local chief of sanitation

To: Commissioner of health.

Subject: Annual report of Yauco, 1916-17.

I have the honor of submitting for your consideration the following report of work done under my charge:

*Private houses.*—This office is constantly working toward improving the private houses, and as a consequence many have been provided with sanitary installations and better ventilation, etc. During the year there were 1,597 inspections made.

*Tenement houses.*—Especial attention has been given to these, and they have improved greatly. Inspected 167 times.

*Cesspools.*—During the year a considerable number were constructed. Those built the year before have been reformed. Inspected 625 times.

*Absorbing tanks.*—Diminished in number. Inspected 332 times.

*Septic tanks.*—All were constructed in accordance with model 164 of the department, and have given excellent results. They have been frequently cleaned. Six hundred and twenty-one inspections.

*Schools.*—Visited 41 times during the year. The school board has been notified to correct deficiencies observed in them.

*Churches.*—Inspected 57 times.

*Theaters.*—Only one in town. Satisfactory condition. Visited 48 times during the year.

*Jails.*—Recently provided with sanitary installations. Inspected 24 times.

*Police quarters.*—Inspected 14 times.

*Hospitals.*—The old hospital was closed by orders of central office. The other is in satisfactory condition. Inspected 12 times.

*Cemetery.*—Satisfactory condition. Thirty-one inspections made.

*Hotels and restaurants.*—Painted with regularity. Their kitchens have been made fly proof. Visited 130 times.

*Warehouses.*—All in good condition. Seventy-four inspections made during the year.

*Grocery stores.*—Whitewashed frequently. Five hundred and sixty-five inspections made during year.

*Bakeries.*—All three of the bakeries in this town are in good condition. Sometimes they are visited during the day, but usually they are inspected during the night. Inspections made, 86.

*Sweet meat shops.*—In good condition. Inspected 60 times.

*Dairies.*—In good sanitary condition. Visited 381 times.

*Slaughterhouse.*—In bad condition. They kill and prepare the hogs on the floor. Water used to wash the walls and floor drains into a ditch near by. Inspected 365 times.

*Meat shops.*—Recently repaired and fly proof. They have been painted, and good cesspools for the sanitary installations have been built. Inspected 110 times.

*Market.*—No regular building, but the place where foodstuffs are sold is visited frequently. Visited 23 times.

*Meat wagon.*—In good condition. Visited 352 times.

*Streets.*—Sprinkled and cleaned frequently. In good condition. Inspected 395 times.

*Aqueduct.*—Samples of water have been sent to laboratory. Inspected 54 times.

*Barber shop.*—Deficiencies observed in visits of inspections have been corrected. All are in good condition. Inspected 115 times.

*Manufactories.*—The various factories existing in town are in good condition and have been inspected 84 times during the year.

*Stations.*—Perfectly new. The old one has been destroyed. Inspected 35 times.

*Public carriages.*—Good condition. Inspected 148 times.

*Stables.*—Sixty-nine visits made.

*Livery stables.*—Seventy-six visits made.

*Garages.*—Seventy-seven visits made.

*River.*—Two inspections of the river during the year.

*Water wells.*—Made mosquito proof. Sixty-seven inspections made.

*Water tanks.*—Also made mosquito proof.

#### CONFISCATIONS OF FOODSTUFFS.

Peas.....	cans..	18	Cheese.....	pounds..	7
Peaches.....	do..	7	Olives.....	bottle..	1
Sar lines.....	do..	24	Pies.....	do..	52
Squills.....	do..	8	Tomatoes.....	bottle..	1
Fruit.....	do..	8	Condensed milk.....	cans..	26
Sweet peppers.....	do..	16	Evaporated milk.....	do..	9
Pears.....	do..	39	Yeast.....	pounds..	25
Cocoa.....	do..	2	Sweets.....	do..	700
Fish.....	pounds..	40	Cows milk.....	quarts..	327
Crackers.....	boxes..	10	Flour.....	pounds..	175
Dates.....	do..	34	Beef.....	do..	470
Bread.....	loaves..	67	Sausages.....	cans..	93

*Constructions.*—Only 18 new constructions during the year, due to conditions.

*Plumbing.*—Twenty-five plumbing plans were presented and approved.

*Samples.*—One hundred and ninety-nine samples of water and food products were sent to the laboratory.

*Mosquito extinction.*—Six hundred and eighty inspections made.  
*Denouncements.*—Fifteen, of which 11 were condemned and 4 acquitted.  
*Other services.*—Inspections of barrios; 6,378 persons vaccinated against smallpox; at the beginning of the year there were 295 cases of anemia under treatment; during the year 904 new cases came in, making a total of 1,199 cases under treatment, of which 1,015 were cured, leaving 184 cases to commence next year with.  
*Transmissible diseases.*—Tuberculosis, 22; malaria, 16; typhoid, 2; syphilis, 2; measles, 11 cases.

## GUANICA.

From: Assistant inspector of sanitation, Yauco.

To: Commissioner of health.

Subject: Annual report of Guanica 1916-17.

I have the honor of submitting for your consideration the following annual report of work done under my charge:

*Private houses.*—During this year a great number have been repaired, during which opportunity was taken advantage of to require the owners to provide permanent ventilation; 480 inspections of private houses were made.

*Tenement houses.*—There are but few in this town, and they were visited twice during the year.

*Cesspools.*—In such streets as have not yet been provided with water, the old-style latrines, which were by no means sanitary, have been substituted by those of model 108 of this department. Three hundred and fifteen were inspected during the year.

*Absorbing wells.*—There are still some of these used by the poorer people, although they have become improved somewhat. Two hundred and four were inspected.

*Septic tanks.*—All were constructed in accordance with model 164; 29 were inspected.

*Schools.*—Those in Ensenada should be provided with a system of sanitary latrines. Those that they already have are not in good condition. The general condition of all of the schools is good however; six were visited during the year.

*Churches.*—In good condition. Inspected 10 times.

*Theaters.*—Cinematograph in Ensenada, which was inspected twice during the year.

*Jails.*—Municipal jail in bad condition. During July a building will be put up, in which they expect to include the jail. This building will be constructed in accordance with the regulations. Inspected 16 times.

*Police stations.*—In bad condition. Inspected 16 times.

*Hospitals.*—In good condition. Inspected 10 times.

*Cemetery.*—In fair condition. Inspected once.

*Hotels and restaurants.*—They have improved little by little. Inspected 31 times.

*Warehouses.*—In good condition. Inspected once.

*Grocery stores.*—They have been painted and improved greatly. Inspected 238 times.

*Bakeries.*—In Ensenada there is one bakery in perfect condition. Inspected six times.

*Sweet-meat bakeries.*—One was found working which had no permission and was not in good condition. It was closed. Once visited.

*Dairies.*—This service is done as often as possible. Fifty-eight inspections during the year.

*Slaughterhouse.*—Not in good condition. The alcalde has promised to repair it this month. Inspected twice during the year.

*Meat shop.*—In good condition. Inspected 10 times.

*Streets.*—Recently repaired, especially those that were inundated with water during the late hard rains. Inspections made, 130.

*Water wells.*—There are many of these. A great many of them have been made mosquito proof; others have been filled in; and others are being fixed. Thirty-six inspections were made.

*Water tanks.*—All mosquito proof. Inspected 54 times.

*Food material confiscated.*—Seventeen made during the year.

*Barber shops.*—Although their general condition is not very satisfactory, they have recently improved somewhat. Inspected 40 times.

*Factories.*—One cigar factory in fair condition. Inspected once.

*Stations.*—In fair condition. Inspected 10 times.

*Public carriages.*—Inspected 38 times.

*Stables.*—In fair condition. Visited 21 times.

*Garages.*—In fair condition; 16 times visited.

*New constructions.*—Twenty plans were approved.

*Mosquito service.*—Two hundred and nineteen inspections.

*Denouncements.*—Eleven denouncements were presented. All were condemned.

*Other services.*—Inspection of the barrios Ensenada, Guaipao, Cano, and Susua Baja.

#### DETAIL OF CONFISCATIONS.

Sausages.....	pounds..	20	Asparagus.....	cans..	3
Sweet peppers.....	cans..	29	Spiced ham.....	do....	9
Pears.....	do....	51	Peas.....	do....	21
Milk.....	quarts..	16	Evaporated milk.....	do....	74
Sweets.....	pounds..	5	Corn meal.....	pounds..	100
Condensed milk.....	cans..	81	Wheat flour.....	do....	114

#### GUAYANILLA.

From: Assistant inspector of sanitation, Yauco.

To: Commissioner of health.

Subject: Annual report of Guayanilla, 1916-17.

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of work done in this office under my charge:

*Private houses.*—Improved but very little during the last year. Inspected 567 times.

*Tenement houses.*—Their owners have all been notified to put their properties in sanitary condition. Visited 7 times.

*Cesspools.*—Quite a number of model 108 have been built. The old antihygienic cesspools which existed before have nearly all been substituted by model 108.

*Absorbing pools.*—The major part have been destroyed. Inspected 178 times.

*Septic tanks.*—All built from model plan No. 164 of the department. Inspected 69 times.

*Schools.*—Those in the town are in a satisfactory state, but those outside are not in good condition. Visited 9 times.

*Churches.*—Inspected 30 times during the year.

*Jails.*—They are building a house just now which is destined to become the town hall, and in which they have arranged a place for the jail. Inspected 17 times.

*Police stations.*—In good condition. Visited 30 times.

*Hospital.*—None in town.

*Cemetery.*—In fair condition. Inspected 20 times.

*Hotels and restaurants.*—Inspected 11 times. In fair condition.

*Warehouses.*—One only in Guayanilla which is in sanitary condition. Inspected 16 times.

*Grocery stores.*—Whitewashed and improved in other things sanitary. Inspections made 180 times.

*Bakeries.*—One bakery in the town proper and one in the suburbs. Inspected 29 times.

*Dairies.*—Inspections made during the year, 85.

*Slaughterhouse.*—New and in good condition. Visited 20 times.

*Meat shop.*—General repairs were made during the year, and now it is in good condition. Inspected 25 times.

*Meat wagon.*—New wagon and in good condition. Inspected 22 times.

*Streets.*—Good condition. Inspected 157 times.

*Water wells.*—There are 5 or 6 and all mosquito proof; 31 inspections made.

*Barber shops.*—Improved considerably. Twenty-seven inspections made.

*Factories.*—Of cigars. Inspected 20 times.

*Stables.*—The majority were in poor condition, and most of them have therefore disappeared. Inspected 27 times.

*Livery stables.*—In fair condition. Thirty-five inspections made.

*Garages.*—Thirty-one inspections made.

*Water tanks.*—The few that were found were mosquito proof. Seventeen times inspected.

*Constructions.*—Three plans were approved.

*Plumbing.*—Two plans were approved.

*Mosquito inspection.*—403 inspections made.

*Stations.*—Inspected 21 times.

*River.*—Three inspections made.

*Sweetmeat shops.*—On hearing that there was a sweetmeat shop working without permission, I ascertained this by inspection and closed same. Two inspections made.

*Other services.*—Frequent inspections to the barrios Macana, Jagua, Sitios, Quebradas, Indios, and Boca.

## DETAILS OF CONFISCATIONS.

Peas.....	cans.....	5	Sausages.....	cans.....	31
Milk.....	quarts.....	25	Crackers, signag.....	boxes.....	13
Sweet peppers.....	cans.....	43	Peaches.....	can.....	1
Pears.....	do.....	19	Fish.....	pounds.....	6
Tomato sauce.....	do.....	26	Sardines.....	cans.....	5
Olives.....	do.....	29	Hare meat.....	can.....	1
Pickles.....	do.....	8	Flour.....	pounds.....	1,429
Condensed milk.....	do.....	14			

*Annual report of work done by this office during fiscal year 1916-17.*

## GUAYAMA.

## INSPECTIONS MADE.

Private houses.....	146	Bakeries.....	57
Tenement houses.....	212	Confectioneries.....	22
Latrines.....	254	Dairies.....	6
Water-closets.....	116	Slaughterhouses.....	237
Urinals.....	53	Markets.....	126
Sinks.....	120	Meat transportation.....	47
Baths.....	115	Stray animals.....	11
Washbasins.....	42	Barber shops.....	50
Septic tanks.....	40	Railroad stations.....	2
Campools.....	108	Stables.....	58
Yards.....	251	Coach sheds.....	13
Kitchens.....	117	Garages.....	22
Schoolhouses.....	36	Confiscations.....	42
Churches.....	3	Samples of milk taken.....	18
Jails.....	5	Samples of wheat flour taken.....	2
Police quarters.....	2	Samples of soda water taken.....	11
Hospitals.....	8	Cattle inspected, heads.....	908
Sanatories.....	3	Sacrificed.....	901
Cemeteries.....	5	Males.....	469
Exhumations.....	1	Females.....	432
Cafes.....	51	Swine.....	683
Catstines.....	123	Sheep.....	2
Restaurants.....	5	Oxen and cows, arrobas.....	9,388
Hotels.....	35	Swine, kilograms.....	21,540
Eating houses.....	61	Examinations for health certificates.....	508
Boarding houses.....	10	Certificates given.....	479
Sleeping houses.....	4	Certificates denied.....	24
Warehouses.....	108	Constructions.....	140
Grocery stores.....	162	Plans presented.....	130
Venterillos.....	10	Plans for buildings.....	32
Meat shops.....	82	Plans for additions.....	98
Milk depots.....	154	Plumbing plans.....	25
Factories.....	58	Vaccinations against smallpox.....	6,914
Ice factories.....	20	Complaints presented.....	58
Vermicelli factories.....	23	Acquitted.....	6
Soda water factories.....	10	Condemned.....	52
Bread stores.....	6	Condemned to jail.....	9
Fruit shops.....	12	Fined.....	43
Refreshment shops.....	35	Notices served.....	230
Sweetmeat shops.....	21	Buildings closed.....	3
Coal shops.....	12	Latrines cleaned.....	36
Cigar stores.....	4	Disinfections.....	17

## TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.

Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	9	Varicella.....	80
Typhoid.....	5	Trachoma.....	1
Parotiditis.....	3	Measles.....	1
Fernicious malaria.....	1	Diphtheria.....	2
Smallpox.....	5		

## DISTRICT NO. 7 (CAGUAS).

Dr. Luis G. de Quevedo, medical inspector.

During this year there occurred an epidemic of varicella in the district and spread out specially in the towns of Caguas, Juncos, Gurabo, and Cidra. School children from these towns and from the country were vaccinated as well as a great many of the laborers in the factories and country people.

There also occurred an epidemic of measles in the towns of Caguas, Cidra, and Juncos. A hospital for the attendance of these cases was established in Juncos and medicines and milk were distributed among the poor children.

The prompt suppression of the epidemic was due largely to the cooperation of the alcalde of Juncos, who actively and intelligently attended the sick.

In Caguas it was not necessary to install a hospital, as the cases were less in number. With the exception of this epidemic the cases of other transmissible diseases are diminished and the general sanitary conditions of the district have been greatly improved.

#### HUMACAO.

Dr. M. B. Caballero, health officer.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the annual report of the work performed by this office from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

#### TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.

From July, 1916, to June 30, 1917, 144 cases of transmissible diseases have been reported to this office, as follows: Measles, 50; malaria, 30; infantile tetanus, 1; whooping cough, 2; diphtheria, 15; varioloid, 6; typhoid fever, 18; tuberculosis, 22.

#### VACCINATION.

There have been vaccinated against smallpox 1,810 persons.

#### EXAMINATION FOR HEALTH CERTIFICATES.

There have been examined 1,220 persons for health certificates, so that they may engage in different industrial works.

#### SAMPLES OF MILK.

There have been taken 72 samples of milk for the purpose of analysis by the chemical laboratory. Of these, 67 were found in good condition, and the balance (five) were adulterated with water.

#### CONFISCATIONS.

There were made 41 confiscations of provisions of all kinds belonging to different merchants.

#### DENATURES.

There have been denatured 804 loaves of bread, 793 quarts of milk, 4,223 pounds of flour, 3,635 pounds of rice, 100 pounds of herring, 52 pounds of American candies, 134 cans of condensed milk, 40 pounds export soda crackers.

#### ANIMALS DESTROYED.

The carcasses of three cows were destroyed because they were not fit for food, and a horse was killed for glanders.

#### NOTICES.

Two hundred and sixty-three notifications have been issued to people to correct deficiencies.

#### CATTLE KILLED FOR PUBLIC CONSUMPTION.

One thousand seven hundred and fifty-six head of cattle have been inspected; 1,704 were killed and 52 rejected; female, 640; male, 498; bulls, 215; oxen, 283; cows, 189; heifers, 451; pigs, 566; 14,857 arrobas beef and 1,860 arrobas pork; 336 livers were destroyed.

#### STREET CLEANING.

The street cleaning and disposal of garbage, while there have been improvements, is very deficient.

#### MUNICIPAL MEAT SHOP.

The interior of this building has been the object of a few improvements.

#### MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

This building is in insanitary condition. The doors and windows are not provided with wire screening to protect the meat from flies. Has no suitable apartment for cutting the meat, bones, etc.

## DENUNCIATIONS.

Up to June 30, 1917, there have been made 51 denunciations for violation of sanitary regulations.

## GROCERIES.

There exist in this town about 34 grocery stores of different kinds, which are frequently inspected.

## LODGING HOUSES.

There are six lodging houses which are in good condition.

## HOTELS.

At present there are three hotels, two of which are in good sanitary condition, having been improved recently.

## BAKERIES.

Of five bakeries that existed before in this town only four are working, which are in good sanitary condition.

## MILK SHOPS.

There are 10 milk shops; 8 of them have licenses issued by this office, 1 was closed, and the other is under construction.

## HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

Plans approved by this office.....	33
For buildings (new construction).....	13
Plumbing.....	19
Remodeled.....	1
Buildings less than 50 meters approved by the local office.....	27

## INSPECTIONS MADE.

There were 579 private houses inspected, 87 tenement houses, 678 latrines, 119 toilets, 36 urinals, 91 kitchen sinks, 14 sumideros, 78 baths, 45 lavatories, 763 lots and yards, 64 schoolhouses, 13 hospitals, 294 cafés and cafetines, 19 restaurants, 79 hotels, 116 lodging houses, 294 grocery stores, 54 fruit stands, 56 tobacco factories, 24 ice plants, 42 mineral waters, 305 milk shops, 149 bakeries, 53 confectioneries, 28 dairies.

*Meat inspection.*—The cattle to be killed for food are inspected at 9 a. m. and at 4 p. m.

## YABUOA.

Dr. M. B. Caballero, health officer.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the report of the work performed by this office from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

## CONFISCATIONS.

This office has made four confiscations of foodstuffs belonging to different persons.

## DENATURALIZATIONS.

There were denaturalized 2,400 pounds of wheat flour, 619 loaves of bread, 173 pounds of codfish, 247 quarts of milk.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

One hundred and ninety-eight notifications were issued to different persons directing the correction of sanitary deficiencies.

## DENUNCIATIONS.

There were taken to court up to June 30, 29 cases for violation of sanitary regulations

Condemned to fine.....	24
Condemned to jail.....	1
Acquitted.....	4

**SAMPLES OF MILK.**

Seven samples of milk have been taken from different milk shops and dairies, which were analyzed by the chemical laboratory. Six of this number were found good and one adulterated with water. The person guilty was condemned to 10 days imprisonment.

**BUILDINGS.**

Plans approved by this office.....	10
Plumbing.....	9
Alterations to buildings.....	1
New constructions approved by the local office.....	1

**DAIRIES.**

There are 10 dairies in the different barrios of the municipality.

**GROCERY STORES.**

There exist about 21 grocery stores in this town, of different sizes, all improved.

**BOARDING HOUSES.**

At present there are three improved boarding houses. The others were closed.

**BAKERIES.**

There exist in this town three bakeries improved, and at present only one is working and in very good sanitary condition. The other two are closed.

**TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.**

There have been reported to this office 190 cases of transmissible diseases originating in this town and its barrios. Tuberculosis, 5; typhoid fever, 2; varioloid, 1; whooping cough, 140; infantile tetanus, 3; malaria, 1; and measles, 38.

**INSPECTIONS.**

This town is inspected weekly by the sanitary inspector, F. García Martínez, and the undersigned.

**NAGUABO.**

Dr. M. B. Caballero, health officer.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the annual report of the work performed by this office from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

**MEAT SHOP.**

This town has greatly improved its sanitary condition, having recently constructed a modern meat shop and market place.

**SLAUGHTERHOUSE.**

Due to steps taken by this office, the construction of a slaughterhouse was at last completed a short time since.

**BUILDINGS.**

Plans approved by this office.....	33
For new houses.....	19
Alterations.....	6
Plumbing.....	8
Plans for buildings less than 50 meter approved by the local office.....	64
Latrines remodeled.....	108

**BAKERIES.**

There are three bakeries in this town in good condition.

**GROCERY STORES.**

There exist about 22 grocery stores of different sizes, all of them improved.



## CONFISCATIONS.

This office has made six confiscations of foodstuffs of different kinds and belonging to different merchants.

## DENATURALIZATION.

There were denatured 359 loaves of bread, 219 quarts of milk, 14 pounds of American candies.

## HOTELS.

There is a hotel in very good sanitary condition.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Seventy-four notifications have been issued to persons for the correction of deficiencies.

## DENUNCIATIONS.

Up to June 30, 1917, there have been taken to court by this office 30 cases for violation of the different sanitary regulations:

Condemned.....	24
Aquitted.....	4
Pending.....	2

## MILK SAMPLES.

Two samples of milk were taken for analysis by the chemical laboratory, one of which was found adulterated with water. The person guilty was condemned to five days imprisonment.

## TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.

During the months of July, 1916, to June 30, 1917, there have been 18 cases reported of transmissible diseases. Tuberculosis, 7; typhoid fever, 3; smallpox, 1; varioloid, 5; diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 1.

## WEEKLY INSPECTIONS.

This town is inspected weekly by the inspector, F. García Martínez.

## DISTRICT No. 8, FAJARDO.

Dr. J. A. Díaz, medical inspector.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration report of transactions of the sanitation service in district No. 8, under my charge, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, trusting that it will meet with your approval.

The number of my visits to the different towns in this district for inspection has been 53, having made careful inspections and recommending improvements in each case where the conditions were not in accordance with the sanitary regulations, as well as directing the correction of public nuisances which would constitute a menace to public health.

In Rio Grande last November there was discovered the existence of a number of cases of varioloid, which had not been reported by the physicians in that municipality, in spite of their knowledge of the provisions of the law in regard to reporting cases of transmissible diseases. Immediately the persons affected with said diseases were isolated and the work of vaccinating the people in the municipality was carried out to prevent the spread of the pest.

In a few of the towns of this district there appeared a number of cases of measles which originated in San Juan, but as they were attended in due time, the spread of the disease was prevented in those towns. The cases of this disease that appeared in Rio Piedras were almost all brought to the quarantine hospital opened for the purpose in San Juan by the sanitation service, where they were conveniently treated and afterwards returned to their families completely restored to health.

The slaughterhouses in Fajardo, Ceiba, Loiza, Carolina, and Trujillo Alto are kept in fairly good condition and it is only necessary that they be maintained clean and neat. The slaughterhouse at Luquillo was closed owing to its very bad sanitary condition; those at Rio Piedras and Rio Grande need important improvements so that they may not constitute a public nuisance.

The other public buildings, as well as squares, parks, etc., in all of the towns of this district remain in the same condition as they were when I made my last annual report.

The stores, groceries, hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, bars, fruit stands, bakeries, and all those establishments engaged in the sale of provisions and foodstuffs for public consumption are in very good sanitary condition, and many of them might serve as model types of good order, cleanliness, and neatness.

The statistical data regarding inspection and other work carried out by this office are inclosed herewith.

#### DIVISION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING.

W. P. C. Lippitt, sanitary engineer; G. Ramirez de Arellano, assistant engineer; Etienne Totti, assistant engineer.

The force of this division consists of three engineers, two plumbing inspectors, one stenographer, one draftsman, and one clerk. All building and plumbing plans, waterworks, sewers, and sewage-disposal plants have to be approved by this division.

#### CONSTRUCTIONS.

All buildings are inspected while under construction. General inspection of houses is continually going on; thus the condition of old buildings is successively improving. Special attention is paid to tenement houses.

#### HOUSING.

Ventilation is the most important item we have to consider in all buildings and therefore we are continually trying to improve it, especially in factories, sewing shops, tobacco factories, schools, etc. Great improvements have been introduced in tobacco factories, all having been considered very carefully. Also all the sewing shops in San Juan have been able to increase their number of employees due to the improvement in ventilation in accordance with suggestions given by this division. A similar work is under way in the private-school buildings.

#### PLUMBING.

The plumbing on the island is continually increasing. As waterworks and sewers are constructed, the number of installations increases. The quality of work is better. After the roughing is in the work is inspected, and also a final inspection is required in all cases. At present there are 55 master and 93 journeymen plumbers on the island.

#### AQUEDUCTS.

The aqueduct is the most important factor in the prosperity of any town. A map has been prepared which shows all the towns having waterworks and sewers. Most of the towns have their waterworks attended in a very careless way. Fire hydrants and public fountains leak. The towns do not have the necessary tools nor materials nor competent employees to make necessary repairs quickly. This should be remedied by requiring every municipality having an aqueduct to keep a certain amount of materials on hand. This year the waterworks of Yauco, Aibonito, and Utuado were very carefully inspected. All others were inspected in a general way.

#### SEWERS.

The installation of sewers always carries with it general repairs to the houses and new constructions. We may say that the town gains 50 per cent in its sanitary conditions. Latrines, septic and filtering tanks are bound to disappear according to regulation No. 7. The number of sewers is very slowly increasing and unless every municipality is required to install a system it will be many years before all towns have sewers.

#### SURVEY OF WATERSHED.

Following the usual practice, surveys of the watersheds of Yauco, Aibonito, and Utuado were made this year, the water thus making travel difficult and tiresome. The Aibonito and Utuado watersheds were smaller in size but also steep and with much vegetation. The chief source of contamination in these watersheds is the lack of latrines or of any facilities to dispose of wastes.

## PLANS AND BLUE PRINTS.

Plans of the towns of Trujillo Alto, Hormigueros, Las Piedras, and Isla de Culebra, have been prepared. Also standard plans of "Letrina Provisional para Campo," "Trampa de Moscas," "Filtro intermitente de Barriles para agua de beber," and several diagrams and tables. Hundreds of blue prints have been taken of all standard plans and distributed throughout the island. The health officer of St. Thomas was so much pleased with our standard plans that he took along with him a number of copies of blue prints.

## WATERWORKS.

During the passing fiscal year 1916-17 new waterworks were completed for the following towns: Guayama, Maunabo, and Aguadilla. There are at present 36 towns in the island which have a public water supply. Of these there are quite a number which are in bad condition or the supply is insufficient or of poor quality. For instance, Aibonito has not enough water; Arecibo, the pressure is poor and the main pipe too small; Cayey has not enough water; Caguas, main pipe line too small; Juana Diaz, not enough water or pressure; Mayaguez, not enough head and pipe lines are deficient; Patillas, not enough head and pipes are too small; Ponce, not enough head and pipe lines deficient; San Juan, not enough water and pressure too poor.

The city of San Juan has under consideration a new system of waterworks which will also provide Bayamon and Cataño with water. Six mechanical filters have been already installed by the San Juan municipal authorities which will undoubtedly improve the quality of the water. This year plans for the construction of waterworks at Aibonito and Arroyo have been approved by this division.

## SEWERS.

During this year the system of sanitary sewers in Caguas was finally placed in operation. Also a system of storm sewers was completed for the town of Toa Baja, which will no doubt ameliorate the insanitary conditions. The other towns in the island which have sewer systems are San Juan, Arecibo, Cayey, Fajardo, Aguadilla, Lares, and Ensenada. There is a strong possibility that the construction of a system of sewers in the towns of Ponce, Yauco, Comerio, and Humacao may be realized in the very near future. The city of San Juan is already working upon plans for a system of sewers in Santurce. Its construction will undoubtedly solve the titanic mosquito problem which at present confronts the department of health. One of the towns which is in pressing need of a system of sewers is the city of Mayaguez. It is indeed about time that its authorities should take into consideration the solution of their sewage disposal and thus eliminate or modify those private sewers which run through certain parts of the town which like those existing in San German have become a menace to the health of the community. During the passing year plans have been approved for the following towns: Santurce, Barrio Bayola, Loiza, and Calle Fernandez (Santurce).

## BUILDINGS AND OTHER PLANS.

The following comparative statement is given of the number of building permits issued by the division of sanitary engineering for the past three years.

*Building plans approved.*

Year ending June 30—	New buildings.	Repairs and alterations.	Total.
1915.....	722	443	1,165
1916.....	723	479	1,202
1917.....	483	423	906

It will be noticed in the above statement that the total for the year 1916-17 is considerably lower than the previous year. This is especially noticeable in the number of new buildings. The reason for this is found in the great increase in the cost of building materials. However, an increasingly large proportion of them are constructed of concrete. In the following tabulated statement numbers for the eight municipalities having the largest number of plans approved are given in detail:

*Building and other plans approved by the Division of Sanitary Engineering for the year ending June 30, 1917.*

Municipality.	Buildings.			Plumb- ing plans.	Total plans.
	New.	Repairs and altera- tions.	Total building plans.		
San Juan.....	117	181	298	301	599
Mayaguez.....	29	47	76	76	152
Caguas.....	29	30	59	513	572
Rio Piedras.....	25	32	60	43	103
Naguabo.....	22	8	30	4	34
Ponce.....	20	6	26	61	87
Arecibo.....	19	8	27	30	57
Humacao.....	15	8	23	20	43
<hr/>					
Other towns.....	279	320	599	1,048	1,647
	204	103	307	613	920
<hr/>					
Total.....	483	423	906	1,661	2,567
Urbanizations.....					5
Waterworks.....					2
Sewers.....					3
Other plans.....					40
<hr/>					
Total.....					2,617

The considerable number of plumbing plans approved for the city of Caguas will at once be noticed. This is due entirely to the fact that the sewer system was practically placed in operation during the year.

#### PLUMBING PLANS.

The number of plumbing plans approved was increased about 19 per cent over last year. The reason for this increase is found entirely in the fact that many waterworks and sewer systems were placed in operation during the year; for instance, Aguadilla, Lares, Guayama, and Caguas. Below a table is presented which gives the number of plumbing fixtures included in the plans approved as compared with the previous year as follows:

#### *Number of plumbing fixtures.*

Fixtures.	1915-16	1916-17
Water-closets.....	1,645	1,842
Baths.....	499	609
Sink and basins.....	2,440	2,953
Other fixtures.....	1,108	1,404
Total.....	5,692	6,808

#### CONCLUSION.

If one takes into consideration the fact that a great number of important structures is being erected continually in congested centers of population like San Juan, Caguas, Arecibo, Ponce, etc., the wonderful expansion of these cities, the increasing importance of the tobacco industry in centers like Caguas, Cayey, etc., the increasing number of sanitary public works which this progress has brought into existence, one naturally will come to the conclusion that the force which composes the division of sanitary engineering is too small. Indeed the work of the sanitary engineer is becoming daily more important; it has become one of the most important guardians of the public health; it is its function to see that buildings and establishments are well ventilated, new urbanizations laid out in the best possible manner, streets kept clean, swamps drained, that public works like waterworks and sewer systems are kept and operated in the proper manner. A wide field indeed and a very important one. For this reason I again call attention to the suggestion made in last year's report that an additional sanitary engineer be appointed who could also act as plumbing inspector, thus increasing the efficiency of the work intrusted to this division.

## SUGAR CENTRALS.

During the fiscal year 1915-16 the attention of this department became fixed on the sugar factories on the island. The war has suddenly brought an era of prosperity and the number of centrals begun to increase. It became plain that the sanitary problems involved in this industry as regarded their effect on the inhabitants of the island, was of the utmost importance and an imperative solution of them was of urgent necessity. With this in mind, an investigation of both centrals was immediately initiated in the year 1916-17.

These inspections are still being conducted and are made in such a manner as to cover all the most vital factors involved in the problem. For instance, the water used for cleaning purposes and heavily charged with alkalies or acids, does it flow directly into some near-by river or is it first treated in tanks or by filtration or into the ocean? Is the refuse sludge from the filter press discharged into the stream or not? The same question comes up as regards the molasses which can sometimes find its way into the neighboring streams accidentally or intentionally. The matter of the housing of laborers in the big centrals is indeed very important. How are they constructed, how ventilated, what sanitary facilities do they possess, how do they dispose of their sewage, how supplied with water? All these items are being carefully investigated and there is no doubt but the department will do the utmost in its power to remedy all defects found.

So far only a few have been inspected, finding the following results:

## POLLUTED WATER.

Among the few already inspected there are about 22 per cent which are advantageously located on the coast so that they can discharge all their polluted water directly into the ocean. The remaining are located in the interior. Of these there are few, about 19 per cent of the whole, which, before discharging into the near-by streams, treat their polluted water in septic tanks. The rest of the centrals disposed of this dirty water by discharging directly without any treatment whatsoever.

## REFUSE SLUDGE.

In regard to this only about 11 per cent of centrals already inspected do discharge refuse sludge from their filter presses into streams. These will no doubt be prohibited as it is disastrous to water which is used for drinking purposes.

## MOLASSES.

If this material were discharged into a stream the immediate result would be that all fish would be killed and would make the water decidedly unfit for drinking purposes. Fortunately, as far as this department has been able to ascertain in those factories already investigated, none of them discharge their molasses into the near-by rivers.

## HOUSING OF LABORERS.

The question of the housing of laborers with sanitary equipments is gradually progressing. This is specially noticeable in the larger centrals where large barracks have been erected for the purpose of accommodating their workmen. For instance, Guanica has recently constructed about 40 three-room family houses and a number of sanitary public latrines. Also, Ensenada already possesses a system of water-works and sewers, thus supplying the community with an abundant supply of water and discarding the question of septic tanks.

## UTUADO WATER WORKS.

The city of Utuado is situated in the high lands of the island, just on the point where the river Vivi flows into the Rio Grande de Arecibo. It is connected by a splendid highway with the cities of Arecibo, Adjuntas, and Ponce. The town has a population of about 4,000 inhabitants. Its chief industry is coffee, being located in the heart of the coffee-producing region. On this account, during the Spanish administration in Porto Rico and at the time of the high price of coffee, Utuado became one of the richest towns in the country and one of the most important coffee centers on the island.

At the present moment the town is very quiet and there is hardly any commercial activity, for its commercial importance is entirely dependent upon the price of coffee.

Nevertheless, the planting of tobacco is increasing immensely. There is strong probability that it will finally substitute coffee and no doubt become like Comerio, Caguas, and Cayey, an important tobacco center. Besides coffee, tobacco, and bananas the town also produces some sugar cane, having in its jurisdiction the Utuado Sugar Co.

The present system was designed by Mr. R. Ramos Casellas, civil engineer. It was constructed in the year 1907 at a cost of \$24,000. The supply is from a system of water works which is operated by gravity and is taken from a stream of water known in that region by the name of Quebrada Grande. Of the two projects that came under the consideration of the engineer, that is, the one which intended taking the supply from the Vivi River and that other one from the Quebrada Grande, the latter was preferred because the results of the bacteriological and chemical analyses were much better and also because it was more economical as it was to be totally operated by gravity, making possible the installation of an electric plant in connection with the water works.

#### WATERSHED.

The watershed is made up of two steep hills on both sides of the Quebrada Grande. Most of the land is dedicated to the cultivation of fruits, bananas, and especially to coffee. Very few animals are pastured in the region. Most of the land is composed of red clay.

The area of the Utuado watershed is about 6 square kilometers. Within its boundaries there are located about 22 houses. Three of them are houses of some size where the owners of large coffee estates live. The rest of them are small huts occupied by families composed of about four or five members. The population of this watershed can be computed as being 110 persons.

The sanitary facilities possessed by these habitations are very poor indeed. The largest family house within its area has a very poorly constructed latrine. The second largest possesses a rather rustic system of plumbing, discharging into a filtering tank. The rest use holes dug in the ground, and some of them none at all. All these are sources of contamination. The possibilities no doubt increase during the coffee crop when the number of inhabitants on the watershed is increased. The coffee washings is another source which might endanger the supply; for if it is true that these washings are discharged into filtration holes whose function it is to purify them, there is no doubt that in an impervious soil like this one a great amount of these washings must necessarily reach the Quebrada. Another source of contamination is the washing of clothes in the Quebrada itself. Also pigs tethered in the surroundings of the stream present another menace to the supply.

In spite of all these possible sources of contamination, which no doubt at some special moment and from some special cause might become very serious, the watershed possesses many natural advantages which is a way neutralize whatever negative effects may be derived from the above possible sources. This is verified by the bacteriological and chemical analyses of the water. The advantages are the following: Bed of the Quebrada is mostly rock which explains why the channel is so clean and the water is always so clear. From the beginning of the Quebrada down to the intake dam, there are quite a number of falls which enables the water to be aerated which is an effective means of purification. Along its course, from its source down to the intake dam, the channel possess a series of what are called in Spanish "Charcas," some of them having a depth of about 8 feet. This is another effective means of purifying the water, for these charcas form natural sedimentation tanks. The last advantage is the fact that the Quebrada at all times of the year has more than enough water running down its course, thus being able in this manner to combat by oxidation and dilution whatever impurities reach its channel.

#### INTAKE DAM.

This is a concrete structure, 7 feet in depth, having a trapezoidal section whose lower base is 5 feet and whose upper is 3 feet. This dam is located at a distance of about 6,000 feet from the town. The water is conducted by an 8-inch pipe from the intake to the deposit.

#### DEPOSIT AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

The deposit is a concrete structure situated near the intake dam. The pipe from this uncovered reservoir to the town is 8 inches in diameter. The size of the distribution pipes is in all streets 4 inches in diameter with the exception of that on Union Street where there is a 2-inch galvanized iron pipe and in Cristobal Colon and Re-

publica Streets a 3-inch wrought-iron pipe. There are no fire hydrants in these last-named streets. The Quebrada Grande yields about 0.8627 cubic feet of water per second. The static head of the reservoir is about 238 feet above the highest point in the town. These facts indicate that there is ample supply of water with a splendid pressure, ample fire protection, and more than enough hydraulic pressure which is capable of developing 19.5 horsepower in an 18-inch Pelton wheel which has been installed for the municipal electric plant.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

Now, it is evident at once that the greatest danger of contamination by the germs of water-borne diseases does come from the poorly constructed latrines used by the laborers living in the watershed. This is a very important matter which should be attended to immediately by the authorities of Utuado. That is, the town should go to the limit if financially necessary of constructing sanitary latrines for these laborers out of its own pocket and thus eliminating in an effective manner the greatest possible source of contamination.

Pigs must be kept at the greatest possible distance from the Quebrada and its affluents. The washing of clothes should be entirely prohibited. One important fact should be impressed upon the minds of the municipal authorities, and that is that the greatest danger of contaminating the supply comes after a heavy rainfall. This is explained by the topography of the watershed and verified by the enormous amount of turbidity noted in the water after one of these strong precipitations. Water should never be drawn after these heavy washings, and at least for a day after the first rain the tank must not be filled from the intake dam. The only deficiency noted in the system of waterworks is the fact that the pipe line that leads water from the reservoir to the town crosses the same Quebrada a number of times and the Vivi River without any protection whatever. This has been the cause of frequent breaks in the pipe lines during the heavy rains, stopping the supply of water for many hours and sometimes days. These protections should be at once constructed and specially the crossing of the Vivi River.

#### YAUCO WATERWORKS AND WATERSHED.

Yauco is a prosperous town in the southern part of the island, about 36 kilometers from Ponce. According to the census of 1910 the population was 6,800 inhabitants. Its main products are coffee and sugar cane.

The inspection of the Yauco waterworks was made during the 16th and 17th days of January, 1917. Maps of the distribution system supply pipe and reservoirs were obtained and after comparing them with the actual layout it was found out that a 1-inch pipe had been laid from the end of Calle 25 de Julio to the slaughterhouse which is located about 1 kilometer from the town. The pressure in several parts of the town was tried and found good up to Calle Buena Vista, where runs the 10-inch pipe. Water can be obtained from all buildings at all times. The pressure in the fire hydrants is excellent. A hose was connected at Betances corner planta electrica and the column of water rose more than 60 feet. At Comerio corner Baldorioty the water rose easily over the 2-story buildings. At Buena Vista on the Lares Road the water rose about 15 feet.

The main supply consists of an 8-inch bell and spigot cast-iron pipe, Class A and B protected, for a distance of about 60 feet from the dam with concrete. It runs some distance uncovered along the river bank, and then for a distance of 135 feet it is again protected by concrete. In other places along the line the pipe rests on concrete posts. The line crosses the river Duey at a distance of 870 meters from the dam, and the Yauco River at a distance of 2,700 meters, also from the dam. The river crossings are made in a very good manner. The pipe is imbedded in concrete. Over small brooks the pipe lays on reinforced concrete trestles. On the remainder the pipe runs underground and at present there are no danger points.

The reservoirs are located on the hillside at the entrance from the Lares Road on Buena Vista Street. There are two tanks divided by a reinforced concrete wall. Each tank is rectangular in shape with sloping sides, 20.3 by 22.65 meters at the top and 19.60 by 21.95 meters at the bottom, with a depth of 3 meters. The overflow pipe is 0.33 meter from the top and the outlet to the town is 0.90 meter from the bottom. Each tank, taking into account these dimensions, has a cubic capacity of water available for use 787 cubic meters. They set on Buena Vista Street and the bottom of the reservoirs have an elevation over Calle 25 de Julio of 59.50 meters. They are made of reinforced concrete. The place where the reservoir is located is clean and free from all contaminations. At the upper side is a hill of clay mixed with rough rock, which

was cut so as to make a good location of the reservoir. The water from the hill can not enter the reservoir because a ditch on the bank of the hill has been dug, which carries the water away, and below at the level of the tanks there is a concrete sidewalk which has a small ditch around. The sidewalk extends around the tanks and has a galvanized pipe railing. The reservoir is clean and free from road wash, cattle contamination, etc.

The tanks are cleaned every 15 days, that is to say, every other Thursday. The water is always running which helps to keep the tanks clean. The distribution system in the town is cleaned every month.

The facilities for cleaning the tanks are very poor, specially because the drain is 0.30 meter from the bottom and they do not have any valve to apply a hose and get pressure. All cleaning is done by hand. The condition of the reservoir is good and it was built in 1912.

The Yauco River, Duey Branch, has its source in the coffee farm of Pieraldi Hnos., called Mogotes, Barrio Sierra Alto of Yauco. Its beginning is quebrada La Soberana, in a shale soil 800 meters above the sea that joins a little below with quebrada No. 18, which has its source a little below the Soberana in the farm or coffee plantation of Don Francisco Ortiz. Further below comes in quebrada de Las Lajas, which has an affluent, quebrada Las Mulas.

The map of Yauco watershed shows all the brooks which were found to give water to the river. There has been stated the amount of water they were carrying on January 18, 19, and 20, when the inspection was made.

Special attention is called to Los Chorros de Aguas Blancas in Pintao's farm, which are considered to be one of the best and purest waters in Porto Rico. At the very source they can fill a 12-inch pipe. They go into the river a few hundred feet below. The probabilities of contamination are quebrada Caimito, that runs through Domingo Masini's land, kilometer 7½, Duey Road. This quebrada runs over the vecinal road to Duey and carries animal matter, road washings, etc., to the river about 500 feet below.

On the banks of quebrada de Los Palos Blancos are very many little houses which throw everything into the quebrada. They have no latrines nor any sanitary facilities. There are several houses very close to each other. On the other bank of the river in the same barrio de Palos Blancos is another group of houses.

Quebrada de Los Caracoles is a very important affluent. Salto de Batalla of considerable height is on this quebrada. Contamination from this quebrada is very possible as the Vecinal Road crosses without bridge and there is washing done in that stream. Next after Pintao's Brook, is Palomo's Brook. There is washing done in the stream, small pieces of soap being visible in several places in the water. The road crossing is made without any bridge. Going into the river at different places are what they call quebrada Hediondas. These are the waters the planters use in washing their coffee. All these quebradas carry more or less water to the river; some have a disagreeable smell. These quebradas take the names of the owners of the farms. Francisco Ortiz, Rafael Mejía, Sucesión Pintao, Pieraldi Hnos., Sucesión Curet, Tomas Olivari, Manuel Vicario, Luis Morales, Sucesión de Castañer, Luis Natali, Vda. Jose Mejía, Jesús Fernández, Alejandro Pizsa, and Domingo Masini.

None of the houses along the watershed have any latrines nor facilities for wastes. The water all along the line in the river and all the quebradas was clear and free from mud on the date of the inspection, undoubtedly due to dry weather. The river all the way has a good general grade and its bed is rocky with very few sandy beds. Along the river runs a vecinal road more or less distant. Some places, as in kilometer 11, is about 100 feet from the river. Many houses are located on this road. On Piazza's farm the buildings are about 50 feet away. This is on kilometer 10, Duey Road.

The dam is made of concrete which has a very good appearance. It was constructed in 1912. Its condition is good, although there are two leaks, one about 6 feet from the sluice gate and the other where the dam goes into the rock. In both places the leak is at the joint of the concrete with the rock foundation. The dam is set at right angles to the river. Its direction is N. 69 E. It is not exposed to wash from roads. On the upper side of the dam is pasture land. Tosca soil with very little grass. No cattle grazing near by the dam was seen at the time of inspection. There are some houses only 300 or 400 feet above the dam. The sluice gate is 31 by 48 inches, and at present it does not fit tight. A large amount of water is lost. The spillway is 19 feet 8 inches by 3 feet, and on the 20th of January 1 inch of water was going over the spillway with the 8-inch valve to town open. The water is free from silt and dirt with the exception of the contamination that may come from the houses above the dam; the location and everything is good.

The river has a good flow, with many small falls. Water is always clean, free from odor and color. The top of the dam has an elevation of 86 meters over Calle 25 de



Julio and 26.50 meters over the bottom of the reservoir. The facilities for cleaning are good, as the sluice gate is very large (31 by 46) and sits very low. The dam is cleaned every week. The surroundings are always clean. The intake-gate house has the entrance door in bad condition; all out of shape, and needs paint. The dam is 4,466 meters along the pipe line from the reservoirs. In straight line is only 3 kilometers. The Duey River always carries a large amount of water. This river has never been dry. As we can see in the plan, its main tributaries are Los Chorros de Aguas Blancas, Quebrada de los Caracoles, and Quebrada el Rayo. There are many other small streams coming into the river. All of them were found clean and free from mud. In a few places people were found washing clothes in the stream, as has been stated before. The kind of soil through which the river and tributaries run have been shown in the plan. At the source of the river it is shales and tosca. In Pieraldi's land the soil is red clay, very good for coffee. Many large trees are in Pieraldi's coffee plantation. The same as in Don Francisco Ortiz and Rafael Mejía's plantation. Farther down are pasture lands, as in the place where Los Chorros de Aguas Blancas comes out.

It may be stated, to sum up, that the watershed has shale, red clay, and tosca soil; that it has many coffee plantations and pasture lands; that there are very many houses on the watershed; that many coffee plantations throw the water from their coffee wash into the river; that there are no latrines in the whole watershed. The country is mountainous and the river has a good fall per kilometer.

Located on the watershed are 220 houses used for the following purposes: Twenty-nine for preparing and storing coffee; 7 stores; 3 rural schools; 181 dwellings, 220 houses in all.

This gives 181 dwellings. Taking an average of five and a quarter persons per dwelling (mean given by 342 houses in the Utuado coffee district) gives a total of 950 persons in the watershed. As the watershed has an area of 5.79 miles, this gives an average of 164 persons per mile. In general, the watershed is good.

The following fire hydrants were leaking and could be easily adjusted: Pasarell Street, corner 25 de Julio, Betances corner, Matienzo Cintron, Santo Domingo entrance from Barinas, Amistad corner, Mejias, Munoz Rivera, corner Mejia, Buena Vista corner, Sanchez Lopez, Betances corner, Buena Vista, Betances corner, Munoz Rivera, Comercio corner, Pasarell, Comercio corner, Baldorioty, Amistad corner, Pacheco.

The public fountains were, most of them, in bad running order, and their condition is stated below. Calle 25 de Julio, on the entrance to Guanica Road, the fountain's outlet is stopped up and the faucet leaking. Betances Street, corner Planta Eléctrica, the by-pass valve is closed and of course the fountain is not in use. Santo Domingo Street, corner Martinez Cintron, fountain in good running order. Santo Domingo Street, in the road to Barinas, the fountain is leaking and the outlet is stopped up. Mejia Street, corner Amistad, the by-pass valve is closed and thus the fountain is not in use. Santo Domingo Plazuela subida del rio used to be a public fountain, but they destroyed it, as there was need of it. Matthey Lluveras, near bank of river, has the outlet stopped up. Buena Vista, corner Santa Rosa, the faucet leaks. Buena Vista, corner Baldorioty, the faucet leaks and the outlet is stopped up. Buena Vista, on the way out to the cemetery, the faucet leaks and the outlet is stopped up. Matienzo Cintron, corner Betances, the by-pass valve is closed, and thus the fountain is not in use.

The amount of water used per day was determined in the following manner: One tank was full of water and at 7 a. m. the town begun using only water from that tank. The outlet to the tank was closed up. It was found that at 2.15 p. m. the tank was empty down to the outlet to town. Thus, it was found that 787 cubic meters had been used in 7½ hours, or at the rate of 101.5 cubic meters per hour during the hours of 7 a. m. to 2.45 p. m. It must be taken into account that there are fountains at the Plaza Washington; that they sprinkle the street every day; that many of the public fountains and fire hydrants are in bad condition; and mainly that they do not use any water meters, and everywhere there is waste of water.

Yauco may be proud of its aqueduct as it is well constructed and gives plenty of water always, with a good pressure. Taking everything into consideration, it may be said it is one of the best waterworks in the island.

#### AIBONITO WATERWORKS AND WATERSHED.

Aibonito is one of the most pleasant towns on the island and a good summer resort. Its population in 1910 was 2,353 inhabitants.

On the 22d day of June, 1917, inspection of the Aibonito watershed was begun. The water supply of this town is secured from two sources—one the Quebrada Figueroa

and the other the Quebrada Cobacha. Each of these quebradas has a separate tank from which the supply of water is carried through piping to a common reservoir, which is divided into two parts; one the old reservoir from the Quebrada Cobacha and the other is now receiving its supply from the Quebrada Figueroa. These two reservoirs, however, are on the same level and connected by a 4-inch pipe, so that they may be considered as one single reservoir. The outlet to the town is a 4-inch pipe, the same that has been in use for a number of years, which connects it with what is known as the old reservoir. At the time of the inspection these new portions of the work were under construction and some changes may possibly have been made therein during the course of the construction.

At present the municipality is constructing a new reservoir that will be 25.30 by 37 meters at top and 15.88 by 27.50 meters at the bottom, with a depth of 4.50 meters. Also a 2-inch galvanized wrought-iron pipe line from Quebrada Figueroa to the reservoir.

The inspection started at the dam which is at a distance of 874 meters from the reservoir along the pipe line. The dam is made of concrete, having a 4-inch cast-iron pipe as sluice gate set in the lowest point. The outlet of the 2-inch pipe to the reservoir is at an elevation of 5.50 meters above the top of the reservoir. The 2-inch pipe has a brass strainer. Coming out from the town is also a 1-inch galvanized pipe which carries the water to Don Ramón Figueroa's house about half a kilometer away.

The quebrada has a very small amount of water, not even enough to fill both the 1-inch and the 2-inch pipes that lead out from it. During the dry season when the 1-inch pipe is running the 2-inch pipe does not run full.

The town has a 4-inch cast-iron pipe overflow, which is set about 10 inches higher than the 2-inch outlet. It could easily be seen that there was not enough water, as the level was only 1 inch over the 2-inch strainer. Of course, no water was running out of the overflow. Around the strainer were rubbish and leaves. The dam is covered with galvanized-iron roofing. The soil is clay with many boulders. According to studies made by the department of the interior, this Quebrada Figueroa carries 42 liters per minute. It has a good fall. About 50 meters up the quebrada there is scarcely any water. There are many boulders, and 10 meters farther is the source of the quebrada in the farm belonging to Ramón Figueroa. About 8 meters farther up the watershed there is a footpath. Above the footpath is pasture land with clay soil. There are no chances of contamination, since there are no houses on the whole watershed.

The town is using now the old reservoir, which is in good condition, being in size 30 by 30 by 13 feet with the overflow about 18 inches below the top and is covered with corrugated sheet iron supported on wooden beams.

The inlet and outlet are 2 feet center to center and project their bell ends about 3 feet into the reservoir. This prevents the circulation of the water in the reservoir. The drain is located just underneath the inlet and outlet.

The gate house has no drain and there were 6 inches of stagnant water. Two of the valves leak and should be repaired. The entrance door is in poor condition.

The site where the reservoirs, both the old one and the one under construction, are located is almost on a hilltop. The soil is what is tosea in English and clay. It is free from contamination. They are about 200 meters from the town of Camino de la Sierra.

The other source of water is from Quebrada Cobacha. This water is the one they are using now. On this quebrada they have a concrete dam which is provided with spillways. There was no water going over the dam; in fact the quebrada was not carrying enough water to fill the 4-inch pipe. A 0.15 by 0.20 by 10.40 meters concrete conduit with a 1-inch galvanized wire at its entrance leads from the dam to a small concrete box of 1.40 by 1.40 by 1 meter deep. From this box leads out a 4-inch cast-iron pipe which goes to the reservoirs. In some places along the line this pipe lies about 3 feet high on wooden posts. It crosses the brooks without any protection.

The site of the dam is clean, although there is much vegetable growth; is free from contamination.

The soil there is red clay, good for bananas and coffee, as we can see by the vegetation.

In order to inspect better the watershed, I walked up alongside the quebrada. At about 20 meters up I found a very small brook. The next one I found was about 1,200 meters from the dam. Thirty meters farther up I found another one. These three brooks are so small that no name is given to them.

Forty meters farther up—that is, about 1,270 meters from the dam—is the source of this Quebrada Cobacha. The soil is clay, with many wild plants, such as rabanos, "Zarza," "boquilla," etc., growing around the source. The farm belongs to Don Cristóbal Moscoso.

Eleven houses in all, which, taken at five and a quarter persons per dwelling (mean given by 342 houses in Utuado coffee district), gives 58 persons in the whole watershed. The area of the watershed of quebrada Cobacha is 0.35 square kilometers, equal to 0.292 square miles. Thus this would give 198 persons per square mile. The area of the watershed of quebrada Figueroa is 0.25 square kilometers, equal to 0.097 square miles. There are no houses in this watershed.

The distribution system in the town consists of 2, 3, and 4 inch pipes. The pressure is very poor, especially in the two-story buildings.

The fountains consist of a piece of pipe sticking out of the ground with a faucet attached. They have no drain and the water runs over the streets, in many cases forming breeding places for mosquitoes.

The waterworks' system was constructed in 1906-7 according to plans drawn by Engineer Montilla. The present additions are under the direction of the department of the interior.

To sum up, I may say that Aibonito has a very poor system of water supply and not even with the new 2-inch pipe line from quebrada Figueroa will the conditions be bettered by much. The supply of water in sufficient quantity is yet a problem to be solved by the town of Aibonito.

#### REPORT OF THE DRAFTSMAN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1916-17 OF PLANS AND BLUE PRINTS.

July: Letrina provisional para campo.

August: One key map and 43 parcel maps of sanitary district No. 3 (Mayaguez).

September: Vacations.

October: Trampa de moscas, plano de Trujillo Alto.

November: One key map and 58 parcel maps of sanitary district No. 5 (Ponce).

December: Plano de hormigueros. Answers to questions by sugar centrals.

January: Isla de Culebra, plano de Las Fiedras, Yauco watershed.

February: Total rainfall per week in inches for the year 1916 in San Juan, Ponce, and Aibonito. Filtro intermitente de barriles para agua de beber.

March: Dos mapas de Puerto Rico; uno para el manicomio y otro para el Asilo de Ciegos, demostrando el movimiento de asilados en la isla.

April: One key map and 29 parcel maps of district No. 1 (San Juan).

May: One key map and 68 parcel maps of district No. 2 (Arecibo).

June: Diagram for hospital to keep record of temperature. Aibonito watershed. Utuado watershed. Map showing waterworks and sewers construction in towns. Besides many hundreds of blue prints have been taken of all these plans for all the island.

#### REPORT OF THE VETERINARY DIVISION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1916-17.

Dr. Juan Varas Catalá, Veterinary Inspector.

- Thirty-three horses and mules suffering from glanders were destroyed during the year. Glanders is now under control and by systematic work of inspection it will be completely eradicated.

There were inspected 8,560 horses and mules in the streets and in 1,250 stables of the towns visited, finding the stables in a regular sanitary condition, and only 33 horses and mules affected with glanders were reported.

Two hundred and eighty-three animals landed in San Juan, Mayaguez, and Ponce were inspected and found healthy. Also 27 healthy animals were exported after being examined by the veterinarians.

The disease known as anthrax seems to have spread in the southern part of the island. The veterinary division tried very hard to stop the plague by quarantine methods, because there was no vaccine available in Porto Rico. At present the anthrax vaccine can be obtained and the disease will be promptly controlled with the application of the vaccine. There have existed epidemics in central Guanica, central Aguirre, central Pasto Viejo, and in some other places.

Four hundred dairy cows were inspected and a great majority found healthy. Very few were suffering from mastitis and dysentery and these were quarantined. Seven hundred calves were inspected, and a few found suffering from white scours and herpesurans were quarantined.

During the dry season hundreds of cattle died from hunger: their owners thought that this mortality was due to some disease, but after an investigation it was found that the lack of food was the real cause of it.

An epidemic of Texas fever was investigated at the Fajardo Sugar Co. Two cows affected with the disease were saved with injections of 10 per cent solution of arrhenal.

This division, helped by the local inspectors, inspected 3,900 fowls offered for sale, destroying 502 which were found to be suffering from avian diphtheria.

In Dorado there existed epidemics of verminous pneumonia produced by the parasite *Strongylus micrurus*, which have caused the death of more than 100 calves. The disease has stopped, after prophylactic measures were carried out.

During the year there were slaughtered for human consumption 10,862 bulls, 6,670 oxen, 17,105 cows, 24,014 young cattle, 31,653 hogs, 2,992 goats, 785 sheep, making a total of 94,081 animals.

Dr. A. C. Pou, Veterinary Inspector.

The following is report of work done in this district during the 10 months I have been in the service. During this time I have visited on business relating to the service the following towns:

Mayaguez.....	5	Santa Isabel.....	
Añasco.....	1	Guayama.....	2
Cabo Rojo.....	2	Arroyo.....	1
Ensenada.....	2	Patillas.....	1
Sabana Grande.....	1	Coamo.....	3
Lajas.....	1	Juana Díaz.....	3
Yauco.....	3	Villalba.....	1
Guayanilla.....	1		

During the year there occurred an epidemic of anthrax among the cattle belonging to central Fortuna and another in Juana Díaz, from which some 50 oxen died.

In the hacienda Reparada of this city a case of carbuncle appeared. All susceptible animals were immediately separated from the diseased animal and others were vaccinated. In the slaughterhouse of Ponce the following animals were inspected by the undersigned and authorized to be killed for meat:

Cows.....	1,097	Hogs.....	3,213
Oxen.....	261	Goats.....	961
Young cattle and calves.....	3,247	Sheep.....	97

Hogs killed and destroyed on account of lesions of tuberculosis found in their cervical ganglions (these lesions were excapulated and the pus calcified), head, 83. Hogs destroyed on account of suffering from general tuberculosis, 1.

Different organs confiscated on account of suffering from various diseases:

Hog livers.....	354	Beef lungs.....	75
Beef livers.....	182	Goat livers.....	20
Hog lungs.....	150		

Hogs destroyed suffering from cysticercus cellulosa, 82.

Hogs incinerated suffering from hog cholera, 4.

During the year 33 specimens of serum from horses and mules were sent to the laboratory for diagnosis of glanders, resulting as follows: Positive, 16; negative, 17.

Cases of glanders are now diminishing considerably. Very few are being reported.

During this year quite a number of horses and mules have been killed with the consent of the owners. They were suspected of glanders and lamparones. It is considered by the undersigned that the department of health should obtain a law by legislature providing for the indemnization of the owners of animals suffering from these diseases. In this way such diseases could very shortly be eliminated from the island.

Various animals have been imported to this island from Santo Domingo:

Horses.....	4	Burros.....	1
Mules.....	97		

These animals were imported by Sr. Peregrino López, of Mayaguez, and by the Guanica central.

The city of Ponce has some 70 stables, all of which are visited with frequency.

Animals inspected in Ponce and its suburbs during the year, as well as those in the district:

Mules.....	1,032	Cattle.....	5,302
Horses.....	935	Horses of the service attended.....	10

Injections of antitetanic serum applied to animals of the service, 6.

During daily inspections to the market the following were confiscated:

Eggs.....	1,302	Fish.....	lbs.. 658
Chickens.....	186		

The animals of the service are in good condition, although some of them have been pretty sick. The mule called Pearl in Ponce district has not worked for more than a month, as she had gotten a nail in her foot. She seems to be well now, but can not work yet.

## CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Director, R. del Valle Sárraga; chemist, Angel M. Pesquera; pharmacist, Juan Mateu García; assistant chemist, Rafael Barreras.

1. Chemical, physical, and biological examinations have been made of 2,087 samples of materials of all varieties; the biological examinations referred to were made in blood stains with the precipitin test, in criminal prosecutions.

2. During the present fiscal year we have devoted a great part of our time to the investigation of medical prescriptions and crude drugs, besides the examination of all sources of food, drinks, and liquors.

3. Out of 2,087 samples, 195 were of excellent quality, 375 good, 185 fair, 39 inferior, 112 suspicious, 263 adulterated, 89 bad, 2 giving a positive result under special tests, 9 giving a negative result when examined in a similar manner, 4 misbranded and 814 unclassified. The larger number of unclassified samples of water were for the water commission, and were so classified until the final report of said commission is ready; it also includes the preparation of chemical reagents for the laboratory, and samples examined for the treasury department for the investigation of narcotic drugs, and the quantity of alcohol for taxing purposes.

4. Of the total number of samples, San Juan sent the larger number, 386. Other towns in the following order: Coamo 157, Yauco 147, Aibonito 117, Mayaguez 90, Utuado 86, Humacao 84, Arecibo 82, Caguas 65, Ponce 65, Bayamon 62; the remaining towns sending less than 54 samples.

5. Out of 730 samples of cows' milk, 195 were of excellent quality, 96 good, 185 fair, 37 inferior, 44 suspicious, 158 adulterated, 15 unclassified. The greater number of samples were secured at San Juan (237). Other towns in the following order: Humacao 70, Arecibo 64, Mayaguez 47, Bayamon 38, Ponce 34, Caguas 31, Aguadilla 25, Guayama 22. Other towns secured less than 16 samples. The following towns sent in just one sample of milk during the year: Aguas Buenas, Barceloneta, Ciales, Coamo, Comerio, Gurabo, Hatillo, Lares, Loiza, Lajas, and Toa Baja. These towns should have sent at least 48 samples as to correspond to not less than one sample every week. Out of 75 towns of the island, only 47 have sent in samples of milk; 28 towns have sent none. Out of the 47 towns sending samples of milk, 11 sent just one sample; 8, two samples; 2, three samples; 6, four samples; 2, five samples; 1, six samples; 3, seven samples; and 1, eight samples; therefore, 34 towns, each have sent less than 12 samples of milk during the year and 13 towns have sent from 12 to 237. Of the towns sending in more than 12 samples during the year, Mayaguez gives the largest percentage of adulteration (53.1), and other towns in the following order: Aguadilla, 44 per cent; Fajardo, 38.4 per cent; Manati, 33.3 per cent; Ponce, 32.3 per cent; Cabo Rojo, 31.2 per cent; Rio Piedras, 25 per cent; Arecibo, 15.6 per cent; San Juan, 14.3 per cent; Bayamon, 13 per cent; Caguas, 12.9 per cent; Humacao, 4.2 per cent; Guayama, 0 per cent.

6. The following towns have not sent a single sample of food or drug during the fiscal year: Aguada, Barros, Las Marias, Luquillo, Las Piedras, Maricao, Moca, Morovis, Naranjito, Penuelas, Santa Isabel, Trujillo Alto, and Isla de Culebra.

7. The keeping qualities of rice has improved during this summer, due to the fact that the measures advised by us in regard to cleaning and disinfection, as prescribed in detail in a circular of the commissioner of health, seems to have worked satisfactorily in preventing the infection of rice by worms and weevils.

8. The quality of bread in San Juan has improved materially this year. We consider it a complete success. The investigation and tests in bakeries have been performed personally by the director of the chemical laboratory and the food and drug inspector of the northern district. The results were published for the benefit of bakers and the public, and the data so obtained was transmitted to all officials of the department in the island, in a circular letter sent out by the commissioner of health, in order to apply the same methods in other towns. It was found that a lack of salt was intentionally practiced with the fraudulent purpose of increasing materially the volume of the loaves, but producing a bread tasteless and odorless.

9. A large number of alcohol and alcoholic preparations were examined for the treasury department, as also a large number of patents and secret medicines, for the investigation of narcotic drugs. In the examination of alcoholic preparations, the presence or absence of ethyl and methyl alcohol, or both, and the determination of the relative proportion of each, was established to serve as a basis for taxation. A large number of denaturing agents were also examined.

10. Four hundred and eighty-eight samples of water were examined for the special investigation that has been undertaken by the water commission. The following aqueducts were included this year: Coamo, Utuado, Yauco and Aibonito; 418 samples were examined for turbidity and were collected daily; all others were collected once every

week. Six samples were apparently contaminated, from the Coamo Aqueduct; the remaining 64 were apparently safe, as follows: Seventeen from Coamo, 11 from Utuado, 20 from Yauco, and 16 from Aibonito.

11. Medico-legal examinations were made of blood stains in three knives for prosecutions to be instituted in the district court of Ponce; and in one knife for the chief of the district court of San Juan. The contents of one gelatine capsule sent in by the chief of the insular police, was examined chemically and pharmacologically to determine the presence of a narcotic drug; this capsule was found in the hands of a "peon," who was administering it to a horse that was just being prepared for the racing in the Hipodrome of San Juan.

12. The work in medical prescriptions and drugs has been very fruitful. A large percentage of substitution of ingredients in medical prescriptions has been found (39.5 per cent) and the proportion of adulterated drugs (32.7 per cent) is unjustifiable. This is a work performed late in the year and has not been extended to all towns of the island, but we have planned to give preferent attention to this matter during the coming fiscal year.

13. The municipal pharmacies need close attention too. For the present time we would state, that the conditions are shameful and full data will be given in the next coming report when we have completed our work.

14. Many miscellaneous samples were examined from different sources, but their results are not of special interest at the present time.

15. Research work has been finished and is under preparation for printing, relating to the investigation of antihuman precipitin for medico-legal use. The work comprises a series of observations for nearly 588 days. It relates to the use of antihuman precipitin immune serum, its production, how to obtain it of high strength, experimental animal best suited for the purpose, titration of the serum strength by using almost infinitesimal amounts of such animal reagent and control serum solutions, apparatus for such purpose and for preserving the dried serum under a hydrogen atmosphere for immediate and future use.

16. The following is the amount of the total number of units of food and drugs destroyed by the various officials of the department of health: 288,612 pounds, 3,408 units, 82 barrels, 464 boxes, 500 bottles, 6 crates, 6,334 loaves, 5,315.1 quarts, and 66,684 units.

17. Some very important work has not been finished on account of lack of money for the purchase of material. The investigation on coconut oil as a crude material for the manufacture of soap, and fat for cooking purposes, as well as the use of the by-products of the coconut, has been wholly stopped for said reasons. Our appropriation is very reduced and it is insufficient to cover routine work. It should be increased to \$2,500 a year, to cover the work performed for the various departments of the insular government.

18. I have been assisted in the analytical work by two assistant chemists, one pharmacist, and one clerk.

19. Table No. 1,<sup>1</sup> gives the work performed in this laboratory during the fiscal year 1916-17.

20. Table No. 2,<sup>1</sup> states the source of samples.

21. Table No. 3,<sup>1</sup> states the source of cow's milk samples and classification of same.

22. Table No. 4,<sup>1</sup> contains the amount of foods and drugs condemned and destroyed during the fiscal year.

23. Table No. 5,<sup>1</sup> shows the amount of condemned food to be used for industrial purposes.

24. Table No. 6,<sup>1</sup> includes the number of samples of water analyzed during the special water investigation.

25. Table No. 7,<sup>1</sup> contains the classification of cases recommended to the district courts for prosecution.

#### DIVISION OF TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.

Dr. José Gómez Brioso, chief of division.

I take pleasure in stating that there has been a very great improvement in the furnishing of reports referring to transmissible diseases during the past year; that is to say: We have made great advances in establishing the custom among the physicians in private practice to report to this office those cases of transmissible diseases which come to their knowledge. Nevertheless in the ciphers which we have to report it is to be noted that, as in the previous years, the rate of mortality does not correspond to that of morbidity which is due, as has been previously stated, to the fact that we did not have complete knowledge of all cases of these diseases which occur in the island, while our knowledge of the death rate is strictly correct.

<sup>1</sup> Table omitted, copy on file.

## MEASLES.

This disease has occupied the attention of the department during the entire year, compelling the adoption of extraordinary measures for the protection of the more populous cities where, from special local conditions, the disease made great progress and caused the greatest mortality.

As can be seen in the general statistics hereto attached, the towns that suffered specially were: Caguas, where 501 cases were registered; San Juan, 370; Ponce, 263; Arecibo, 259; Isabela, 234; Juncos, 206; Corozal, 192; Manati, 173; Bayamon, 159; Gurabo, 128; and Rio Piedras, 105; these being the towns in which more than 100 cases were reported.

It must be stated, however, that a great many of the cases which occurred were not reported; this being due not so much to the neglect on the part of the physicians as to the small importance attributed by the public to this disease as well as by the insular board of health which did not include measles among the notifiable diseases until after many deaths as to compel attention. It is to be noted that deaths occurred from measles in Aguada, Carolina, Humacao, Moca, and Yauco. The total number of cases registered on the island distributed in 70 towns was 3,670, of which 415 died. This apparently excessive mortality of 16 per cent is not in accordance with facts, as the mortality observed in San Juan, where the department was in more complete touch with the cases, was only 2 per cent. At the same time the increased number of deaths is to be explained by the special conditions which existed in the island during the earlier months of the year. Since the outbreak of the European war, the consequent higher price of sugar, and the lowering of the price of coffee, as well as the planting of sugar cane in the greater part of the lands formerly devoted to dairy purposes, necessarily caused a diminution in the supply and a rise in the price of milk.

In August of 1916 occurred a cyclone which, while not sufficient to cause any very great destruction in the houses, at the same time in over almost the entire island destroyed completely the platanos and bananas, which formed a considerable part of the diet of the country men.

Beginning in December, the earlier months of the year were marked by an almost complete lack of rain, resulting in the destruction of the grass, of all the minor crops, and the death of a number of cows, all of which combined impaired the situation of the laborers, especially in the larger towns, which was rendered exceedingly difficult.

The young children specially suffered from lack of nourishment, and a very high rate of mortality occurred, particularly in San Juan, from diseases indirectly produced by measles.

At the time of the epidemic, owing to the acts of the legislature in the previous year in assigning certain portion of the emergency funds of this department to the ordinary routine work of the office, this fund was practically exhausted, there being no other funds available. Although your attention was invited to the conditions which existed and to the dangerous nature of the situation, no steps could be taken by this department until after the appropriation of a sufficient fund of money by the legislature, which sum of money was appropriated by Joint Resolution No. 1. At this date the number of sick children in Puerta de Tierra alone was more than 500.

An investigation of the conditions, however, showed that only a small number of these children would require hospital treatment, the majority only needing proper food. It was, therefore, decided to establish in the new government dock a hospital for the treatment of those cases that were not in contagious state and to receive in the quarantine hospital the contagious cases and to establish food stations at such points as might be necessary. The records of the quarantine hospital showed that during the epidemic 582 cases were admitted, of which 11 died; the rest being discharged cured. In order to free the quarantine hospital as far as possible of the convalescent cases and to allow visits by the families to the sick, all convalescent cases were transferred to the new hospital as soon as the contagious period was passed. Ninety cases were admitted to the convalescent hospital.

The improvement in the conditions were so marked and so rapid after the work of the department had begun that the convalescent hospital was closed on June 15, 1917, and the food station on May 15, 1917. The first food station was established in San Agustin Street, in Puerta de Tierra, on April 1, 1917. The work of these stations was organized as follows: Diet list was prepared and numbered in accordance with the proportion of milk in each. These were as follows:

Formula No. 1: Milk, 1; water, 2; sugar, necessary quantity.

Formula No. 2: Milk, 2; water, 1.

Formula No. 3: Pure milk.

Formula No. 4: Water of cereals, Robinson barley, Valencian rice and oat.

Formula No. 5: Mamala.

Formula No. 6: Milk and rice soup.

NOTE.—To each liter of this mixed liquid there were added 3 tablespoonfuls of lime water.

A visit to each house was made by physicians employed for the purpose and assisted by municipal physicians in duty at Puerta de Tierra, who gave to each child a numbered identification card reporting to the food station the following: District number, patient's number, name, sex, color, age, residence, diagnosis, number of diets, and whether the child should go to the food station or must be sent to his house. This information was then tabulated in the food station, placed on file, and the milk delivered to the child for whom intended by an employee of the station, who was responsible for seeing that the food was given to the child for whom intended. The effort was made to feed each child three or four times a day, those able to do so going to the food station to receive the food, which, however, was carried to those confined to bed by employees of the station under the charge of a visiting nurse. The total number of children who went to the station for milk was 567, with a total number of feedings of 16,887. The children who were fed at their homes were a total of 298 and the number of feedings 8,086, making a total number of children fed of 855 and of feedings 28,873.

The epidemic became serious in Puerta de Tierra, Catano, and Bayamon, and the cases from these towns were brought into the hospital at San Juan and were included in the number of those reported above. The conditions in Caguas were never so severe as to require the establishment of a hospital, although it became necessary to employ an additional physician and to furnish medicines and some food supply.

In Juncos it became necessary to establish a 25-bed hospital under the charge of Miss Carmen Archilla, registered nurse; the medical attendance being furnished by Dr. José Barreras, the alcalde of that town.

Since the close of the fiscal year it became necessary to establish a 25-bed hospital in Comerio, and after one month's existence it was closed, as no longer needed.

From the beginning of this campaign against measles, recognizing the importance of a proper administration of the hospitals and food stations, all of which work is within the direct scope of a trained nurse, the position of general superintendent of hospitals was created, and to that position was appointed Miss Margarita D. Rivera, actual superintendent of the quarantine hospital of this department, who was placed in charge of all the hospitals and food stations established for this campaign. Trained nurses were placed in charge of each hospital, who reported directly to the general superintendent, and were responsible to her for the proper performance of their duties.

It is customary in the island to appoint as superintendent of hospitals men whose knowledge is limited to that of a clerk, having no special training in any way to fit them for this position. The extreme care which has been given to all of the sick treated in the hospitals established by the department is sufficient to prove the urgency of steps to encourage the training of nurses and to require the municipalities to place under their care the hospitals of the island.

#### UNCINARIA.

The work of the department in combating the serious infection with uncinaria is handicapped not only by the lack of funds, the appropriation for this purpose being entirely inadequate, but also by the impossibility of securing thymol, which is recognized as the specific remedy for the disease. It is to be noted with regret that the department can with very few exceptions make use of the services of the municipal physicians in this campaign because very few of them take sufficient interest in their work to justify the department in putting at their disposal the medicines which are so expensive as to be practically impossible to purchase. So long as the conditions remain as they are at present, the work being limited to those physicians who are under direct employment of this department and responsible directly to the head of the department, nothing more can be done for the treatment of the disease than is being done at present. But in view of the impossibility, our attention is necessarily directed to the effort to prevent the infection by requiring the construction of latrines. This effort has been carried out by the rural inspectors, and attention will be more fully invited to their work under the proper heading. This largely influenced the department in the adoption of the present organization, with which it is hoped that during the coming year it will be possible to visit and inspect every house on the island, even in the more distant barrios, in the effort to secure proper disposition of excrete and the eventual eradication of the disease by these means. The report of the cases treated, etc., will be found in the table of statistics.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

During the fiscal year there has been registered in this office 831 cases of tuberculosis in all its forms as compared with 791 cases in the previous year. The deaths from that disease amount to 2,579 as compared with 2,274 in the previous fiscal year. These



figures show that there have been a greater number of case reported to the office, but that this number does not by any means include the cases examined and diagnosed as tuberculosis during the year without taking into consideration those cases that had already been reported to the office in previous year.

Attention has been repeatedly invited to the serious danger to which the island is exposed by the neglect on the part of the government of proper attention to this disease, and so little attention has been paid to the recommendations that in the present case nothing remains to be said except that the number of deaths from this disease has been increasing since the organization of the department, when accurate statistics have been kept, until to-day this number has practically doubled within the six years which the department has been in existence, and amounts to-day to 7 per cent of the total number of deaths in the island.

When the government of Porto Rico becomes sufficiently impressed with the importance of this disease to assign the funds necessary to combat it there will be no difficulty in putting an end to this, which constitutes a disgrace to the people of Porto Rico.

#### MALARIA.

Before beginning the consideration of this disease attention should be invited to the special conditions surrounding it, of which note has been made in previous years, which are: First, the careless way in which physicians are accustomed to make their diagnosis; second, the immense number of cases which are treated by the families without calling in a doctor; and third, the large number of persons with low fevers due to other causes which are diagnosed as all of this disease.

It will be remembered that on the original organization of the service of sanitation the campaign against mosquito was begun under Maj. Noble, Medical Corps, United States Army, and continued actively for several years, showing a marked diminution in the number of cases of malaria. Due to motives of economy, the work was discontinued and the number immediately increased. About two years ago attention was invited to the number of mosquitoes found in San Juan and on the island by the mistaken diagnosis of yellow fever made by a medical officer of the Army, and funds for renewing this campaign were furnished to the department.

The improvement is shown by the marked decrease in number of cases which have occurred specially in towns like San Juan, where the campaign has been carried on with greatest activity.

The cases reported were 406 as compared with 443 in the previous year, many of these cases having been confirmed by the microscope. This antimosquito campaign should be continued not only for the sake of the prevention of malaria, but also because of the eradication of the mosquitoes.

#### TYPHOID FEVER.

There has been a slight increase in the cases of typhoid fever reported as compared with the previous year, having been 181 cases in this year and 146 in the previous. There are 171 deaths as compared with 94 in previous year. As may be seen, it is not possible to fix exactly the morbidity produced by typhoid fever. A careful study shows that in many cases of death where the diagnosis was given as typhoid the person did not suffer from that disease, and, on the other hand, that many cases were not reported. There are still many parts of the island in which the diagnosis is made on reports furnished by relatives of the deceased, because there is no physician that would certify the cause of death. The certificates of death which are received weekly in this office show that many permits are given without other diagnosis than that of fever, diarrheal or swelling. In spite of this apparent increase there has been no epidemic in any part of the island.

The investigation of these cases lead us to believe that the infection is carried by the water supply, owing to the frequency in which the water is found to be contaminated with the colon bacillus, but at the same time it is the opinion of this office that the most important cause is to be found in the direct or indirect contagion by means of flies.

#### WHOOPING COUGH.

There have been 284 cases of this disease reported during the year as compared with 176 in previous year, the deaths being 329 as compared with 167. A trial has been made of the serum, but without sufficient result to justify any conclusion.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

During the past year there have been 91 cases of this disease in the island as compared with 41 cases in previous year. This number has been distributed throughout

the island without having been any special epidemic in any point. Deaths reported were 41 as compared with 26 in previous year. It will be noted that there is no proper relation between the deaths and the reported cases. There are undoubtedly errors in both. It is certain that not one of the deaths reported as from this disease was caused by the Keebs-Loeffer bacillus, and undoubtedly all the cases of diphtheria were not reported to the office. It is believed, however, that the number of cases not reported is very small.

#### INFANTILE TETANUS.

The cases reported are diminished, there having been only 23 cases as compared with 40 cases in previous year, while the deaths reported from this disease were 677 as compared with 729 in the previous year. This discrepancy is due to the fact that the majority of these deaths occurred in children attended by midwives or by "curanderas," persons entirely ignorant of all asepsis, and also to the fact that practically all deaths among infants which occur without medical attendance are diagnosed by the municipal physician as of this disease.

#### SMALLPOX.

Various cases of smallpox have been noted in a number of points in the island, the total number being 109 for the year, as compared with 520 in the previous year, when the epidemic occurred in San Juan and the deaths were 4 as compared with 9. The vaccination has been continued up to the present time and, due to the facilities afforded by increasing the number of inspectors, it will be extended during the coming year.

#### VARICELLA.

This office has received reports of 360 cases of varicella this year, as compared with 548 in the previous year. The difficulties in the diagnosis between this disease and smallpox is so great that there is always considerable confusion in the separation of one disease from the other.

#### FILARIA.

Of this disease there were 13 cases reported during the year, as compared with 39 in the previous year. These figures do not, in any way, represent the actual prevalence of the infection, and serious doubts have been expressed as to the pathogenic action of the infection.

#### OTHER TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.

Of the other transmissible diseases of less importance cases have been reported of leprosy, mumps, coli-bacillosis, cutaneous, syphilis, epidemic dysentery, and five cases of pellagra. Of these cases of pellagra all, with one exception, occurred in the insane asylum. The single exception was in a woman sent to the quarantine hospital with a diagnosis of leprosy, representing the typical symptoms of pellagra, including insanity.

#### BIRTH RATE.

The births reported during the fiscal year were 42,259, as compared with 45,590 in the previous year, showing a reduction of 3,331 births.

#### MARRIAGES.

On the other hand, marriages were 17,628, as compared with 14,212 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,416 marriages.

#### STILLBIRTHS.

The number of stillbirths during the year amounts to 3,853, as compared with 3,548 in the previous year, showing an increase during the year of 305. It will be noted, therefore, that a comparison of the rates of births, marriages, and stillbirths for the fiscal years 1915-16 and 1916-17 shows a diminution of the birth rate and an increase in the marriage rates and in the number of stillbirths. This last increase calls attention to persons interested in social hygiene as a matter of extreme importance and deserving a careful study. Why should the number of stillbirths be so great in Porto Rico? Undoubtedly the answer is to be found in the defective physical conditions of an immense number of the women of Porto Rico; whether this is due to anemia, produced by lack of proper nourishment, by the infection with uncinaria; by the use

of alcoholic liquors, or by prostitution, or whether the stillbirths are produced by neglect of the mothers during the period of pregnancy. All of these, without question, are contributing causes.

The number of employees available for the statistical work is not sufficient to enable the department to make the statistics necessary to properly determine to what extent each one of these causes may be responsible.

#### GENERAL MORTALITY RATE.<sup>1</sup>

It is not my desire to express any difference of opinion from the one stated thereon by Dr. Gómez Brioso, but at the same time I desire to invite attention to the exact correspondence of this tremendous increase in deaths with the scarcity of food supplies which occurred during the early months of the year and which was distinctively prophesied in previous reports, and specially in the personal report made to you immediately after the cyclone in the month of August, 1916:

"Studying the mortality rate in Porto Rico this year is extremely important, not only because of the high rate, amounting to 28.5 per 1,000, but also because of the deductions which we are compelled to make in comparing the rates during the years from 1910 to 1917.

"This report is accompanied by a graphic statement of this comparison, the mortality occurring during the seven years being indicated month by month with lines of different forms. In this way we can see that the year of least mortality was the calendar year of 1914, which began with 1,959 deaths during January and closed with 2,205 in December, giving a monthly average of 1,861 deaths, the months of February, March, April, May, August, and September being those in which the rates were below the average, and the remaining months of January, July, June, October, and November those in which the rate of mortality exceeded the average. I invite your attention specially to the year 1914, because the mortality was 18.9 per thousand, which might be considered as ideal in Porto Rico, and this rate was obtained after the sanitary work was carried out so actively in the country from the year 1911, in which the service of sanitation was organized and immediately after the epidemic of bubonic plague, which gave place to a complete cleaning of the island carried out with exceptional energy and good direction. The general mortality in this curve is exact, but the rates correspond to the calendar years 1913 and 1915, which show 20 per thousand and 21 per thousand in 1915. To these follows in importance those of 1910, showing 23.9 per thousand and 23.6 per thousand in 1912, as compared with those of 1910 and 1916, which showed a marked increase, the first being 25.1 per thousand and 24.5 per thousand in the latter. The estimates corresponding, not to the calendar years, but to the fiscal years 1916 and 1917, give a notable increase in mortality, which, as already stated, reaches 28.5 per thousand. If we examine carefully the mortality rates and compare them with the death rate, we see that outside of the light increase brought by the epidemic of measles in infantile population, there is not sufficient reason to explain in a definite manner the cause of the increase in the deaths. Studying separately as to the different kinds of diseases which might cause this increase, we note that the increase is general; but we are compelled to believe that the greater responsibility follows upon those rates which correspond to affections of the gastrointestinal apparatus and afterwards of the respiratory apparatus.

"It is not only the influence of the climate; not only the habits and customs of our people; not only the need that in general has been felt in the country lately, which serves as determining causes for the increase in the death rate. These being direct consequences of the ignorance of hygiene and of the defects of education, must not be considered responsible for the facts that we are studying, for these same conditions existed during the years 1913, 1915, and specially in 1914, when the mortality rate was reduced to normal terms.

"Time and space at our disposal will not allow of the extensive consideration of this question, nor of setting forth all the reasons that we might have to think that the mortality rate depends directly upon the form, manner, and time in which the work of sanitation is carried on throughout the island; but of the special attention which may be given to the kind and conditions of food generally used in the island. It is clear that the greatest aid to complete success in this matter, as was noted in the year 1914, consists in the education and cooperation of the people and in the instruction which our public schools give to the men of to-morrow with regard to the importance of health, as well as of the principles and rules of personal and collective hygiene.

<sup>1</sup> The study of the question of mortality rate is translated directly from the report presented by Dr. José Gómez Brioso, chief of the bureau of statistics.

"On the other hand, from a study of this graphical statement of the mortality rate, we note that these curves descend in a decided and notable manner during the months of February and March, continuing straight during the months of April, May, and June, and beginning to ascend during July, August, September, and October, until in November and December."

The lowest points of all these curves correspond to the months of February, April, and May, and the higher to those of October, November, and December. It must be noted, however, that during the first six months of the calendar year 1917 the mortality curve is frankly rising until in the month of June it reaches the number of 2,574 deaths, the highest observed during the seven years.

A curve of the average mortality rate during the years 1910 and 1917 is inclosed. It shows clearly what is the actual situation which must be the object of our study in order to determine the causes and arrange the conditions with regard to the actual necessity.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

One of the most important aspects of the study of mortality is that which refers to children; that is to say, to those less than 1 year of age. The mortality rate, as can be seen from the attached curve, is considerably increasing. The highest points during the year correspond to the months of June, 1916, May and June, 1917. The lowest curve corresponds to the month of September, 1916. I refer to the study of 18 months, counting from January, 1916, up to June, 1917. It will be seen that during the first six months of 1916 there were 3,515, as compared with 3,920 in the second six months, and 4,490 in the first six months of 1917. These figures therefore being 3,315, 3,920, and 4,490, respectively. During the fiscal year the number is 8,410, as compared with 6,951 in the previous year, giving a difference of 1,459.

The infantile mortality rate is 19.9 per cent of the general mortality rate and 6.8 per cent of the population. Comparing this rate with that of previous fiscal year, the infantile mortality rate is increased by 4.7 per cent, since in the previous year it was 15.17 per cent, and as compared with the general mortality rate it is 1.9 per cent less, since that of the previous fiscal year was 26 per cent, whereas with respect to the general population it is increased in 1.10 per thousand, as the rate corresponding to the previous year was 5.71 per thousand.

Studying this infantile mortality and noticing the causes which produce it, we see that due to diseases of early infancy there are reported only 195 as compared with 180 in the previous year; from lack of care, 147 as compared with 177; from bronchitis, 809 as compared with 533; from broncho-pneumonia, 385 as compared with 342; from infantile tetanus, 674 deaths as compared with 726; from rickets, 446 as compared with 353 in previous year; from congenital debility is noted the alarming figure of 1,380 as compared with 1,138 in previous year. I desire to call special attention to the figures corresponding to each disease as a cause of these deaths, because of measles there have been 155 deaths as compared with none in the previous year. It will be noted that the mortality rate is very low on the high number of cases occurring in the country during the epidemic. From undefined causes there occurred 140 deaths as compared with a like number in the previous year. This induces us to believe that generally there is no great amount of care taken in extending certificates of deaths and in assigning the causes thereof. Finally, from diseases included in the classification of diarrheal and enteritis, there occurred 2,773 deaths as compared with 2,240 in the previous year. The rate from this cause of death is exceedingly high this year, with an increase of 533 cases. But at the same time it should be noted that the rate of the previous year was also exceedingly high, which shows that the diseases of the digestive apparatus are those responsible for the high rate of mortality in the fiscal year to which this report refers.

The lack of care taken with nursing infants and the complete abandonment of the most elemental rules of hygiene and the ignorant conditions of the persons in charge of the care of nursing infants give rise to the fact that nearly one-fifth of the children born died during the first year of their life.

This shows that the evil increases with the bad quality of the food supply which is generally used in a Porto Rican home. The writer understands that it is imperatively necessary for the country, and specially in the cities of dense population, to attend to the sick children not only by the creation of hospitals but also by carrying to their homes by personal instructions the knowledge of the obligations of mothers toward their children until the age in which they can care for themselves, specially in the first months of their lives.

We are not mistaken nor are we exaggerating in believing that between tuberculosis in all its forms and the lack of care in the feeding of nursing infants, there is a considerable diminution not only in the richness of Porto Rico, but also in the index

of strength, and therefore of active men in society. Although the race may not diminish owing to the strong increment of population, its energies are largely weakened and it becomes unable to offer to the common good a healthy contribution for the progress of the island.

*Table showing deaths from measles in some towns of the island during certain months of the fiscal year 1916-17.*

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Arecibo.....		1		7	20	45	73
Aguada.....					5		5
Aguadilla.....				1		5	6
Bayamon.....	4	20	33	23	11	3	94
Barceloneta.....		3				2	5
Barros.....					1		1
Caguas.....			7	10	13	1	31
Cidra.....			1	2	1	6	10
Comerio.....			1	2	6	18	27
Corozal.....				1		2	3
Carolina.....					1		1
Ciales.....					1	8	9
Dorado.....				2			2
Fajardo.....						1	1
Guaynabo.....		1		7		9	17
Guayama.....			3		6		9
Gurabo.....				1		6	7
Hatillo.....						1	1
Humacao.....					2		2
Isabela.....				1	2	6	9
Juncos.....			1	24	18	1	44
Loiza.....				2	1	4	7
Manati.....				3	6	12	21
Morovis.....					13	6	19
Mayaguez.....						1	1
Moca.....						1	1
Ponce.....					8	2	5
San Sebastian.....						1	1
San Juan.....	8	48	84	14	1	1	156
San German.....						1	1
Rio Piedras.....		1	5	4	1	10	21
Toa Baja.....				1		3	5
Utuado.....			1			2	4
Vega Baja.....					5	4	9
Vieques.....					1		1
San Lorenzo.....				1			1
Total.....	12	74	136	106	120	167	615

*Mortality caused by transmissible diseases for the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Month.	Typhoid fever.	Malaria.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Cholera nostras.	Dysentery.	Leprosy.	Infantile tetanus.	Pelagra.	Tuberculosis.	Syphilis.	Meningitis.	Anemia.	Total.
July.....	10	148	1		26	5		18		18		240	10	41	69	586
August.....	21	155			35	6		20		5		205	9	25	44	534
September.....	15	172	1		28	5	1	14		9		180	7	28	71	610
October.....	13	197			22	3	1	13		11		200	3	17	70	550
November.....	9	169			23	4		11		10	1	170	4	24	52	477
December.....	14	183			40	4		15		5		209	16	19	68	573
January.....	12	193		12	34	2		13	1	13	1	236	8	22	83	632
February.....	12	156		74	17	3		17		15		195	8	31	71	590
March.....	8	138		136	23	2		13		12		249	8	41	61	691
April.....	15	144		106	26	3		21		9		247	4	28	77	680
May.....	29	151	2	120	31	4		23		20		241	8	38	72	739
June.....	13	133		167	24		3	34	1	5	2	227	8	27	78	722
Total.....	171	1,939	4	615	329	41	4	223	2	132	4	2,579	93	341	816	7,293

*Table showing the number of children who died before 1 year of age during the fiscal years 1910-1917.*

Year.	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
July.....	613	622	545	439	598	646	735
August.....	539	542	513	412	513	557	689
September.....	549	469	493	392	467	523	564
October.....	539	522	588	451	562	597	646
November.....	524	528	621	457	553	543	608
December.....	470	573	636	503	708	565	678
January.....	467	607	612	522	579	577	697
February.....	398	570	499	437	511	475	643
March.....	484	532	470	487	497	587	744
April.....	511	501	494	474	461	564	706
May.....	568	531	529	568	572	622	797
June.....	686	557	469	571	623	690	908
Total.....	6,348	6,554	6,459	5,713	6,644	6,951	9,948

*Table showing deaths occurring during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Age.	Percentage.	Deaths.	Remarks
Less than 1 year.....	24.0	8,410	1-5 years 16,709, 47.8 per cent.
1 to 2 years.....	12.5	4,385	
2 to 5 years.....	11.3	3,914	
5 to 10 years.....	4.9	1,678	
10 to 15 years.....	2.2	762	
15 to 20 years.....	3.7	1,309	
20 to 25 years.....	4.8	1,600	
25 to 30 years.....	5.4	1,854	
30 to 40 years.....	7.5	2,635	
40 to 50 years.....	6.2	2,164	
50 to 60 years.....	5.8	2,009	
60 to 70 years.....	4.9	1,719	
70 to 80 years.....	3.8	1,353	
More than 80 years.....	3.0	1,069	
	100.0	34,939	

*Bureau of transmissible diseases—Report of infantile mortality and causes of death corresponding to the year 1916-17 compared with that of 1916-16.*  
 [Under 1 year and from 1 to 2 years.]

Causes of death.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			January.			
	1916		1917	1915		1916	1915		1916	1915		1916	1915		1916	1915		1916	1917			
	1 year.	2 years.		1 year.	2 years.		1 year.	2 years.		1 year.	2 years.		1 year.	2 years.		1 year.	2 years.		1 year.	2 years.	1 year.	2 years.
I. General diseases:																						
Typhoid fever.....																						
Malaria.....	20	9	30	20	15	13	19	19	24	11	15	19	21	12	15	26	23	20	16	20	11	2
Smallpox.....																						
Scarlatina.....																						
Measles.....	8	7	13	9	5	2	9	6	3	11	9	5	2	9	13	11	10	3	20	10	6	2
Whooping cough.....																						
Diphtheria and croup.....	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	6	2	1	3	2	1	4	2	2
Influenza.....																						
Cholera nostras.....																						
Dysentery.....	2	1	3	4	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Erysipelas.....																						
Septicemia.....	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	4
Tuberculosis.....	1	2	2						1		2							2	1	2	1	1
Meningeal tuberculosis.....																						
Abdominal tuberculosis.....																						
Tuberculosis of other organs.....	1	1	1				1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Rickets.....	39	24	43	53	43	51	48	64	31	38	55	37	47	45	51	45	39	50	24	38	56	26
Syphilis.....																						
Anemia.....	1	1	1	6		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	10	3	5	2	4	3	1	3	5	6
Cancer.....																						
Scurvy.....																						
Traumatic tetanus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Infection, gonorrheic.....																						
Other general diseases.....	2						2	1			2		1	1	1	1						
II. Diseases of the nervous system:																						
Encephalitis.....																						
Meningitis.....	19	3	18	11	13	5	11	5	9	12	13	5	17	7	8	4	8	6	5	7	13	6
Convulsions of infants.....																						
Cerebral congestion.....	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	7	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	1
Other diseases of the spinal cord.....																						
Epilepsy.....	3	1																				
Chorea.....																						
Diseases of the ear.....																						
Other diseases of the nervous system.....																						

*Bureau of transmissible diseases—Report of infantile mortality and causes of death corresponding to the year 1916–17 compared with that of 1915–16—Con.*

[Under 1 year and from 1 to 2 years.]

Causes of death.	July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			January.		
	1915		1916	1915		1916	1915		1916	1915		1916	1915		1916	1915		1916	1915		1916
	1 year.	2 years.	1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	1 year.	1 year.	2 years.	1 year.
<b>III. Diseases of the circulatory system:</b>																					
Pericarditis.....																					
Endocarditis.....	1	1	1																		
Organic diseases of the heart.....																					
Other diseases of the circulatory system.....																					
<b>IV. Diseases of the respiratory system:</b>																					
Diseases of the larynx.....																					
Acute bronchitis.....	50	27	53	39	24	52	49	39	18	40	35	40	29	70	30	54	36	71	18	57	32
Broncho-pneumonia.....	21	16	37	21	18	12	31	40	39	13	33	21	24	15	32	15	28	24	20	14	30
Pneumonia.....	6	2	5	5	5	7	6	2	4	6			5	2	6	8	13	5	9	5	7
Pleurisy.....													1								
Pulmonary congestion.....													1								
Asthma.....													1	1	1				1	2	
<b>V. Diseases of the digestive system:</b>																					
Diseases of the pharynx.....																					
Diseases of the mouth and annæa.....																					
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	249	114	268	146	191	109	276	160	142	128	174	120	179	94	175	137	167	109	197	148	148
Uncinaria.....																					
Intestinal parasites.....	2	7	9	15	10	8	6	14	8	9	3	11	12	11	4	14	3	5	2	8	5
Peritonitis.....	1	1	1																		
Appendicitis.....																					
Intestinal obstruction.....																					
Other diseases of the intestines.....	3	6	7	4	5	1	7	3	4	4	8	2	4	9	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Diseases of the liver.....	2																				
<b>VI. Diseases of the genito-urinary organs:</b>																					
Acute nephritis.....																					
Diseases of the kidneys.....																					
Diseases of the bladder.....																					
<b>VIII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissues:</b>																					
Gangrene.....																					
Other diseases of the skin and annæa.....																					
<b>X. Congenital malformation.....</b>	9	5	5	5	5	11	9	9	1	3	14	6	6	15	10	5	13	6	12	2	7





*Bureau of transmissible diseases—Report of infantile mortality and causes of death corresponding to the year 1916–17 compared with that of 1915–16—Con.*  
 [Under 1 year and from 1 to 2 years.]

Causes of death.	February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			Total.			Total.
	1916			1916			1916			1916			1916			1915-16			
	1 year.			1 year.			1 year.			1 year.			1 year.			1 year.			
	2 years.			2 years.			2 years.			2 years.			2 years.			2 years.			
I. General diseases—Continued.	1	1																	
	2																		
Scoury.....																			
Traumatic tetanus.....																			
Infection, gonococcic.....																			
Other general diseases.....																			
Diseases of the nervous system:																			
Encephalitis.....																			
Meningitis.....																			
Convulsions of infants.....																			
Cerebral congestion.....																			
Other diseases of the spinal cord.....																			
Epilepsy.....																			
Chorea.....																			
Diseases of the ear.....																			
Other diseases of the nervous system.....																			
Diseases of the circulatory system:																			
Pericarditis.....																			
Endocarditis.....																			
Organic diseases of the heart.....																			
Other diseases of the circulatory system.....																			
Diseases of the respiratory system:																			
Diseases of the larynx.....																			
Acute bronchitis.....																			
Broncho-pneumonia.....																			
Pneumonia.....																			
Pleurisy.....																			
Pulmonary congestion.....																			
Asthma.....																			
Other diseases of the respiratory system.....																			
Diseases of the digestive system:																			
Diseases of the pharynx.....																			
Diseases of the mouth and annura.....																			
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....																			

[illegible]

## SUMMARY.

	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17
Under 1 year.....				
Percentage of mortality.....				
Per thousand of population.....				
Percentage of natality.....				
	6.931	8.410	9.948	12.795
	28.02	24.07	37.44	38.62
	5.71	6.85	8.21	10.42
	15.17	19.90		
Under 2 years.....				
Percentage of mortality.....				
Per thousand of population.....				

## Morbidity for transmissible diseases for the fiscal year 1916-17.

Municipalities.	Tuberculoes.	Malaria.	Typhoid fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Infantile tetanus.	Smallpox.	Leprosy.	Plaria.	Colibacilloes.	Dengue.	Trachoma.	Cutaneous syphilis.	Parotiditis.	Varicella.	Meingitis.	Measles.	Ulnariaculis.	Pulmonitis infectioes.	Pellagra.	Total.
Arecibo.....	10	45	2	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	24	3	259	.....	.....	.....	374
Aguaes Buenas.....	13	14	1	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	33
Arroyos.....	9	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Aguaes.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Aguedilla.....	71	8	9	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	201
Alfaro.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	13
Barceloneta.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	93
Bayamon.....	11	3	3	11	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	139	.....	.....	.....	180
Barranquitas.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Barros.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	17
Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Caguas.....	159	36	6	5	16	.....	.....	.....	2	2	8	2	1	.....	17	1	501	.....	.....	.....	756
Coamo.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Cayey.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Cidra.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	907
Canny.....	11	43	3	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	80
Comerio.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	86
Corceal.....	3	3	1	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	192	.....	.....	.....	233
Cataño.....	17	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	82
Ciales.....	6	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	185
Calba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Cabo Rojo.....	30	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Dorado.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	108
Fajardo.....	37	2	8	.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	77
Guaynabo.....	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	26
Guayanilla.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	7
Guayama.....	2	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	91
Gurabo.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
Hatillo.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	72
Humacao.....	23	30	17	28	13	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
Hornigueros.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Isabela.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	.....	.....	.....	263
Jayuya.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Juncos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208
Juanas Dias.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lota.....	4	24	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Luquillo.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	3

[illegible]

## Vital statistics.

## • BIRTHS.

Fiscal year 1916-17.	Race.					Legitimate.				Illegitimate.				Total.
	White.	Half-breed.	Indian.	Mulatto.	Negro.	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1916.														
July.....	2,838	228	49	665	66	1,179	1,090	326	305	291	278	195	182	3,846
August.....	2,617	150	17	690	86	1,077	976	325	292	287	277	173	153	3,560
September.....	2,513	156	20	649	47	1,015	979	311	262	253	266	156	143	3,355
October.....	2,371	154	21	596	52	979	930	285	269	242	220	147	142	3,194
November.....	1,958	183	14	514	45	811	742	253	232	193	207	122	119	2,694
December.....	2,620	145	17	592	80	1,038	989	255	266	324	299	178	135	3,454
Total.....	14,917	986	138	3,706	376	6,099	5,706	1,735	1,626	1,566	1,517	971	874	20,123
1917.														
January.....	2,604	118	36	657	75	1,036	990	279	271	314	264	156	180	1,232
February.....	2,540	137	21	738	70	992	967	285	315	293	288	163	203	1,070
March.....	2,691	149	33	767	72	1,037	1,022	340	294	335	297	203	184	1,486
April.....	2,438	186	38	712	77	1,019	941	323	330	261	267	166	194	1,928
May.....	2,716	270	32	689	76	1,112	1,064	347	330	291	249	188	202	2,322
June.....	3,010	253	30	783	68	1,248	1,197	359	386	311	264	195	194	2,556
Total.....	16,049	1,113	190	4,346	498	6,444	6,181	1,933	1,926	1,806	1,619	1,071	1,157	22,136
Total for year.....	30,966	2,099	328	8,052	814	12,543	11,887	3,668	3,552	3,400	3,136	2,042	2,031	42,269

## MARRIAGES.

Fiscal year 1916-17.	Race.			Nativity.			Age.				Previous conjugal condition.				Total.						
	White.		Colored.	Native.		Foreign.	Under 20 years.		20 to 30 years.		Over 30 years.	Single.	Widowed.			Divorced.					
	Male.	Fe- male.		Male.	Fe- male.		Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.			Male.	Fe- male.			Male.	Fe- male.			
			Male.			Fe- male.					Male.	Fe- male.				Male.			Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.
1916.																					
July.....	644	649	138	133	771	781	11	1	25	254	478	143	50	771	65	10	12	1	1,564		
August.....	417	417	115	115	525	530	7	2	20	176	415	97	50	477	521	48	10	7	1,064		
September.....	477	493	129	113	598	602	8	4	25	230	474	107	39	544	568	51	7	11	1,212		
October.....	454	469	123	108	572	577	8	.....	23	212	463	91	33	530	569	37	16	10	2		
November.....	319	334	95	80	406	410	4	4	18	161	313	222	83	31	361	469	41	9	12		
December.....	486	504	120	102	599	605	7	1	11	163	488	117	107	541	585	49	9	16	2		
Total.....	2,797	2,866	720	651	3,471	3,505	46	12	122	1,196	2,767	2,092	628	229	3,158	3,449	291	61	68	7	7,034
1917.																					
January.....	496	509	120	107	610	614	6	2	26	186	479	382	111	48	552	602	50	13	14	1	1,232
February.....	443	446	92	89	532	535	3	.....	20	175	406	320	109	40	478	516	47	16	10	3	1,070
March.....	595	603	148	140	730	737	13	6	24	249	576	143	61	670	729	57	14	16	.....	1,486	
April.....	787	799	177	165	953	958	11	6	26	206	788	504	150	74	875	942	71	21	18	1	1,928
May.....	944	952	217	209	1,157	1,160	4	1	49	362	926	720	186	79	1,078	1,140	65	17	18	4	2,322
June.....	1,067	1,063	211	215	1,266	1,272	12	6	52	346	989	824	237	108	1,203	1,246	55	28	20	4	2,556
Total.....	4,332	4,372	965	925	5,248	5,276	49	21	197	1,614	4,164	3,273	936	410	4,856	5,175	345	109	96	13	10,594
Total for year.....	7,129	7,238	1,685	1,576	8,719	8,781	91	33	319	2,310	6,931	5,365	1,564	639	8,014	8,624	636	170	164	20	17,628

*Vital statistics—Continued.*  
DEATHS.

Fiscal year 1916-17.	Age.													Nativity.										Total.		
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	Over 80 years.	Unknown.	Porto Rico.	United States.	Spain.	France.	England.	Germany.	China.	West Indies.		Other countries.	Unknown.
1916.																										
July.....	735	367	263	125	69	115	131	163	226	165	134	107	89	72	.....	2,766	3	7	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2,781
August.....	689	402	270	102	61	109	97	152	178	139	121	123	116	75	.....	2,629	3	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2,643
September.....	564	323	300	124	52	94	119	140	189	145	150	104	99	75	.....	2,459	2	9	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2,478
October.....	646	351	333	140	59	90	121	148	200	182	162	138	89	74	.....	2,728	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2,733
November.....	608	335	259	124	51	95	119	161	180	167	159	140	95	78	.....	2,564	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2,571
December.....	678	311	262	133	67	120	109	161	226	196	187	171	129	101	.....	2,873	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2,881
Total.....	3,920	2,089	1,746	748	359	623	696	925	1,199	994	913	783	617	475	.....	16,019	9	32	6	1	1	1	9	10	.....	16,087
1917.																										
January.....	697	313	295	133	72	119	160	163	253	231	202	185	149	117	.....	3,071	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3,090
February.....	643	304	292	126	56	112	139	148	233	178	183	143	113	83	.....	2,738	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2,753
March.....	744	375	369	146	73	110	150	129	230	184	171	156	140	98	.....	3,066	1	9	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3,075
April.....	706	345	336	149	61	120	153	157	279	182	193	152	111	104	.....	2,994	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	3,008	
May.....	797	403	406	186	77	121	220	170	247	206	181	145	112	86	.....	3,345	2	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3,356	
June.....	903	556	470	190	64	102	172	162	234	189	167	155	111	96	.....	3,556	2	10	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3,571	
Total.....	4,490	2,296	2,163	930	403	634	994	929	1,436	1,170	1,096	936	736	564	.....	18,770	8	49	2	.....	.....	.....	12	11	.....	18,852
Total for year.....	8,410	4,385	3,914	1,678	762	1,307	1,690	1,854	2,635	2,164	2,009	1,719	1,353	1,059	.....	34,789	17	81	8	1	1	1	21	21	.....	34,939



Fiscal year 1916-17.	Race.								Civil condition.								Sex.		Total.		
	White.		Half-breed.		Indians.		Mulatto.		Negro.		Single.		Married.		Widowed.					Divorced.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1916.																					
July.....	935	1,010	58	65	7	5	317	300	52	32	1,088	1,045	202	228	79	138	1	1,412	2,781		
August.....	910	956	78	42	8	14	246	293	53	43	1,066	1,013	163	173	75	161	1	1,399	2,643		
September.....	862	865	72	55	3	3	259	268	43	48	963	912	187	163	89	162	3	1,239	2,478		
October.....	933	949	68	67	4	6	268	311	54	53	1,041	1,062	221	196	64	148	1	1,327	2,733		
November.....	884	879	63	52	4	6	299	285	44	55	1,045	1,009	182	135	66	132	1	1,294	2,571		
December.....	1,034	986	50	50	4	7	310	322	63	55	1,122	1,002	233	226	106	191	1	1,461	2,881		
Total.....	5,558	5,665	389	331	30	41	1,699	1,779	309	286	6,315	6,043	1,188	1,120	479	932	3	7,965	16,087		
1917.																					
January.....	1,077	1,061	64	69	11	8	344	332	67	66	1,131	1,054	316	255	112	215	4	1,563	3,089		
February.....	991	908	91	89	7	8	264	289	57	49	1,063	961	247	211	100	180	1	1,410	2,753		
March.....	1,058	1,026	96	69	12	10	364	299	78	63	1,235	1,062	268	230	103	176	2	1,608	3,075		
April.....	1,001	968	85	87	11	11	374	326	80	65	1,215	1,053	232	234	100	170	4	1,551	3,008		
May.....	1,186	994	90	69	16	18	437	389	83	74	1,442	1,118	278	246	90	180	2	1,812	3,366		
June.....	1,240	1,144	74	72	19	25	421	421	73	82	1,508	1,354	214	211	104	179	1	1,827	3,571		
Total.....	6,553	6,101	500	455	76	80	2,204	2,056	438	389	7,594	6,592	1,555	1,387	609	1,099	13	9,771	18,552		
Total for year...	12,111	11,766	889	786	106	121	3,903	3,835	747	675	13,909	12,635	2,743	2,507	1,088	2,031	16	17,766	34,839		

*Vital statistics—Continued.*  
DEATHS—Continued.

Fiscal year 1916-17.	Profession or occupation.											Domestic.				
	Agriculture.		Commerce.		Industry.			Professionals in general.	Unknown.	Housework (women).	Minors without profession (both sexes).					
	Husband man pro- prietors.	Journeyman day la- borers and farm laborers.	Proprietor mer- chants.	Merchants' clerks.	Owners of factories.	Artisans and indus- trial laborers.	Cigar makers.					Property owners.				
1916.	July.....	73	334	8	.....	40	55	12	.....	24	16	640	1,579	841	1,940	2,781
	August.....	61	293	10	2	42	28	18	.....	25	14	617	1,533	970	1,673	2,643
	September.....	72	304	10	2	23	61	15	.....	36	8	604	1,363	858	1,630	2,478
	October.....	83	315	8	1	27	61	18	.....	37	12	602	1,539	739	1,964	2,733
	November.....	87	352	9	3	35	49	14	.....	22	6	617	1,377	649	2,022	2,671
	December.....	72	418	6	5	20	87	18	.....	28	.....	746	1,481	745	2,136	2,881
	Total.....	448	2,016	51	13	187	321	95	.....	152	56	3,896	8,862	4,702	11,385	16,087
1917.	January.....	104	456	8	3	31	71	27	.....	42	5	832	1,510	774	2,315	3,089
	February.....	71	428	9	1	34	71	10	.....	37	8	663	1,421	732	2,021	2,753
	March.....	81	441	8	2	35	70	20	.....	26	.....	685	1,707	831	2,244	3,075
	April.....	71	422	8	6	34	63	20	.....	41	15	731	1,597	837	2,071	3,008
	May.....	98	473	12	2	29	72	14	.....	32	8	747	1,869	1,035	2,321	3,356
	June.....	78	407	15	.....	35	77	15	.....	35	4	722	2,183	1,081	2,680	3,571
	Total.....	503	2,027	60	14	198	424	106	.....	213	40	4,390	10,287	5,190	13,662	18,852
Total for year.....	961	4,643	111	27	385	745	201	.....	365	96	8,266	19,149	9,862	25,047	34,939	

Fiscal year 1916-17.

Causes of death—Classification by groups.															
	I. General diseases.	II. Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense.	III. Diseases of the circulatory system.	IV. Diseases of the respiratory system.	V. Diseases of the digestive system.	VI. Nonvenereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa.	VII. The puerperal state.	VIII. Diseases of the skin and of the cellular tissue.	IX. Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion.	X. Malformations.	XI. Early infancy.	XII. Old age.	XIII. External causes.	XIV. Ill-defined diseases.	Total.
Fiscal year 1916-17.															
1916.															
July.....	769	100	108	286	859	147	41	3	1	5	196	137	44	85	2,781
August.....	736	84	107	282	798	124	25	8	1	11	170	140	47	110	2,643
September.....	694	96	119	284	691	150	30	7	1	3	175	127	29	72	2,478
October.....	772	82	131	316	751	165	36	9	1	6	210	124	32	78	2,733
November.....	695	73	131	289	708	166	38	6	1	4	183	147	32	98	2,571
December.....	864	69	154	372	703	160	48	7	.....	10	206	185	28	75	2,881
Total.....	4,530	504	770	1,829	4,510	912	218	40	5	39	1,140	860	212	518	16,067
1917.															
January.....	908	72	163	447	723	180	49	11	.....	11	223	183	37	82	3,090
February.....	827	82	143	382	613	177	36	11	1	10	192	165	40	74	2,733
March.....	927	110	158	435	719	195	37	9	.....	6	202	163	38	75	3,075
April.....	910	83	153	361	767	194	47	12	3	9	201	165	40	64	3,008
May.....	982	98	166	372	947	193	49	6	1	12	240	154	28	80	3,356
June.....	989	88	160	416	1,189	169	35	9	.....	6	214	167	34	96	3,571
Total.....	5,543	533	973	2,408	4,958	1,108	253	58	6	54	1,272	997	224	470	18,832
Total for year.....	10,073	1,067	1,743	4,232	9,468	2,020	471	98	11	93	2,412	1,857	436	988	34,989

## Vital statistics—Continued.

## DEATHS—Continued.

Causes of death—General diseases.																					
Fiscal year 1916-17.		1. Typhoid fever.	2. Typhus fever.	3. Relapsing fever.	4. Malaria.	4a. Includes ca- chectic fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria and croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	12. Asiatic cholera.	13. Cholera nostras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Includes epi- demic dysentery.	15. Plague.	16. Yellow fever.	17. Leprosy.	18. Erysipelas.
1916.		10			141	7	1			26	5	6				18					1
July.....	21				132	3				35	5	4				29					6
August.....	15				167	5	1			23	5	6				13					2
September.....	13				187	4				22	3	10			1	13					1
October.....	9	3			184	5				23	4	12				11					5
November.....	14				180	3				40	4	15	1			13					1
December.....	82	3			997	27	2			174	27	53	1		1	100					15
Total.....																					
1917.		12			198	7		12		34	2	45				15				1	4
January.....	12				155	1		14		17	3	27				17					1
February.....	8				120	16		134		23	2	3				13					1
March.....	15			2	142	6		108		26	3	4				21					2
April.....	29			3	145	2	2	120		31	4	3				23				1	1
May.....	13				130	3		167		24		7			3	34					1
June.....	89	5			880	35	2	615		155	14	89			3	123				2	9
Total.....																					
Total for year.....	171	8			1,877	62	4	615		329	41	142	1		4	223				2	24

## Causes of death—General diseases.

Fiscal year 1916-17.																						
1916.																						
July.....	13					18					223		2	12				2	1	150	10	
August.....	6	1				6				187		1	1	8	1			6	9	137	9	
September.....	13					9				149			1	6				6	3	1	126	7
October.....	1					11				187		2	6	2				3	2	1	148	3
November.....	12					10	1			161			6					3	4		132	4
December.....	2	11				6				198			8					1	16	153	16	
Total.....	3	72	5	1		53	1	1		1,105	1	6	46	8	1	18	4	848	49		1	
1917.																						
January.....	8					13		1		228		1	4					3		136	8	
February.....	1	12				15				187	2	1						1		128	8	1
March.....	1	18		1		12				227			16					3		2	150	8
April.....	1	15				9				229	1	3	12					2		1	175	4
May.....	1	14				20				218			19	1				2		1	164	8
June.....	2	16				5		2		199		3	16	1				6		2	186	8
Total.....	5	83		1		74		3		1,288	3	8	71	2		18	5	939	44		4	
Total for year.....	8	155		2		132	1	4		2,393	4	14	117	5	1	36	9	1,787	93		5	

## Vital statistics—Continued

By ATLAS COMPANY.

## Causes of death—General diseases.

	39. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity.	40. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach and liver.	41. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritoneum, intestines, and rectum.	42. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the female genital organs.	43. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast.	44. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin.	45. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the organs, or of organs not specified.	46. Other female genital tumors (excepted).	47. Acute articular rheumatism.	48. Chronic rheumatism and gout.	49. Scurvy.	50. Diabetes.	51. Exophthalmic goiter.	52. Addison's disease.	53. Leukemia.	54. Anemia chlorosis.	55. Other general diseases.	56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic).	57. Chronic lead poisoning.	58. Other chronic occupational poisonings.	59. Other chronic poisonings.
Fiscal year 1916-17.																					
1916.																					
July.....	12	43	4	65	7	6	56	9	21	3	6	10	1	1	6	566	4	9	1	1	1
August.....	2	8	1	6	1	2	7	2	6	1	2	3	1	1	1	18	1	3	1	1	1
September.....	4	9	3	14	1	1	12	3	2	1	2	4	1	1	4	77	2	3	1	1	1
October.....	4	9	3	19	1	2	8	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	46	2	3	1	1	1
November.....	4	5	1	8	3	1	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	97	77	2	1	1	1
December.....	2	13	11	11	3	1	14	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	140	2	2	1	1	1
Total.....	12	43	4	65	7	6	56	9	21	3	6	10	1	1	6	566	4	9	1	1	1
1917.																					
January.....	4	7	11	11	2	3	10	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	141	3	2	1	1	1
February.....	4	6	1	15	2	3	11	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	103	115	4	1	1	1
March.....	4	9	4	14	1	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	89	115	4	1	1	1
April.....	1	14	13	1	1	1	3	3	5	1	1	4	1	1	4	89	115	1	3	1	1
May.....	1	1	3	19	1	1	6	4	10	3	3	3	1	1	5	115	115	3	2	1	1
June.....	2	7	3	11	1	1	6	1	4	2	2	6	1	1	3	113	1	2	1	1	1
Total.....	16	44	11	83	5	6	37	4	36	1	4	18	1	1	12	676	12	8	1	1	1
Total for year.....	28	97	15	148	12	12	93	13	57	4	10	28	2	2	18	1,242	16	17	1	1	1



## Vital statistics—Continued.

## DEATHS—Continued.

## Causes of death—Diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems.

Fiscal year 1916-17.		77. Pericarditis.		78. Acute endocarditis.		79. Organic diseases of the heart.		80. Angina pectoris.		81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurysm, etc.		82. Embolism and thrombosis.		83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis).		84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis).		85. Hemorrhage (other diseases of circulatory system).		86. Diseases of the nasal fossa.		87. Diseases of the larynx.		88. Diseases of the thyroid body.		89. Acute bronchitis.		90. Chronic bronchitis.		91. Broncho-pneumonia.		92. Pneumonia.		93. Pleurisy.		94. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy.		95. Gangrene of the lung.		96. Asthma.		97. Pulmonary emphysema.		98. Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis excepted.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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## Causes of death—Diseases of the digestive system.

Fiscal year 1916-17.		99. Diseases of the mouth and annexa.	100. Diseases of the pharynx.	101. Diseases of the esophagus.	102. Ulcer of the stomach.	103. Other diseases of the stomach (except cancer).	104. Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	105. Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).	106. Due to alcoholism.	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Appendicitis and typhilitis.	109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction.	110. Other diseases of the intestines.	111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.	112. Hydatid tumor of the liver.	113. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113a. Due to alcoholism.	114. Biliary calculi.	115. Other diseases of the liver.	116. Diseases of the spleen.	117. Simple peritonitis (non-puerperal).	118. Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculous excepted).
1916.	July.....	4	1	1	6	11	414	231	3	34	3	11	27	2	26	26	...	1	3	1	11	2
	August.....	2	5	3	3	2	436	204	44	41	3	6	20	1	16	16	...	6	6	1	6	1
	September.....	5	10	4	10	6	264	208	...	35	2	7	20	2	17	17	...	2	7	2	8	...
	October.....	1	3	1	7	6	312	225	...	45	5	15	18	2	19	19	...	3	12	1	7	...
	November.....	...	1	3	4	8	345	205	5	35	...	8	12	1	17	17	...	1	7	1	7	...
	December.....	1	...	1	9	7	310	214	68	36	...	10	14	1	23	23	...	1	7	...	4	...
	Total.....	13	1	1	26	44	2,111	1,287	8	226	13	57	111	8	118	118	...	8	42	4	44	3
1917.	January.....	1	1	1	4	1	318	205	1	26	1	16	12	6	...	31	...	...	7	1	6	2
	February.....	...	1	...	4	12	279	166	83	71	25	3	14	1	...	24	...	1	9	...	2	...
	March.....	6	2	...	4	6	348	213	...	61	22	7	12	1	24	24	...	1	4	...	7	...
	April.....	...	3	1	6	7	330	240	...	77	35	1	9	15	4	19	...	3	12	...	4	...
	May.....	4	2	1	4	14	399	302	...	72	43	6	6	28	2	28	...	1	4	...	8	10
	June.....	2	1	1	4	5	589	379	1	53	1	11	26	2	...	18	...	1	11	...	4	1
	Total.....	13	10	4	26	45	2,283	1,506	2	442	11	53	107	16	...	144	...	2	55	3	31	13
	Total for year.....	26	1	5	52	89	4,374	2,792	10	816	24	109	218	24	...	263	...	2	97	7	75	16

*Vital statistics—Continued.*  
DEATHS—Continued.

		Causes of death.																							
		Nonvenereal diseases of the genito-urinary organs and annexa.											The puerperal state.												
		119. Acute nephritis.	120. Bright's disease.	121. Chyluria.	122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa.	123. Calculi of the urinary passages.	124. Diseases of the bladder.	125. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess.	126. Diseases of the prostate.	127. Nonvenereal diseases of the male genital organs.	128. Uterine hemorrhage (nonpuerperal).	129. Uterine tumor (non-cancerous).	130. Other diseases of the uterus.	131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.	132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs.	133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted).	134. Accidents of pregnancy.	135. Puerperal hemorrhage.	136. Other accidents of labor.	137. Puerperal septicæmia.	138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	139. Puerperal phlegmasia, alba dolens, embolus, sudden death.	140. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined).	141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.	
Fiscal year 1916-17.																									
1916.																									
July.....	75	52	.....	.....	9	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1	.....	3	3	4	22	5	3	1	.....	
August.....	86	33	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
September.....	79	57	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
October.....	97	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
November.....	105	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
December.....	99	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	541	201	.....	.....	25	6	6	2	1	.....	11	.....	21	2	7	.....	15	26	12	121	24	3	17	.....	
1917.																									
January.....	123	44	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
February.....	115	50	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
March.....	135	53	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
April.....	137	47	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
May.....	132	53	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
June.....	111	50	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	753	267	2	21	1	1	4	3	1	1	8	.....	10	.....	7	.....	9	30	41	131	25	2	15	.....	
Total for year.....	1,264	588	2	46	6	10	5	5	2	1	19	.....	31	2	14	.....	24	56	53	262	49	5	32	.....	

		Causes of death.																										
		Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.				Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.				Congenital malformations.			Diseases of early infancy.			Old age.	External causes.											
		142. Gangrene.	143. Furuncle.	144. Acute abscess.	145. Other diseases of the skin and annexa.	146. Diseases of the bones (tuberculous excepted).	147. Diseases of the joints (tuberculous and rheumatism excepted).	148. Amputations.	149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.	150. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included).	151. Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema.	152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy.	152a. Infantile tetanus.	153. Lack of care.	154. Senility.	155. Suicide by poison.	156. Suicide by asphyxia.	157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.	158. Suicide by drowning.	159. Suicide by firearms.	160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments.	161. Suicide by jumping from high places.	162. Suicide by crushing.	163. Other suicides.	164. Poisoning by food.	165. Other acute poisonings.	166. Contagions.	
1916.		3			8	1	1			5	125	15	46	10	137	1		5		1							6	
July										11	92	13	55	10	140			2		1							4	
August										3	83	17	56	9	127			3									2	
September		7				1				6	116	20	68	12	124			4		1							1	
October		6								4	104	15	48	16	147			6								2	1	
November		3			3	1				10	116	18	59	13	185			5		1							2	
December		7																										
Total		26		2	12	4	1			39	640	98	332	70	860	1		25		4						1	2	16
1917.																												
January		7		1	3					11	128	27	58	10	183	1		1								1	2	6
February		5				1				10	111	15	52	14	165			4									2	
March		6			3					6	117	19	55	11	163			4								1	3	
April		7				3				9	119	13	59	10	165			3								3	2	
May		6								12	145	20	57	18	154			1								1	3	
June		4		1	4					6	122	12	64	16	167						2				3		1	
Total		35		3	20	6				54	742	106	345	79	997	1		13			2					5	7	17
Total for year		61		5	32	10	1			93	1,382	204	677	149	1,857	2		38		4	2					6	9	33

Fiscal year 1916-17.

## Vital statistics—Continued.

## DEATHS—Continued.

		Causes of death.																				III-defined diseases.			
		External causes.																							
		167. Burns (conflagrations excepted).	168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted).	169. Accidental drowning.	170. Traumatism by fire-arms.	171. Traumatism by cutting and piercing instruments.	172. Traumatism by fall.	173. Traumatism in mines and quarries.	174. Traumatism by machines.	175. Traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, etc.).	176. Injuries by animals.	177. Starvation.	178. Excessive cold.	179. Effects of heat.	180. Lightning.	181. Electricity (lightning excepted).	182. Homicide by fire-arms.	183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments.	184. Homicide by other means.	185. Fractures (cause not specified).	186. Other external violence.	187. III - defined organic diseases.	188. Sudden death.	189. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined.	Total.
Fiscal year 1916-17.																									
1916.																									
July.....	7	5	5	5	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	9	76	2,781
August.....	3	19	7	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	12	98	2,643	
September.....	2	7	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	12	98	2,478
October.....	4	6	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	6	14	72	2,733
November.....	6	8	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	14	84	2,571
December.....	4	6	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	14	61	2,881	
Total.....	29	47	68	47	21	4	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	4	2	3	4	2	2	23	15	67	451	16,087	
1917.																									
January.....	7	6	1	4	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	2	17	65	3,080
February.....	13	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	8	8	66	2,733
March.....	17	6	6	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	68	3,075
April.....	9	7	7	4	4	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	5	5	5	5	2	1	1	7	1	1	17	47	3,008
May.....	2	7	7	4	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	2	2	16	64	3,356
June.....	4	6	7	4	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	2	2	19	76	3,571
Total.....	52	32	32	22	22	7	2	1	2	9	1	2	3	3	7	11	3	3	16	16	10	94	376	18,852	
Total for year.....	81	79	79	43	43	11	4	2	3	12	1	3	7	7	2	10	15	5	39	39	25	161	827	84,989	

## STILLBIRTHS.

[Not included in the grand total of births or deaths.]

Fiscal year, 1916-17.	Race.		Sex.		Social condition.		Fiscal year, 1916-17.	Race.		Sex.		Social condition.		Total.
	White.	Col-ored.	Male.	Fe-male.	Legiti-mate.	Illegiti-mate.		White.	Col-ored.	Male.	Fe-male.	Legiti-mate.	Illegiti-mate.	
1916							1917							
July.....	202	87	180	109	176	113	July.....	259	104	205	158	223	140	363
August.....	184	81	141	124	161	104	August.....	224	91	190	125	204	111	315
September.....	190	97	164	123	184	103	September.....	271	128	230	169	237	162	399
October.....	223	88	183	118	197	114	October.....	232	102	184	150	198	136	334
November.....	239	108	206	141	213	134	November.....	222	98	188	132	209	111	320
December.....	227	84	157	154	212	99	December.....	214	98	189	123	205	107	312
Total.....	1,265	545	1,041	769	1,143	667	Total.....	1,422	621	1,186	857	1,276	767	2,043
							Total for year.....	2,687	1,160	2,227	1,626	2,419	1,434	3,853

*Anemia service—Showing the total number of new cases attended at the anemia station, classified by color, sex, age, clinical form, and result obtained during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Anemia stations.	Color.		Sex.		Age.						Clinical form.				Result obtained.				Total.
	White.	Col- ored.	Male.	Fe- male.	Un- der 1 year.	From 1-9 years.	From 10-19 years.	From 20-39 years.	From 40-59 years.	Over 60 years.	Be- nign.	Me- dium.	In- tense.	Very intense.	Cured.	Under treat- ment.	Left treat- ment.	Dead.	
Arecibo.....	849	104	647	306	.....	100	346	343	146	18	94	227	477	155	307	493	153	69	953
Cayey.....	85	.....	56	29	.....	4	49	21	10	1	.....	.....	55	.....	24	43	18	7	85
Lares.....	1,157	38	679	516	.....	59	403	482	198	53	479	497	205	14	323	652	220	.....	1,195
Lola.....	79	.....	64	41	.....	18	31	32	7	7	3	47	38	6	33	50	22	.....	95
Manatí.....	498	235	516	217	.....	91	261	309	83	49	48	99	496	90	146	431	156	1	723
Ponce.....	106	40	127	52	.....	10	19	63	44	6	.....	53	22	3	64	67	15	9	146
Trujillo Alto.....	194	32	154	88	.....	36	89	63	68	2	110	483	220	23	235	432	187	10	226
Yauco.....	943	261	593	396	.....	128	335	349	115	17	178	311	136	20	147	280	96	22	904
Collores.....	500	5	274	231	.....	146	264	596	211	39	313	767	116	.....	710	165	321	.....	505
Rio Prieto.....	1,100	96	711	485	.....	255	19	31	14	7	26	42	12	2	40	32	10	.....	1,196
Manayest (Utuedo).....	81	1	44	38	.....	14	21	41	14	1	33	41	17	.....	21	53	17	.....	82
Bartolo (Lares).....	38	3	53	38	.....	17	46	32	4	64	95	48	19	.....	43	72	64	2	91
San German.....	129	50	117	62	.....	51	98	84	24	54	109	106	40	2	44	163	50	.....	179
Indiera Fria.....	210	47	161	96	.....	193	487	376	122	14	119	190	92	1	278	573	341	.....	257
Fronton (Chales).....	1,135	57	583	609	.....	163	457	376	122	14	119	190	92	1	278	573	341	.....	1,132
Barranquitas.....	200	43	167	166	.....	24	116	111	76	6	152	147	34	.....	79	164	90	5	335
Sierra Baja (Yauco).....	620	44	280	384	.....	117	286	184	70	7	345	282	37	.....	125	400	139	.....	694
Guayanabo.....	31	9	54	16	.....	2	21	28	13	6	9	33	28	.....	17	41	12	7	70
Cidra.....	549	49	355	243	.....	109	175	202	94	18	160	261	112	76	92	385	121	25	595
Villaalba (Juana Diaz).....	346	25	197	174	.....	47	151	109	58	6	48	224	88	11	96	189	86	22	371
Total.....	8,720	1,155	5,657	4,218	.....	1,269	3,306	3,572	1,419	309	2,359	4,723	2,367	426	2,879	4,942	2,154	188	9,875

<sup>1</sup> Station which only did work during the first semester of the fiscal year 1916-17 (July to December).

<sup>2</sup> Station which only did work during the last semester of the fiscal year 1916-17 (January to June).

Note.—The total number of undiagnosed patients as "new cases" in the 26 dispensaries which worked during the fiscal year 1916-17 was 9,875, and they can be classified in the following way:

	Number.	Percent- age.		Number.	Percent- age.
White.....	8,720	88.31	According to the clinical form:		
Colored.....	1,155	11.69	Benign.....	2,369	23.9
Total.....	9,875	100.00	Medium.....	4,723	47.8
According to sex:			Intense.....	2,367	23.9
Male.....	5,687	57.2	Very intense.....	426	4.4
Female.....	4,218	42.8	Total.....	9,875	100.00
Total.....	9,875	100.00	According to the result:		
According to age:			Cured.....	2,879	29.15
From 1 to 9 years.....	1,269	12.88	Under treatment.....	4,842	48.96
From 10 to 19 years.....	3,368	33.49	Left treatment.....	2,154	21.81
From 20 to 39 years.....	3,372	36.17	Total.....	9,875	100.00
From 40 to 59 years.....	1,419	14.37	Dead.....	159	1.61
Over 60 years.....	309	3.13			
Total.....	9,875	100.00			

NOTE.—The figures corresponding to undinarius mortality do not correspond to the anemia station records. They were taken from the mortality in the general statistics.

## QUARANTINE HOSPITAL.

During the course of the year, 662 cases were admitted in the quarantine hospital suffering from the following diseases:

Enteritis.....	2	Without diagnosis.....	4
Acute conjunctivitis.....	1	Chicken pox.....	49
Diphtheria.....	4	Variceloid.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	Smallpox.....	11
Leprosy.....	1	Measles.....	582
Bitten by dogs suffering from rabies.....	1	Tertian malignant fever.....	1
Marasmus.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	1
Childbirth.....	2		
Syphilis.....	2	Total.....	664

It is to be noted that the two cases of childbirth treated were admitted suffering from measles, so that the number of cases treated appears as 664 instead of 662, as these childbirth cases are included with both diagnoses.

Of the 662 cases under treatment, 343 cases were women and 319 men. The number of days lost from sickness was 10,276. Of these 662 cases, 630 were discharged cured, 14 improved; 1 was transferred to the leper colony, 16 died, and 1 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

## INSANE ASYLUM.

The insular insane asylum, in compliance with the terms of the Jones Act, was assigned to this department on March 2, 1917. The character of the building and its organization are so unsuitable for the purpose for which it is intended that repeated efforts have been made in previous years to secure the construction of a new asylum on modern lines, without result until the past session of the legislature, in which the governor was authorized to transfer this building to the Federal Government for the use of the War Department, setting aside the sum of \$300,000 for the purchase of land and construction of a new building. This act provides for the selection of the land by a commission to be composed of the governor, the commissioner of the interior, the commissioner of health, and two alienists to be appointed by the governor. No steps have been taken as yet to secure a site nor to construct the building prescribed by the law.

For a number of years great complaints have been made through the entire island of the lack of facilities for the care and treatment of the insane, and the conditions under which they have been kept in nearly all of the towns of the island were such as to have called for very serious criticisms by practically all of the officers of the department of sanitation. Owing to personal knowledge of these conditions, the first efforts of the commissioner of health when appointed were directed to secure sufficient space in the asylum for the reception of the insane. Upon inspection of the building it was found that an unnecessary amount of space was set aside for the officers' quarters. The storeroom and sleeping rooms for employees were located in direct contact with the wards assigned to the insane, and there was a considerable amount of unoccupied space which was not suitable for the confinement of insane and could readily be used for storage and for quarters for employees. The extreme importance of these reforms induced the legislature to grant the sums necessary for the subsistence of 50 additional patients up to the 30th day of June and of 125 additional from July 1. The necessary changes in the building required an expenditure of \$2,000, which was furnished by the commissioner of the interior from funds at his disposal. This expenditure was an average of \$16 for each one of the additional patients to be accommodated, which I believe to have been a very wise use of the money; at the same time it was done in a very economical manner.

In the records of the office at the time of its transfer to this department there existed some 115 cases of dangerous insane whose admission had been ordered by the courts and some 300 to 350 insane whose admission had been requested by their families. Many of these insane are chronics, idiots, and harmless persons who can be easily cared for in their homes, and in order to determine how many of these should be admitted, the commissioner of health in person visited each town of the island, inspected the insane, the records of the cases, and determined those requiring admission.

Prior to June 30, the date on which the repairs of the building were to be completed, the insane were admitted as fast as there were accommodations for them, until at the end of June the number was in excess of the limits for which provision had been made by the legislature. The inspection of the insane confined in the municipal jails and hospitals was finished after the close of the fiscal year, but as it was in progress during that fiscal year and was completed by the 15th of July, it is believed proper to state



here the result of that investigation. It was found that in the entire island there were only 225 insane requiring treatment, and orders were given for their admission as soon as the requirements of the law could be complied with. It is a matter of surprise that the same municipal authorities who for months and years had been complaining of not being able to secure the admission of insane to the asylum failed absolutely to take the steps necessary to secure the regular papers required by the law for such admission. Owing to this neglect on their part it has not been possible for this department to carry out its desire to free the municipal jails from insane. However, arrangements have been made to receive them as fast as papers are prepared, and hereafter if insane are retained in the municipality the blame will rest upon the municipal authorities who are responsible for compliance with the law and not upon the officers of this department.

An inspection of the asylum shows that no proper records had been kept of the inmates, of their treatment, and of their clinical history. This has been remedied by the preparation of proper blanks and instructions given for the careful and complete study of each case. It is the opinion of the medical officers of this institution, which is fully concurred in by this office, that the insular insane asylum should receive, first, those insane who are dangerous to the public; second, acute cases of insanity which are in condition to undergo medical treatment; and third, such chronic insane as can not be properly cared for by their families or by the municipalities. It is not believed that it should be filled up with chronic, harmless insane who are not in any way dangerous to the public and whose only need is for food, a place to sleep, and some one to attend them; such cases, if they have no relatives able to support them, ought to be properly cared for by the municipality. It is believed that there are a number of such cases in the insane asylum at the present time, and that the careful study which has been instituted will be sufficient to eliminate them and afford facilities for the admission of all suitable cases in the future. Repeated requests have been made by the superintendent of the asylum for the approval of a law authorizing the paroling of insane under care of their families. This could be done in a case of periodical insanity, especially in such cases as the superintendent may consider suitable, with the condition that the insane person should be presented for examination at regular intervals, either by the superintendent or some other officer of the insane asylum, a physician of the department of health, a municipal physician, or such other physician as might be approved by the commissioner of health. Such a proviso would materially relieve the difficulties involved in the care of the insane and diminish very largely the expenses of maintenance of these unfortunates.

During the year there have been no epidemics, and the conditions of health have been satisfactory, the death rate being 11 per cent. There were a few cases of pellagra which immediately upon being so diagnosed were placed on special diet which was sufficient to secure their relief.

Modern practice requires that in all insane asylums the inmates, so far as practicable, should be occupied in some useful labor, and this is recognized as being not only a means of economy for the institutions but an efficient treatment for the inmates.

Pending the construction of the new asylum, it is not believed to be advisable to install machinery of expensive nature, but provision should be made for an instructor of manual training and for the purpose of purchasing the necessary materials with which to work, for the sale of such products, and for the disposal of the funds exactly as is provided for those made in the penitentiary, reform school, and girls and boys' charity schools.

TABLE NO. 1.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients on June 30, 1916.....	158	198	356
Admitted during the fiscal year.....	99	65	164
Total.....	257	263	520
Left cured during the fiscal year.....	22	8	30
Total.....	235	255	490
Left uncured at the request of their guardians during the fiscal year.....	15	8	23
Total.....	220	247	467
Died during the fiscal year.....	20	26	46
Number remaining on June 30, 1917.....	200	221	421

TABLE NO. 2.—*Age, color, and civil condition of patients remaining in the insane asylum on June 30, 1917.*

Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.
10 to 20 years.....	7	14	21	61 to 70 years.....	3	5	8
21 to 30 years.....	83	54	137	71 to 80 years.....		1	1
31 to 40 years.....	63	83	146	Unknown.....		1	1
41 to 50 years.....	31	52	83				
51 to 60 years.....	13	11	24	Total.....	200	221	421

TABLE NO. 3.—*Color.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
White.....	148	136	284
Colored.....	52	86	138
Total.....	200	221	421

TABLE NO. 4.—*Civil condition.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	109	131	240	Unknown.....	17	10	27
Married.....	67	57	124				
Widowed.....	7	23	30	Total.....	200	221	421

TABLE NO. 5.—*Religion.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
Adventist.....	1		1	Protestant.....	2	3	5
Catholic.....	158	197	355	Spiritualist.....	8	6	14
Episcopal.....	1		1	Unknown.....	19	9	28
Evangelist.....		1	2				
Indifferent.....	2		2	Total.....	200	221	421
None.....	8	5	13				

TABLE NO. 6.—*Occupations of patients remaining in the insane asylum on June 30, 1917.*

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Barber.....	2		2	Merchant.....	14		14
Blacksmith.....	1		1	Nurse.....		2	2
Bookkeeper.....	1		1	Painter.....	1		1
Carpenter.....	1		1	Physician.....	2		2
Cigarmaker.....	8		8	Proprietor.....	2		2
Commission agent.....	2		2	Salesman.....	1		1
Cook.....		3	3	Servant.....		1	1
Domestic.....		179	179	Shoemaker.....	1		1
Dressmaker.....		3	3	Soldier.....	3		3
Embroiderer.....		1	1	Student.....	4	4	8
Engineer.....	2		2	Sub-Marshall.....	1		1
Employee.....	17		17	Tailor.....	2		2
Farmer.....	17		17	Teacher.....	2	3	5
Fireman.....	1		1	Unknown.....	14	6	20
Industrialist.....	5		5	Without occupation.....	15	11	26
Laborer.....	79		79				
Laundress.....		8	8	Total.....	200	221	421
Mason.....	2		2				

TABLE NO. 7.—*Mental diseases from which the patients remaining in the insane asylum on June 30, 1917, suffered.*

Mental diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Mental diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholic insanity.....	51	9	60	Involution's melancholy.....		1	1
Amentia.....	3		3	Keromania.....		1	1
Cerebral syphilis.....	3		3	Mania.....		2	2
Chronic dementia.....	1		1	Manic depressive insanity.....	38	61	99
Chronic mania.....		3	3	Monomania.....		1	1
Dementia.....		4	4	Moral insanity.....	1		1
Dementia paranoides.....	1		1	Paranoia.....	23	11	34
Dementia precox.....	25	24	49	Parkinson disease.....	1		1
Dementia terminal.....	1		1	Periodical insanity.....	17	26	43
Epileptic insanity.....	16	5	21	Puerperal insanity.....		16	16
Erotomania.....		1	1	Senile insanity.....		3	3
General paralysis.....	2		2	Toxic insanity.....	4	2	6
Gravty insanity.....		1	1	Transient insanity.....	1		1
Hysterical insanity.....		3	3	Undiagnosed.....		2	2
Idiocy.....	1	2	3				
Imbecility.....	11	5	16	Total.....	200	221	421
Intermittent insanity.....		1	1				
Involution's insanity.....		37	37				

TABLE NO. 8.—*Mental diseases of the patients that were cured in the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Mental diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Mental diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholic insanity.....	3	1	4	Periodical insanity.....	8	3	11
Cerebral syphilis.....	1		1	Puerperal insanity.....		2	2
Dementia precox.....	2		2	Transient insanity.....		1	1
Involution's insanity.....		1	1	Total.....	22	8	30
Manic depressive insanity.....	8		8				

TABLE NO. 9.—*Age of patients that were cured during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.
10 to 20 years.....	5	1	6	51 to 60 years.....	3	1	4
21 to 30 years.....	9	2	11	Total.....	22	8	30
31 to 40 years.....	4	3	7				
41 to 50 years.....	1	1	2				

TABLE NO. 10.—*Mental diseases of deceased patients in the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Mental diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Mental diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholic insanity.....	3		3	Manic depressive insanity.....	6	5	11
Chronic dementia.....		1	1	Paranoia.....	4	1	5
Dementia.....		1	1	Periodical insanity.....	1	3	4
Dementia precox.....	3	3	6	Puerperal insanity.....		3	3
Epileptic insanity.....		1	1	Senile insanity.....		1	1
General paralysis.....	1		1	Undiagnosed.....	1	1	2
Imbecility.....	1		1	Total.....	20	26	46
Intoxication insanity.....		1	1				
Involution's insanity.....		5	5				

TABLE NO. 11.—*Age of deceased patients in the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.
10 to 20 years.....	2	2	4	51 to 60 years.....	1	4	5
21 to 30 years.....	6	11	17	Total.....	20	26	46
31 to 40 years.....	4	4	8				
41 to 50 years.....	7	5	12				

TABLE No. 12.—*Intercurrent diseases which caused the death of patients during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Intercurrent diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Intercurrent diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Exhaustion of the nerves.....	6	4	10	Epilepsy.....	1	1	2
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	1	2	Cerebral syphilis.....	1	1	2
Aystralia.....	3	4	7	Hemoptysis.....	1	1	2
Tuberculosis.....	3	8	11	General paralysis.....	1	1	2
Enteritis.....	3	4	7	Pneumonia.....	1	1	2
Insufficient aortic.....	1	1	2	Anemia.....	1	1	2
Insufficient mitral.....	1	1	2	Uremia.....	1	1	2
Chronic catarrhal.....	1	1	2				
Nephritis.....	1	1	2		20	26	46

TABLE No. 13.—*Articles made by the patients in the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Dresses for women.....	646	Sheets.....	845
Petticoats.....	283	Pillowcases.....	1,015
Shirts for women.....	453	Bread bags.....	59
Ruffled shirts.....	336	Corset covers.....	87
Trousers for men.....	489	Dish towels.....	176
Shirts for men.....	452	Doctor's gown.....	6
Coats.....	261	Colanders.....	11
Aprons.....	110		

TABLE No. 14.—*Ratio of deaths for the last 10 years from July, 1906, to June, 1917.*

Year.	Number of patients.	Per cent.	Year.	Number of patients.	Per cent.
1905-1907.....	402	19	1911-12.....	447	9
1908-7.....	396	13	1912-13.....	470	10
1907-8.....	561	12	1913-14.....	470	7
1908-9.....	530	17	1914-15.....	474	8
1909-10.....	450	6	1915-16.....	450	10
1910-11.....	467	8	1916-17.....	530	11

## BLIND ASYLUM.

The blind asylum was transferred to this department by the terms of the Jones Act on March 3, 1917. It has facilities for 74 patients of which 29 are incurable and 45 under treatment. An inspection of this institution shows that with an expenditure of a small sum of money it would be possible to increase its capacity, and the legislature granted the sum necessary for the care of 25 additional patients, thus allowing of the immediate admission of cases requiring treatment.

It will be noted that this institution instead of being simply an asylum for the blind is a hospital for diseases of the eye in which a number of acute diseases are treated and in which a number of operations are performed including cataract. It is believed, therefore, that the superintendent of this institution should be a person technically trained in hospital work; that is, a trained nurse. With a view to institute this reform request was made of the legislature to change the appropriation heretofore granted for a practicante to that of assistant director to which appointment a competent graduate nurse, registered as such in the island, has been appointed with the expectation that eventually she will be available for appointment as superintendent of that institution. It is recognized, however, that the change can not be made without providing a suitable position for the present director, and there is no intention in this office of making the change until such provision can be made.

TABLE NO. 1.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients on June 30, 1916.....	44	32	76
Admitted during the fiscal year.....	109	54	163
Total.....	153	86	239
Left cured during the fiscal year.....	69	36	105
Total.....	84	50	134
Left improved during the year.....	21	25	46
Total.....	63	25	88
Died of intercurrent diseases.....	5	3	8
Total.....	58	22	80

TABLE NO. 2.—*Diagnoses of the patients admitted into the blind asylum, curable and incurable, during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albugo.....	3	1	4
Amblyopia.....	3	1	4
Atrophy of the eye.....	2	1	3
Atrophy of both eyes.....		1	1
Atrophy of the papilla.....	13	2	15
Cataracts.....	41	11	52
Chorea-retinitis.....	1		1
Choroiditis.....	2	1	3
Choroiditis atrophy.....	5		5
Chronic conjunctivitis.....	5	1	6
Cyclitis.....	1		1
Congenital cataracts.....	1	1	2
Ectropion.....	2		2
Entropion.....	1		1
Enucleation (imperfect).....	1		1
Glaucomatous cataracts.....	2	3	5
Hemeralopia.....	1		1
Hernia of the iris.....	2		2
Hipermetropia.....		1	1
Interstitial keratitis.....	3	2	5
Irido-choroiditis.....	2	2	4
Juvenile cataracts.....	1		1
Keratitis.....	5	1	6
Leucoma.....	4	2	6
Detachment of retina.....	1		1
Nephelion.....	8	1	9
Neuritis.....	6	1	7
Ophthalmia, sympathetic.....	5	2	7
Pupilar atresia.....	1	1	2
Pterygium.....	9	4	13
Simblepharon.....	1		1
Staphyloma.....		1	1
Stricture of lacrymal ducts.....	1	1	2
Traumatic cataracts.....	1		1
Tumor lacrymal.....	2	1	3
Ulcers of the cornea.....	1	1	2
Total.....	137	45	182

TABLE NO. 3.—*Operations performed in the blind asylum during the fiscal year 1916-17*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Cataracts.....	36	11	47
Dissection.....	1		1
Ectropion.....	2		2
Entropion.....	1		1
Enucleation.....	11	4	15
Iridectomy.....	20	5	25
Paracentesis.....	1	1	2
Artificial pupil.....	4		4
Pterygium.....	13	7	20
Simblepharon.....	1		1
Total.....	90	28	118

TABLE NO. 4.—*Intercurrent diseases from which the patients suffered during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Anemia.....	15	Malaria.....	6
Catarrhal fever.....	30	Neuralgia.....	50
Endocarditis, chronic.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	1
Gastralgia.....	40		
Intestinal-organs disease.....	50	Total.....	138

TABLE NO. 5.—*Intercurrent diseases which caused the deaths of patients in the blind asylum during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Arteriosclerosis.....	3	Typhoid fever.....	1
Endocarditis, rheumatic.....	1	Uræmia.....	1
Hypertrophy of the heart.....	1		
Pneumonia.....	1	Total.....	

TABLE NO. 6.—*Diseases of the eye from which the patients remaining in the blind asylum at Ponce are suffering and are under treatment on June 30, 1917.*

Disease.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ophthalmia, catarrhal.....	2	1	3
Atrophy of both eyes.....	2	2	4
Atrophy of the papilla.....	4	2	6
Atrophy of the papilla and keratitis.....		1	1
Blind.....	1		1
Cataracts.....	21	7	28
Chorea retinitis.....		1	1
Chronic conjunctivitis.....		1	1
Cyclitis.....	1	1	2
Clouds.....	3		3
Enucleation.....		1	1
Fistula in lacrymal duct.....		1	1
Glaucoma.....		1	1
Glaucomatous atrophy.....	2		2
Glaucomatous cataracts.....	2		2
Hernia of the iris.....	1		1
Lacrymal tumor.....		1	1
Leucoma.....	2		2
Nephelion.....	1		1
Neuritis.....	1		1
Ophthalmia, sympathetic.....		1	1
Pterygium.....		1	1
Right eye lost.....	1		1
Stricture of lacrymal ducts.....		1	1
Total albugo.....	4	1	5
Ulcers, keratitis.....		1	1
Total.....	48	25	73

TABLE NO. 7.—*Age of the patients remaining in the blind asylum at Ponce on June 30, 1917.*

Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1 to 10 years.....	2	3	5	61 to 70 years.....	8	2	10
11 to 20 years.....	5	2	7	71 to 80 years.....	4	2	6
21 to 30 years.....	4	2	6	81 to 90 years.....	1	1	2
31 to 40 years.....	5	3	8	91 to 100 years.....			1
41 to 50 years.....	8	4	12				
51 to 60 years.....	10	6	16	Total.....	48	25	73

TABLE NO. 8.—*Occupation of the patients remaining in the blind asylum at Ponce on June 30, 1917.*

Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Occupation.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Administrator.....	1		1	Mariner.....	1		1
Carpenter.....	2		2	Mason.....	2		2
Cigar maker.....	1		1	Mechanic.....	1		1
Clerk.....	1		1	Painter.....	2		2
Coachman.....	1		1	Shoemaker.....	2		2
Domestic.....		20	20	Student.....	5	4	9
Farmer.....	5		5	Unknown.....	2	1	3
Horticulturist.....	1		1				
Industrialist.....	7		7	Total.....	48	25	73
Laborer.....	14		14				

## APPENDIX IV.

### REPORT OF THE AUDITOR, AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL EXHIBITS.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR,  
*San Juan, August 31, 1917.*

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 20 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico and for other purposes," and with the designation of the President, as provided by section 11 therein, I have the honor to submit my annual report on the operations of the department of the auditor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, with comments thereon.

#### SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING.

During the past year there has been no change worthy of note in the system of accounting. The system put in effect July 1, 1911, under my supervision, now seems to meet all the requirements, but changes will be made as circumstances may require. The new organic act, effective March 2, 1917, has in it many recommendations previously made by the auditors of Porto Rico, to several instances of which I take the liberty to refer. The auditor, in 1908, in his annual report, page 38, made the following recommendations: "Cases frequently are found to come up where it seems to the auditor that the purchase is unnecessary or extravagant, and here the question arises as to just what his responsibility is under the circumstances, in case all the legal requisites exist and proper supporting papers are presented." Section 20 of the new organic act seems to qualify the auditor's position in the following words: "It shall be the duty of the auditor to bring to the attention of the proper administrative officers expenditures of funds or property which, in his opinion, are irregular, unnecessary, excessive, or extravagant."

The auditor again, a year later, in his annual report for 1909, page 7, recommends: "I urge most strongly that laws be passed which would bring the present bureau of municipal finance, now a part of the treasury department, under the control of the auditor's office, where I believe it rightly belongs. At the same time there exists an accounting bureau in the department of education which could with advantage be brought under the single head of accounting department of the insular government." This recommendation has been repeated by the present auditor in several of his annual reports.

Section 20 of the new organic act, approved March 2, 1917, has such a consolidation as was recommended by the auditor. Section 20 of the organic act reads as follows: "That there shall be appointed by the President an auditor who shall examine, audit, and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and receipts from whatever source of the government of Porto Rico and of the municipal governments of Porto Rico, including public trust funds and funds derived from bond issues, audit in accordance with law and administrative regulations all expenditures of funds or property pertaining to or held in trust by the government of Porto Rico or the municipalities or dependencies thereof." In accordance with this authority examination and audit of the accounts of the municipalities and school boards, as well as of other public offices, are now being conducted by this office.

The authority conferred upon the auditor by the new organic act is far-reaching and time will demonstrate its importance.

I do not feel justified in making comments on the new law at length at this time, due to its being in effect less than four months, but hope in my next report to be able to make mention of the favorable results brought about.

#### FINANCIAL EXHIBITS ATTACHED TO THIS REPORT.

Following the example set last year, his excellency the governor, this year again addressed a letter of instructions to the various department heads under date of July 12, 1917, advising them to confer with the auditor and select the tables to be consolidated into this report. Several of the exhibits appearing in last year's report have been

dropped, because the information furnished by them has been either incorporated in other exhibits or is not necessary as supporting data. Of the exhibits in this report the following have been prepared by the respective departments or offices:

Auditor of Porto Rico: From No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; Nos. 11, 12, and 13; No. 22 (the disbursements part); Nos. 24, 25, and 26; No. 27 (the disbursements part); No. 28 (the disbursements part); No. 29.

Treasury department: Nos. 6 to 9, inclusive; Nos. 14, 19, 19-A, 19-B, 20-A, 20, 21, 22 (the receipts side), 23, 27 (the receipts side); and No. 28 (the receipts side).

University of Porto Rico: Nos. 15 to 18, inclusive.

Department of the interior: No. 10, and Nos. 30 to 34, inclusive.

Irrigation service of Porto Rico: Nos. 35, 36, and 37.

#### ESTIMATED CASH INCOME, APPROPRIATION ASSETS, AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1917-18.

[Exhibit No. 29, Consolidated Financial Exhibits.]

Taking into consideration all the estimated revenues of the insular government during the next fiscal year, as per the estimate made by the treasurer, plus all the other probable income during the year, such as repayments of loans and cash balance on hand at the present date, we have a total of \$5,686,226.87 as assets for the year. Against this we have appropriations outstanding of \$6,172,802.20, which leaves us an estimated deficit as of June 30, 1917, of \$486,575.33.

Past experience has demonstrated that such estimate may be increased or decreased in accordance with the changed conditions; as, for instance, if our income is increased, our estimated deficit will be proportionally decreased. Again, if the amounts appropriated are not all spent during the coming fiscal year, the deficit as of June 30, 1918, will be also decreased by considering part of the unexpended balances as lapses for the following year. We are safe in estimating that of the \$747,156.77 appropriated for the fiscal year 1917-18, at least \$100,000 will be allowed to lapse unexpended at the expiration of the two years' period on June 30, 1920, so that the deficit as of June 30, 1918, would thus be reduced to \$386,575.33.

#### SALARIES.

A year ago a net decrease of \$57,330.67 was shown under this heading as compared with the previous year. This year, however, such is not the case, and our balance points all the way through toward the opposite side of the account.

The total budgetary appropriations for the year under review exceeded those of the previous year by \$545,406.03. This increase in the budget naturally had to show its effects in the compensation paid for the services given to the government. The gross increase under the heading of "Salaries" was \$307,275.58, as compared with the previous year. There was at the same time a decrease of \$34,346.23 over the previous year, thus leaving a net increase of \$272,928.35. This increase, however, should not be considered as being the result of a general increase in the salaries of all the employees. Such was not the case, as most of the employees whose salaries had been reduced the year previous were not even put back at their old salaries. Other reasons must, therefore, account for the increase of over a quarter of a million paid in salaries in excess of last year's figures.

Not only was the general budget for the year under review greater than the previous one, which reason, as stated above, accounts for part of increase, but the passage of the new organic act for Porto Rico, or the Jones bill, as it is commonly called, had some effect on the increase, as it naturally brought about a reorganization of some branches of the service, which had its corresponding effects on the pay rolls of some officials and employees.

The bulk of the increases will be explained in detail in the following manner:

Office of the governor: This office shows an increase of \$583.50, due to increased salary of the governor by the Jones bill, during the months of March, April, May, and June.

Office of the secretary: The sum of \$1,236.28 of increase over the previous year is explained by the addition of a clerkship at \$1,100 per annum and a small saving effected the previous year.

The bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation is responsible for an increase of \$24,086.23. In previous years a certain percentage of the sales was allowed to the bureau as a means with which to meet its pay roll; but Joint Resolution No. 14 approved April 13, 1916, placed all the employees of the bureau on a yearly salary basis and did away with the percentage allowance.

Office of the attorney general: The increase of \$5,879.75 in this office is explained partly by the increase of the salary of the head of the department from March 3 to



June 30, as per the Jones bill, and partly by the transfer to that department of the bureau of prisons of the late department of labor, charities, and correction, also a result of the passage of the Jones bill.

Treasury department: This department shows an increase of \$8,446.28, explained, in part, by the increase in the salary of the treasurer by the Jones bill and partly by restoring the 15 offices of collectors of internal revenue which had been suppressed in the previous year as a tentative plan for economy.

Office of the auditor: In this office a decrease of \$2,032.44 is shown, due to savings effected in the appropriation during the year.

Department of education: This department shows an increase of \$3,169.04, due to increase in the salary of the head of the department, from March 3 to June 30, as per the Jones bill, and additional employees in the divisions of property and accounts and of supervision and records.

Salaries, common schools: This appropriation shows an increase of \$98,776.65, due to the restoration of 12 of the special teachers which had been eliminated the year previous, the creation of 275 new rural school-teacher positions, at \$40 per month for nine months, and the extra compensation of \$10 allowed to 100 teachers for teaching at night schools for nine months.

Salaries, high schools, shows an increase of \$6,940.70, due to increased appropriation by means of transfer warrants issued against other appropriations.

Department of the interior: This department shows an increase of \$12,020.31, due to increase, as in the case of other departments, in the salary of the commissioner and in the other office personnel on account of increased activities of the department.

Maintenance and repairs of public roads and bridges shows an increase in salaries of \$96,674.79. In previous years the appropriations for roads and bridges were made in a lump sum, and the expenses were charged thereto irrespective of what the same consisted of. For the year under review, however, the more scientific method was adopted of having the appropriation subdivided into the various purposes for which it was to be used. The total appropriation for the year previous was \$290,000, as compared with \$500,000 for the year under review, of which latter amount the sum of \$98,356 was appropriated for salaries.

The bureau of insular telegraph shows an increase of \$3,062.15, due partly to the creation of the position of assistant superintendent at \$1,800 per annum and partly by the increase of telegraph and telephone operators.

Department of labor, charities, and correction: This department shows a decrease in salaries of \$12,276.05, due to the disappearance of the department in accordance with the provisions of the Jones bill, its personnel having been transferred to the departments of education, health, justice, and agriculture and labor, wherein the corresponding increases will be noted.

Sanitation service: An increase of \$2,399.88 is noted in the salaries of this department. The reasons, as stated before, are the increase in the salary of the commissioner and the employees transferred from the late department of labor, charities, and correction.

Suppression of anemia shows an increase of \$4,736.66, due to the fact that, as in the case of roads and bridges, the appropriation was subdivided for the year under review, as compared with the lump sum appropriated for the previous year.

Commercial and agricultural development shows an increase of \$1,694, due to subdivision of the previous year's lump-sum appropriation.

Department of agriculture and labor: This department shows an increase of \$7,633.66 representing the salaries paid from March 3 to June 30, as the department came into existence with the passage of the Jones bill.

Experimental station and field force shows an increase of \$12,948.33, due to the subdivision of the previous year's lump-sum appropriation found under "Agricultural development in Porto Rico."

Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico: This branch of the service shows an increase of \$9,940 in salaries, due to the fact that the appropriation for the year previous was found in a lump sum under the head of "General miscellaneous."

United States district court: The expenses of this court from March 3, 1917, on have been paid for by Federal appropriation, hence a decrease of \$12,492.99 is shown in salaries.

Supreme court: This shows an increase of \$2,373.34, due to increases in the salaries of the chief justice from \$5,000 to \$6,500 and of the associate justices from \$4,500 to \$5,500, in accordance with the provisions of the Jones bill, and partly by the employment of a clerk at \$720 per annum.

The other increases for salaries in various institutions are so small that no special mention is required.

## OTHER EXPENSES.

As in the case of "Salaries," the index for expenditures for the year under review points in the opposite direction to what it did a year ago. The total gross increase for the year was \$693,846.92, with a total gross decrease of \$470,788.84, thus leaving a net increase of \$223,058.08. The general reasons for this increase are the increases made in the various appropriations on account of increased activities of some of the departments during the year, the passage of the Jones bill, and the increased cost of materials and supplies due to the effects of the European war.

Most of the increases are accounted for in detail as follows:

Office of the governor: This office shows an increase of \$1,341.30 in "Expenses of executive mansion," due to increased cost of supplies; also an increase of \$900 in the appropriation "Special service fund." This fund is created by the governor by means of transfer warrants from the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenditures subject to the approval of the governor," and the increase is due to the expenses incurred by a committee sent to Washington in connection with the passage of the Jones bill.

Secretary's office: This office shows an increase of \$434.15 in "Stationery and printing," due to increased cost of same, and \$5,344 shown in "Contingent expenses" for the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation. As stated in the case of "Salaries," this expenditure did not appear in the previous year because the bureau was a self-supporting organization.

Treasury department: This department shows an increase of \$76,816.74, due to the fact that a reassessment of all the property of the island was effected, which expense did not exist a year ago.

Department of education: This department shows an increase of \$28,561.72, of which \$25,802.93 went to the appropriation "Textbooks, school supplies, and equipment," due to the fact that in the previous year hardly any expense was incurred for the purchase of textbooks. The appropriations for school purposes during this year were all in excess of those of the previous year.

University of Porto Rico: During the previous year the appropriation for the university, which always is made in a lump sum, amounted to \$35,000, while for the year under review the same appropriation amounted to \$50,000, or an increase of \$15,000, same being employed in the payment of additional personnel and the purchase of supplies.

Insular police shows an increase of \$3,548.08 in the appropriation for "Transportation." This was due to the fact that a considerable number of men were mobilized on account of the strikes, which were rather numerous during the year under review.

Department of the interior: In the office proper an increase of a little more than \$10,000 is noted. Such, however, is not the case, as approximately the same amount was included last year under one single heading, "Miscellaneous expenses," which this year shows the corresponding decrease.

Under "Maintenance and repairs of public roads and bridges" there is an apparent increase of over \$400,000. As stated in the case of "Salaries," these appropriations did not exist in the previous budget, as only a lump sum appropriation was made and this will be found as a decrease further down. The actual increase is really not over \$150,000, and this was because of the necessity of putting the roads once more in first-class condition.

"Maintenance, repairs, and reconstruction of public buildings" shows an increase of \$36,696.42, due to the fact that last year the appropriation for this purpose was practically nil when compared with the number of buildings and the repairs which were necessary in every one of them.

Under "Harbor improvements" the only increase worth mention is the \$3,690.09 spent in repairing the bulkhead and sea wall in San Juan Harbor, for which there was really no corresponding appropriation the year previous. Under the heading "Miscellaneous" there is an increase of \$25,724.61, mostly due to appropriations which had no corresponding parallel last year, the principal one among these being \$10,759 spent in the study of an irrigation project at Lajas and Isabela and \$13,487.07 for a similar purpose in the districts of Ponce and Juana Diaz.

The bureau of insular telegraph shows an increase of about \$10,000, due to increased cost of materials and supplies bought out of the appropriation "Incidentals," \$7,934 and \$1,920 spent in the construction of a telephone line between San Juan and Martin Pena, for which there was no corresponding appropriation the year before.

Department of labor, charities, and correction: This department shows a decrease of \$13,811.16, due to its discontinuance after March 2, 1917, as per provision of the Jones bill.

**Sanitation service:** This department was operated practically with the same amount of expenditures as the year previous, with the exception of "Suppression of measles" and "Mosquito extermination." In the first the sum of \$15,449.23 was spent, and yet with this small sum we were able to check the epidemic, which was reaching alarming proportions. The latter activity cost \$16,568.85 more than last year, due to increased appropriation.

**Department of agriculture and labor:** This department shows an increase in all its appropriations, due to the fact that it came into existence on March 3, 1917, as a result of the Jones bill. As stated above, however, the corresponding decrease is shown under the old department of labor, charities, and correction.

Under the heading of "General miscellaneous" the only increase worthy of mention is that of \$14,113.79, as "Expenses of election in Porto Rico," due to the fact that the elections which were held on July 16, 1917, were to be held on November 7, 1916, and all the preliminary work incident to the elections was incurred during the year under review.

**Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico** shows increases in all appropriations, due to the fact, as stated in the case of "Salaries," that this organization was operated the year before as a branch of the sanitation service under one lump-sum appropriation.

In the judiciary the only change of importance is the decrease in the expenses of the United States district court, amounting to about \$9,000, due to the fact that the expenses of this court were paid, from March 3, 1917, on, from appropriations made by the Federal Government, as provided for by the Jones bill.

#### DIVISION OF GENERAL ACCOUNTS.

This division has been greatly handicapped for several years for the want of properly paid personnel. The chief accountant position was cut out three years ago in the interest of economy, this important position being eliminated at the same time two other divisions were consolidated with the division of general accounts. In making the consolidation the positions of five clerks were abolished and five others reduced in salary. Although the position of general accountant has been requested in each new budget since then, it has been eliminated by action of each legislature. The position has been filled by taking an examiner from another division. The position of examiner is now urgently needed in the division of examinations, and I have again appealed to the legislature now in session for the restoration of this important position, as well as an increase for one other clerk who had his salary cut three years ago, but up to the present I have been unable to get it restored. It is to be regretted that salaries paid in this division are less remunerative than in other less important divisions of the government, for the reason that it makes the men dissatisfied, and several have already expressed a desire for a transfer to other departments paying more salary. The good of the service demands that my request be favorably considered.

As the activities of the government increase, the responsibility and work of this division increase. Its work is the most important of any in the government and is the hub of the government accounting, other government accounts being spokes leading to or from this division. Since the installing of the system of accounting in 1912, this division has been constantly readjusting to perfect the system so as to secure the very best results.

#### DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENTS AND CLAIMS.

During the year this division audited vouchers and prepared checks to the number of 93,900, covering disbursements aggregating \$9,273,995.83. There have been no changes in the system of the division, the direct audit system installed in the fiscal year 1908-9 having been found to be adequate to meet most of the requirements in connection with the settlement of claims, and each year proves the wisdom of its installation. While this system simplifies to a large extent the keeping of the records of the division and the elimination of any possibility of errors or the duplication of payments, nevertheless the work demands the greatest care, and the dispatch and accuracy with which it is done is most commendable. Any delay in the settlement of claims is usually due to errors found either in the form in which the vouchers are presented or in the charging of a proposed expenditure against the wrong appropriation. The aim of the division is to settle all claims as soon as may be consistent with the laws governing disbursements and with entire accuracy as to amount.

## DIVISION OF AUDITS AND EXAMINATIONS.

During the fiscal year 1916-17 this division was considerably handicapped in the performance of its functions by the resignation of the chief examiner about October 17, 1916, and of two of the examiners on November 1, 1916, and March 1, 1917. These three members of the division resigned their positions in this office to take very important ones with large business concerns. It has been rather difficult to secure the services of men fully qualified to perform the work intrusted to this division. On the other hand, the salaries paid to the examiners are entirely inadequate for positions of such importance, and for this reason on several occasions it has been impossible to retain in the service men who have proved their efficiency.

Notwithstanding the lack of a complete staff of examiners during the fiscal year just passed this division thoroughly examined 28 municipalities, 5 district courts, 24 municipal courts, and all the offices of the collectors of internal revenue (68 in number), which were examined twice during the fiscal year. In addition to these examinations, several special investigations and many transfers in the positions of collector were made.

In one of the municipalities examined, irregularities and peculations of a very serious character were disclosed. The examiner in this case submitted a complete and comprehensive report of his findings, supported by several sworn affidavits and exhibits, which report was transmitted to the proper authorities in order that due action might be taken against the delinquent municipal officials.

Upon request of the attorney general, a special examination was made of the books, records, and accounts of one of the municipal courts. A preliminary investigation made in this court by the department of justice disclosed the fact that certain documents pertaining to civil cases had been mutilated, for which offense the deputy secretary of the court was arrested and placed under prosecution. The examiners of this office made a thorough investigation of all the records and accounts of this court and, although their work was carried on under great difficulties, due to the disorganization prevailing, they were not only successful in securing all the necessary evidence for the trial against the deputy secretary, but they also disclosed many other serious irregularities, all of which were embodied in their report.

It is expected that during the fiscal year 1917-18 an audit will be made of all public offices under the supervision of the auditor of Porto Rico.

## DIVISION OF PROPERTY ACCOUNTS.

Ninety-nine accountable property clerks rendered reports during the fiscal year.

In the readjustment caused by the new organic act for Porto Rico, approved March 2, 1917, several new accounts have been set up. The former department of labor, charities, and correction has been divided into 15 separate accounts.

The record value of unexpendable property covered by all accounts rendered to this office aggregates \$1,560,461.44 as of June 30, 1917.

No change has been made in property accounting regulations during the year.

At the moment of writing this report, there are still outstanding three returns, viz: That of the executive mansion, the property clerk of which is on leave in the United States, and the property and book returns of the United States district court, which institution is now entirely separate from the insular government.

The returns as rendered are found to be reasonably correct in some cases, but when the property in charge of an official is turned over to his successor it usually transpires that many discrepancies are brought to light. This could be avoided to a great extent if an examination and check of the actual property charged to an accountable employee were made at least once a year.

Since February last, this division has been required to check and audit reports of seized arms and gambling paraphernalia turned over to the courts by the insular police and returned to them or otherwise disposed of. This entails the examination monthly of from 150 to 200 reports and entails a considerable correspondence with officials rendering same, all of which has added largely to the duties of this division.

## OFFICE FORCE.

There have been many changes in the personnel of the office the past year. Mr. W. D. Beecher, assistant auditor, resigned July 3, 1916, to take an important and lucrative position in New York. On September 1, 1916, I temporarily appointed F. P. McCurdy, chief of division of general accounts, to the position of assistant auditor, and the duties of this position have been performed by him up to this date.

Mr. F. Fernández, chief examiner, resigned October 17, 1916, to accept an important position with a mercantile establishment.

During the year there were five promotions and eight new employees entered the office.

My grateful acknowledgments are due and are hereby made for the valuable service rendered this office and The People of Porto Rico by the former assistant auditor, Mr. W. D. Beecher, as well as to the present assistant auditor, Mr. F. P. McCurdy, and the chiefs of division and clerks of the office who have rendered such loyal service and by reason of which the work has been so successfully performed.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. BONNER,  
*Aukitor of Porto Rico.*

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,  
*San Juan, P. R.*

24426—WAR 1917—VOL 3—21



# **CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL EXHIBITS.**

## **EXHIBIT No. 1.—Statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1917.**

### **Current assets:**

Cash in banks (see Exhibit No. 21).....	\$2,284,574.48	
Remittances in transit (see Exhibit No. 21).....	539,842.74	
Municipal and school-board bonds owned <sup>1</sup> (see Exhibit No. 9).....	1,829,500.00	
<b>Bond redemption fund—</b>		
Cash in banks (included in "Cash in banks" above)....	\$312,392.15	
Taxes paid under protest.....	3,483.25	
Taxes uncollected.....	1,376.60	
		817,252.00
Accounts receivable.....	322,476.50	
Less reserve for departmental accounts payable to bureau of supplies.....	44,042.91	
		278,432.59
Material and supplies.....		137,040.55
Delinquent taxes, fiscal years 1901-2 to 1916-17, inclusive (see Exhibit No. 19).....		20,281.95
Deficit of irrigation service from operation under provision of "Temporary irrigation districts".....		153,826.43
		<b>\$6,080,750.74</b>

### **Deferred assets:**

Loans to municipalities (see Exhibit No. 6).....	\$30,150.05	
Less reserve for municipal loan account.....	1,000.00	
		89,150.05
Loans to school boards (see Exhibit No. 7).....		4,066.64
School-building construction (see Exhibit No. 8).....		30,714.72
		<b>123,931.48</b>

### **Invested assets:**

Road and bridge construction (see Exhibit No. 10).....	8,048,858.59	
Real estate (see Exhibit No. 11).....	5,468,158.83	
Public buildings (see Exhibit No. 12).....	1,801,610.51	
Irrigation works.....	4,768,420.22	
Harbor improvements.....	478,929.96	
Telegraph and telephone lines.....	132,207.93	
Furniture and equipment.....	\$1,276,965.93	
Less reserve for depreciation.....	638,320.17	
		638,645.76
		<b>21,336,831.80</b>

### **Trust fund reserve account:**

Road bond fund of 1916.....	489,685.95	
Irrigation fund.....	77,959.35	
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....	21,070.04	
San Juan Harbor fund.....	3,854.02	
Securities, refunding bonds, fund.....	1,260,500.00	
Securities, loan fund.....	401,000.00	
		<b>2,254,069.36</b>

### **Discount on bonds:**

Public improvement bonds.....	37,016.69	
Refunding bonds.....	20,497.51	
		<b>57,514.20</b>

### **University of Porto Rico (see Exhibit No. 15).....**

Total.....		<b>366,138.78</b>
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>30,199,236.29</b>

### **Current liabilities:**

Audited vouchers.....	548,071.67	
Unclaimed wages.....	2,273.65	
Franchise deposits.....	393.00	
Bureau of supplies, accounts payable.....	57,138.19	
Notes payable.....	400,000.00	
		<b>1,007,876.51</b>

### **Deferred liabilities:**

Expenses accrued not paid.....	8,974.31	
Municipalities, tax account.....	42,809.13	
School boards, tax account.....	4,839.91	
Income tax retention.....	7.34	
Special deposits.....	2,978.23	
		<b>59,608.92</b>

### **Contingent liabilities:**

Cash bond deposits.....	3,515.00	
Taxes paid under protest.....	89,963.99	
Food commission fund.....	200,000.00	
		<b>293,478.99</b>

Trust fund liabilities (see Exhibit No. 13).....	3,440,532.25	
Bonded debt (see Exhibit No. 14).....	9,280,000.00	
Premium on bonds.....	45,487.77	
Trustees, University of Porto Rico (see Exhibit No. 15).....	366,138.78	
Excess of assets over liabilities (see Exhibit No. 2).....	15,706,113.07	
		<b>30,199,236.29</b>

<b>Total.....</b>		<b>30,199,236.29</b>
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<sup>1</sup> Carried as cash by treasurer in accordance with Act No. 120, approved July 26, 1913.

EXHIBIT No. 2.—*Account of The People of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.*

Departmental accounts due bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, expenses undistributed .....	\$44,042.91	
Reduction of real estate .....	93,940.16	
Reduction of inventory of miscellaneous property .....	8,004.62	
Public schools donated by the department of education .....	20,870.80	
Surplus of July 1, 1916 .....		\$15,368,136.33
Net surplus for current year (see Exhibit No. 3) .....		347,409.59
Net surplus insular police uniform .....		133.20
Addition to insular bond redemption .....		147,542.84
Sale of insular Government property .....		6,574.78
Sundry adjustments .....		3,174.85
Excess of assets over liabilities .....	\$15,706,113.07	
		15,872,971.56 15,872,971.56

EXHIBIT No. 3.—*Income account for the year ending June 30, 1917.*

Insular revenues (see Exhibit No. 4) .....		\$4,828,129.23
Insular expenses (see Exhibit No. 5):		
Current year expenses .....	\$4,181,767.46	
Depreciation of furniture and equipment, current year .....	139,850.37	
		4,321,617.83
Surplus of current year .....		506,511.40
Reduction of surplus:		
Interest on \$500,000 of 4 per cent road bonds of 1916 .....	\$14,500.00	
Interest on \$1,250,000 of 4 per cent refunding bonds, plus amortization .....	40,705.09	
Interest on \$1,000,000 of 4 per cent public improvement bonds, plus amortization .....	41,084.07	
Interest on loans .....	16,830.55	
Expenses of previous years, charged out in current year .....	46,032.10	
		159,101.81
Net surplus .....		347,409.59

EXHIBIT No. 4.—*Comparative statement of accrued insular revenues for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1916.*

[Not to be confused with cash receipts, Exhibits Nos. 22 and 27.]

Source.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1917	1916		
Customs .....	\$378,000.00	\$295,500.00	\$82,500.00	.....
Excise taxes .....	2,799,868.11	2,588,834.93	211,033.18	.....
Property taxes, insular proportion .....	634,178.27	181,226.55	452,951.72	.....
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation .....	121,694.31	108,096.67	13,597.64	.....
Registration of documents .....	87,845.80	88,574.20		\$728.40
Inheritance taxes .....	34,660.27	17,390.52	17,269.75	.....
Insurance premium taxes .....	24,768.61	21,501.63	3,266.98	.....
Royalties on franchises .....	8,276.49	12,265.31		3,988.82
Court fines and fees .....	47,415.74	43,319.07	4,096.67	.....
Harbor and dock fees .....	28,134.88	26,416.96	2,717.92	.....
Miscellaneous fees .....	1,811.00	2,394.56		583.56
Foreign corporation license fees .....	4,100.00	4,100.00		.....
Rent of property .....	14,564.41	12,762.19	1,802.22	.....
Telegraph and telephone receipts .....	86,996.17	71,714.73	15,281.44	.....
Interest on loan to irrigation service .....		1,600.02		1,600.02
Interest on loans to municipalities and school boards .....	78,807.70	70,091.78	8,715.92	.....
Interest on bank deposits .....	62,518.44	53,587.48	8,930.96	.....
Canons on mines .....	792.86	792.86		.....
Industrial and commercial license taxes .....		1.25		1.25
Income tax .....	409,807.66	136,017.17	273,790.49	.....
Miscellaneous .....	3,888.51	8,903.38		5,014.87
	4,828,129.23	3,744,091.26	1,084,037.97	.....

<sup>1</sup> Does not include interest on irrigation fund.



**EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1916.**

[Not to be confused with cash disbursements on Exhibit No. 24.]

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1917	1916		
LEGISLATIVE.				
Executive council:				
Salaries.....	\$25,481.28	\$26,871.85		\$1,390.57
Legislative printing.....	1,130.24	1,322.23		191.99
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....	936.07	726.08	\$209.99	
Postage and freight <sup>1</sup> .....	26.00	76.50		50.50
Traveling expenses <sup>1</sup> .....	521.23	33.30	487.93	
Telegraph and telephone service <sup>1</sup> .....	10.23	7.63	2.60	
Stationery <sup>1</sup> .....	420.29	254.93	165.36	
Franchise investigations.....	3,077.84	2,988.80	89.04	
Total, executive council.....	31,603.18	32,281.32		678.14
House of delegates:				
Salaries.....	27,790.99	27,979.75		188.76
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....	1,425.61	2,044.27		618.66
Legislative printing.....	1,078.16	2,107.83		1,029.67
Mileage for members.....	374.60	414.50		39.90
Telephone service <sup>1</sup> .....		43.15		43.15
Total, house of delegates.....	30,669.36	32,589.50		1,920.14
Miscellaneous legislative:				
Printing and publication of laws.....	458.98	561.32		102.34
Total, legislative.....	62,731.52	65,432.14		2,700.62
EXECUTIVE.				
Governor:				
Salaries.....	15,337.94	14,754.44	583.50	
Expenses, executive mansion.....	11,805.90	10,464.60	1,341.30	
Stationery and printing <sup>1</sup> .....	978.57	767.07	211.50	
Telegraph and telephone service <sup>1</sup> .....	340.95	287.58	73.37	
Furniture <sup>1</sup> .....	.25	2.13		1.88
Postage and freight <sup>1</sup> .....	217.08	110.00	107.08	
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....	762.18	502.56	259.62	
Special service fund.....	2,900.00	2,000.00	900.00	
Total, governor.....	32,342.87	28,868.38	3,474.49	
Secretary:				
Salaries.....	30,446.78	29,210.50	1,236.28	
Stationery and printing <sup>1</sup> .....	743.71	309.56	434.15	
Furniture <sup>1</sup> .....	1.99	12.33		10.34
Postage and freight <sup>1</sup> .....	201.00	143.00	58.00	
Telegraph and telephone service <sup>1</sup> .....	9.27	14.76		5.49
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....	881.39	688.84	192.55	
Traveling expenses.....				
Total.....	32,284.14	30,378.99	1,905.15	
Bureau of weights and measures:				
Salaries.....	11,542.00	11,255.56	286.44	
Stationery and printing.....	498.71	137.54	361.17	
Traveling expenses.....	3,828.28	4,526.57		698.29
Telegraph and telephone service.....	81.74	74.79	6.95	
Equipment of weights and measures.....	167.52	86.53	80.99	
Postage and freight.....	678.93	720.80		41.87
Incidentals.....	355.30	192.88	162.42	
Total.....	17,152.48	16,994.67	157.81	
Bureau of supplies, printing and transportation:				
Salaries.....	24,080.23		24,086.23	
Contingent expenses.....	5,344.00		5,344.00	
Total.....	29,424.23		29,430.23	
Total, secretary.....	78,866.85	47,373.66	31,493.19	

<sup>1</sup> Bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, "Working capital fund" not included, as it is self-supporting, and the deficit for the year is shown in Exhibit No. 2.

**EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1916—Con.**

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1917	1916		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Attorney general:				
Salaries.....	\$35,556.24	\$29,676.49	\$5,879.75	.....
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....	1,981.70	1,755.80	225.90	.....
Travelling expenses.....	593.67	605.50	.....	\$11.83
Postage <sup>1</sup> .....	300.00	300.00	.....	.....
Litigation fund.....	1,614.30	2,042.60	.....	428.30
Transportation of prisoners.....	255.04	.....	255.04	.....
Total, attorney general.....	40,300.95	34,380.39	5,920.56	.....
Treasurer:				
Salaries.....	176,066.08	167,619.80	8,446.28	.....
Postage and express.....	4,002.59	3,284.20	718.39	.....
Travelling expenses.....	20,798.89	22,793.30	.....	1,994.41
Stationery and printing <sup>1</sup> .....	7,203.39	8,273.88	.....	1,070.49
Lighting and water <sup>1</sup> .....	63.15	68.24	.....	5.09
Telegraph and telephone service <sup>1</sup> .....	713.42	685.68	27.74	.....
Compensation to stamp agents <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	2,612.84	.....	2,612.84
Revision of the assessment of property in Porto Rico <sup>1</sup> .....	79,667.33	3,596.72	76,070.61	.....
Settlement of claims for over-collection of rentals <sup>1</sup> .....	19.22	96.20	.....	76.98
Total, treasurer.....	288,534.07	209,030.86	79,503.21	.....
Auditor:				
Salaries.....	50,774.89	52,807.33	.....	2,032.44
Stationery and printing <sup>1</sup> .....	1,444.90	457.08	957.87	.....
Telegraph and telephone service <sup>1</sup> .....	42.99	55.70	.....	12.71
Travelling expenses.....	2,707.99	2,980.24	.....	272.25
Postage and freight <sup>1</sup> .....	300.00	300.00	.....	.....
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....	1,914.42	1,362.42	552.00	.....
Total, auditor.....	57,185.19	57,992.72	.....	807.53
Civil service commission:				
Salaries.....	5,987.65	6,034.00	.....	46.35
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....	499.44	372.70	126.74	.....
Total, civil service commission.....	6,487.09	6,406.70	80.39	.....
Department of education:				
Office of the commissioner—				
Salaries.....	37,505.82	34,336.78	3,169.04	.....
Incidentals and travelling expenses <sup>1</sup> .....	8,067.48	6,911.42	1,156.06	.....
Postage <sup>1</sup> .....	1,500.00	1,448.83	51.17	.....
Total.....	47,073.30	42,697.03	4,376.27	.....
Public schools:				
Salaries, common schools.....	1,164,019.61	1,065,242.96	98,776.65	.....
Contingent expenses, common schools.....	6,868.05	5,126.30	1,741.75	.....
Text books, school supplies and equipment.....	31,906.33	6,103.40	25,802.93	.....
Salaries, high schools.....	61,861.58	54,920.88	6,940.70	.....
Contingent expenses, high schools.....	4,190.89	3,250.15	940.74	.....
Equipment for high schools.....	76.30	.....	76.30	.....
Extension and development of common and industrial schools.....	.....	3,662.71	.....	3,662.71
Miscellaneous—				
Instruction and training of young men from Porto Rico in the United States.....	1,000.00	3,500.00	.....	2,500.00
Technical education of Porto Rican students in the United States.....	1,250.00	2,933.33	.....	1,683.33
Education of young Porto Rican women in the United States.....	1,000.00	1,180.55	.....	180.55
Magazine publishing fund.....	35.13	.....	35.13	.....
Summer schools and institutes.....	1,974.89	.....	1,974.89	.....
Total.....	1,274,182.78	1,145,920.28	128,262.50	.....

<sup>1</sup> Bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, "Working capital fund" not included, as it is self-supporting, and the deficit for the year is shown in Exhibit No. 2.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1916—Con.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1917	1916		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Department of education—Continued.				
University of Porto Rico—				
Expenses, University of Porto Rico .....	\$49,999.68	\$34,997.74	\$15,001.94	.....
Construction and improvements .....	10.20	66.15	.....	\$55.95
Total .....	50,009.88	35,063.89	14,945.99	.....
Total, department of education .....	1,371,265.96	1,223,681.20	147,584.76	.....
Insular police:				
Salaries .....	372,054.37	373,056.67	.....	1,002.30
Stationery and printing <sup>1</sup> .....	3,007.94	1,944.46	1,063.48	.....
Lighting and water .....	3,379.71	3,762.13	.....	382.42
Telegraph and telephone service <sup>1</sup> .....	2,722.11	2,476.74	245.37	.....
Rent of quarters .....	12,235.06	11,611.32	623.74	.....
Transportation .....	8,443.30	4,896.22	3,548.08	.....
Care of animals .....	6,298.09	6,805.05	.....	506.96
Automobile supplies and repairs <sup>1</sup> .....	1,724.84	2,119.59	.....	394.75
Postage and freight <sup>1</sup> .....	949.45	836.85	112.60	.....
Secret and confidential services .....	1,471.73	1,000.00	471.73	.....
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....	2,895.46	3,462.66	.....	567.20
Election expenses .....	3.00	.....	3.00	.....
Total, insular police .....	415,185.06	411,970.69	3,214.37	.....
Department of the interior:				
Office of the commissioner—				
Salaries .....	78,112.95	66,092.64	12,020.31	.....
Incidentals .....	5,551.59	.....	5,551.59	.....
Travelling expenses .....	2,118.88	.....	2,118.88	.....
Postage and freight .....	1,522.88	.....	1,522.88	.....
Unexpendable property .....	2.41	.....	2.41	.....
Telegraph and telephone service .....	172.67	.....	172.67	.....
Blank books and printing .....	1,582.88	.....	1,582.88	.....
Automobile expenses .....	945.75	.....	945.75	.....
Expenses, division of public lands <sup>1</sup> .....	2,648.44	5,623.39	.....	2,974.95
Miscellaneous expenses <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	10,640.58	.....	10,640.58
Total .....	92,658.45	82,356.61	10,301.84	.....
Maintenance and repairs of public roads and bridges—				
Salaries .....	96,674.79	.....	96,674.79	.....
Asphalt and screenings .....	490.00	.....	490.00	.....
Care of mules .....	866.10	.....	866.10	.....
Purchase and repair of machinery .....	10,225.91	.....	10,225.91	.....
Travelling expenses .....	12,483.99	.....	12,483.99	.....
Cleaning ditches and landslides .....	26,496.69	.....	26,496.69	.....
Lease of lands .....	12.00	.....	12.00	.....
Repair of bridges and culverts .....	5,214.72	.....	5,214.72	.....
Repairs, Fajardo Bridge .....	416.70	.....	416.70	.....
Repairs, Cibuco River bridge .....	5.71	.....	5.71	.....
Stone, labor, fuel, etc. ....	298,916.11	.....	298,916.11	.....
Incidentals .....	10,225.26	.....	10,225.26	.....
Construction, maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges .....	.....	293,240.26	.....	293,240.26
Total .....	462,017.98	293,240.26	168,777.72	.....
Maintenance, repairs, and reconstruction of public buildings—				
Care of buildings .....	.....	17,495.11	.....	17,495.11
Water and lighting .....	2,284.06	2,031.85	252.21	.....
Audiencia Building .....	996.85	.....	996.85	.....
Allen Street, No. 2 .....	466.57	.....	466.57	.....
Allen Street, No. 3 .....	720.32	.....	720.32	.....
Allen Street, No. 5 .....	620.69	.....	620.69	.....
Boys' charity school .....	2,158.37	.....	2,158.37	.....
Diputacion Building .....	6,528.21	.....	6,528.21	.....
Girls' charity school .....	4,508.64	.....	4,508.64	.....
Lepor colony, Goat Island .....	1,557.92	.....	1,557.92	.....
Intendencia Building .....	3,320.42	.....	3,320.42	.....
Insane asylum .....	4,062.23	.....	4,062.23	.....
Naval station .....	1,067.84	.....	1,067.84	.....

<sup>1</sup> Bureau of supplies, printing and transportation, "Working capital fund" not included, as it is self-supporting, and the deficit for the year is shown in Exhibit No. 2.

**EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1916—Con.**

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1917	1916		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Department of the interior—Continued.				
Maintenance, repairs, and reconstruction of public buildings—Continued.				
Penitentiary.....	\$1,692.27		\$1,692.27	
Pabellones de San Juan.....	3.00		3.00	
Office secretary of Porto Rico.....	786.12		786.12	
San Francisco, No. 60, police barracks.....	7,281.04		7,281.04	
Humacao public building.....	4.50		4.50	
Police barracks, Seboruco.....	267.73		267.73	
Captain of the port building, Ponce.....	722.86		722.86	
Ponce blind asylum.....	1,631.46		1,631.46	
Ponce district court and jail.....	2,024.08		2,024.08	
Culebra public building and cistern.....	285.37		285.37	
Arecibo district court.....	487.22		487.22	
Arecibo district jail.....	499.50		499.50	
Public works storehouse, marina.....	679.67		679.67	
Insular fairgrounds.....	132.14		132.14	
Captain of the port building, Mayaguez.....	123.28		123.28	
University of Porto Rico, Mayaguez.....	1,167.39		1,167.39	
Caguas public building.....	187.78		187.78	
Miscellaneous repairs.....	9,131.57		9,131.57	
Funds for the repair of school building at Corozal.....	774.28		774.28	
Total.....	56,223.38	\$19,526.96	36,696.42	
Maintenance and repair of harbor improvements—				
Repairs, maintenance, and construction of certain docks, bulkheads, and water fronts.	252.48	107.32	145.16	
Repairing bulkhead and sea walk in San Juan Harbor.....	3,715.89	25.80	3,690.09	
Repairs to landing wharf at Cataño.....	190.78		190.78	
Total.....	4,159.15	133.12	4,026.03	
Miscellaneous—				
Maintenance of engines for artesian well Quebradillas.....	853.09	571.15	281.94	
Compensation to Porto Rico General Telephone Co. account percentage on tolls.....		448.85		\$448.85
Maintenance of aqueduct, Isabela.....	919.60		919.60	
Plans for construction of public service railroads.....	70.85		70.85	
Survey, sale of lease of certain Government lands at Boqueron, Cabo Rojo.....	119.96		119.96	
Survey and sale of certain Government lands.....	1,500.46		1,500.46	
Study of irrigation at Lajas and Isabela.....	10,759.00		10,759.00	
Changing course of Yareel River at Arroyo.....	47.16		47.16	
Construction of artesian well Isabela.....		32.33		32.33
Survey for project to connect private railroads in territory served by insular road No. 3.....		980.25		980.25
Study of irrigation of the districts of Ponce and Juana Diaz.....	13,487.07		13,487.07	
Total.....	27,757.19	2,032.58	25,724.61	
Total, department of the interior <sup>1</sup> .....	642,816.15	397,299.53	245,526.62	
Bureau of insular telegraph—				
Salaries.....	59,497.28	56,435.13	3,062.15	
Incidentals.....	18,661.69	10,727.69	7,934.00	
Extension, maintenance, and operation of insular telegraph and telephone system.....	123.35	357.68		234.33
Construction of telephone line between San Juan and Martín Peña.....	1,920.00		1,920.00	
Reimbursing the Porto Rico Telephone Co.....	622.68		622.68	
Total, bureau of insular telegraph.....	* 80,825.00	67,520.50	13,304.50	

<sup>1</sup> Total does not include special construction work for municipalities, expenditures from which appropriation is reimbursable and included in accounts receivable, Exhibit No. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Net expenditures, not to be confused with Schedule No. 24, which is gross.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1916—Con.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1917	1916		
<b>EXECUTIVE—continued.</b>				
Department of labor, charities, and correction:				
Office of the director—				
Salaries.....	\$26,754.79	\$39,030.84		\$12,276.05
Traveling expenses.....	146.05	295.95		149.90
Transportation of prisoners.....	423.56	413.89	\$9.67	
Lighting.....	162.18	281.54		119.36
Stationery and printing.....	460.90	1,350.08		889.18
Postage and freight.....	65.00	249.85		184.85
Telegraph and telephone service.....	48.00	63.42		15.42
Incidentals.....	200.28	288.35		88.07
Bureau of labor.....	3,821.52	3,919.52		98.00
Total, office of labor, charities, and correction.....	32,062.28	45,893.44		13,831.16
Charitable institutions—				
Blind asylum—				
Salaries.....	7,928.00	7,923.00	5.00	
Subsistence.....	5,548.20	6,122.33		574.13
Clothing and bedding.....	531.47	1,073.88		542.41
Medical supplies.....	652.28	533.94	118.34	
Fuel.....	656.00	537.70	118.30	
Incidentals.....	627.11	581.71	45.40	
Water and lighting.....	309.67	415.45		105.78
Transportation of patients.....	322.74	286.17	36.57	
Total.....	16,575.47	17,474.18		898.71
Insane asylum—				
Salaries.....	17,955.33	17,593.27	362.06	
Subsistence.....	17,399.69	20,062.59		2,662.90
Fuel, water, and lighting.....	2,656.78	2,948.82		292.04
Incidentals.....	1,818.96	2,385.25		566.29
Medicines and supplies.....	1,644.63	2,267.94		623.31
Transportation of patients.....	487.99	107.65	380.34	
Total.....	41,963.38	45,365.52		3,402.14
Girls' charity school—				
Salaries.....	11,958.00	11,213.00	745.00	
Subsistence.....	10,279.11	11,041.07		761.96
Clothing and bedding.....	2,415.11	1,733.28	681.83	
Textbooks and school supplies.....	186.38	250.67		64.29
Medicines.....	244.57	306.11		61.54
Fuel.....	1,106.95	1,146.71		39.76
Water and lighting.....	1,038.05	1,174.40		136.35
Incidentals.....	1,188.52	774.86	413.66	
Total.....	28,416.69	27,640.10	776.59	
Boys' charity school—				
Salaries.....	20,827.66	21,028.70		201.04
Subsistence.....	14,943.14	15,927.30		984.16
Clothing and bedding.....	3,919.01	3,792.40	126.61	
Textbooks and school supplies.....	347.82	187.62	160.20	
Medicines.....	431.99	392.03	39.96	
Fuel.....	833.96	845.16		11.20
Incidentals.....	1,489.11	1,630.20		141.09
Equipment.....	1,118.65	1,530.20		411.55
Water.....	568.60	675.32		106.72
Lighting.....	601.69	632.34		30.65
Total.....	45,081.63	46,641.27		1,559.64
Total, charitable institutions.....	132,037.17	137,121.07		5,083.90
Penal institutions—				
Penitentiary—				
Salary.....	19,226.64	18,226.49	1,000.15	
Food for prisoners.....	20,965.89	23,665.67		2,699.78
Clothing.....	5,505.82	6,038.90		533.08
Saving fund.....	2,932.30	2,581.89	370.41	
Medicines.....	666.21	738.39		72.18
Fuel.....	408.92	351.66	57.26	

<sup>1</sup> Under "Other expenses," report of 1915-16.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1916—Con.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1917	1916		
<b>EXECUTIVE—continued.</b>				
<b>Department of labor, charities, and correction—Con.</b>				
<b>Penal institutions—Continued.</b>				
<b>Penitentiary—Continued.</b>				
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....	\$3,845.80	\$3,279.78	\$566.02	
Water.....	1,009.20	1,082.76		\$43.56
Lighting.....	1,491.58	1,576.90		85.32
Telegraph and telephone service <sup>1</sup> .....	74.33	72.70	1.63	
Postage and freight <sup>1</sup> .....	30.00	62.95		32.95
Total.....	56,156.69	57,628.09		1,471.40
<b>San Juan and Arecibo district jails:</b>				
Salaries.....	12,223.63	12,280.34		56.71
Food for prisoners.....	15,480.57	17,587.77		2,107.20
Lighting and water.....	1,242.14	1,181.34	60.80	
Telegraph and telephone service <sup>1</sup> .....	59.46	41.78	17.68	
Postage and freight <sup>1</sup> .....	26.54	28.68		2.14
Medicines and supplies.....	1,584.86		1,584.86	
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....		1,455.36		1,455.36
Total.....	30,617.20	32,575.27		1,958.07
<b>Ponce jail:</b>				
Salaries.....	6,439.14	6,498.34		59.20
Food for prisoners.....	6,392.86	7,701.63		1,308.77
Lighting and water.....	554.42	643.37		88.95
Telegraph and telephone service <sup>1</sup> .....	6.58	1.22	5.36	
Postage and freight <sup>1</sup> .....	22.38	38.11		15.73
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....	493.86	432.84	61.02	
Total.....	13,909.24	15,315.51		1,406.27
<b>Mayaguez jail:</b>				
Salaries.....	6,318.34	6,310.40	7.94	
Food for prisoners.....	3,427.24	5,749.12		2,321.88
Lighting and water.....	505.37	500.63	4.74	
Telegraph and telephone service <sup>1</sup> .....	13.84	21.00		7.16
Postage and freight <sup>1</sup> .....	31.58	32.22		.64
Incidentals.....	328.26		328.26	
Medicines and supplies <sup>1</sup> .....		628.49		628.49
Total.....	10,624.63	13,241.86		2,617.23
<b>Humacao jail:</b>				
Salaries.....	6,047.65	6,129.33		81.68
Food for prisoners.....	6,207.85	7,526.74		1,318.89
Lighting and water.....	727.88	795.45		67.57
Telegraph and telephone service <sup>1</sup> .....	62.76	59.90	2.86	
Postage and freight <sup>1</sup> .....	43.87	39.46	4.41	
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....	1,092.50	972.94	119.56	
Total.....	14,182.51	15,523.82		1,341.31
<b>Guayama jail:</b>				
Salaries.....	5,238.94	5,229.66	9.28	
Food for prisoners.....	4,096.16	3,814.13	282.03	
Lighting and water.....	327.96	190.43	137.53	
Telegraph and telephone service <sup>1</sup> .....	57.12	53.64	3.48	
Postage and freight <sup>1</sup> .....	23.96	30.10		6.14
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....	775.28	588.91	186.37	
Total.....	10,519.42	9,906.87	612.55	
<b>Aguadilla jail:</b>				
Salaries.....	4,652.00	4,714.40		62.40
Food for prisoners.....	3,073.00	3,006.90	66.10	
Rent of jail.....	720.00	720.00		
Lighting and water.....	66.24	65.28	.96	
Telegraph and telephone service <sup>1</sup> .....	7.44	17.10		9.66
Postage and freight <sup>1</sup> .....	21.82	36.20		14.38
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....	442.72	323.75	118.97	
Total.....	8,983.22	8,883.63	99.59	

<sup>1</sup> Under "Other expenses," report of 1915-16.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1916—Con.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1917	1916		
<b>EXECUTIVE—continued.</b>				
Department of labor, charities, and correction—Con.				
Penal institutions—Continued.				
Reform school:				
Salaries.....	\$13,671.63	\$13,118.94	\$552.69	.....
Subsistence.....	5,059.65	5,617.22		\$557.57
Equipment.....	635.94	411.04	224.80	.....
Lighting and water.....	945.85	841.08	104.77	.....
Telegraph and telephone service.....	71.42	62.10	9.32	.....
Transportation and care of animals.....	503.59	399.10	104.49	.....
Postage and freight.....	31.29	41.00		9.71
Incidentals.....	3,019.82	2,916.56	103.26	.....
Total.....	23,939.09	23,407.04	532.05	.....
Miscellaneous—				
Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails	12,131.23	13,807.61	.....	1,676.38
Total, penal institutions.....	181,063.23	190,289.70	.....	9,226.47
Total, department of labor, charities, and correction.....	345,182.68	373,304.21	.....	28,121.53
Sanitation service:				
Office of the director—				
Salaries.....	58,304.87	55,904.99	2,399.88	.....
Automobile supplies and repairs.....	603.78		603.78	.....
Chemicals and disinfectants.....	5.80	102.91		97.11
Lighting and water.....	208.64	120.60	88.04	.....
Postage and freight.....	504.19	766.30		262.11
Purchase of vaccine and serums.....	114.07	674.49		560.42
Stationery and printing.....	1,715.01	1,490.38	224.63	.....
Supplies and equipment, bacteriological lab- oratory.....	985.33	876.06	109.27	.....
Supplies and equipment, chemical laboratory.....	830.88	873.89		43.01
Telegraph and telephone service.....	607.11	570.17	36.94	.....
Traveling and automobile expenses.....	2,594.22	2,476.47	117.75	.....
Incidentals.....	760.68	606.50	155.18	.....
Total, office of the director.....	67,234.38	64,461.76	2,772.62	.....
Field force—				
Salaries.....	60,488.23	60,492.14	.....	3.91
Killing and burying animals.....	6.50	7.00		.50
Incidentals.....	11,084.29	11,101.65		17.36
Lighting and water.....	283.79	220.52	63.27	.....
Postage and freight.....	475.38	564.14		88.76
Rent.....	1,629.50	1,625.00	4.50	.....
Telegraph and telephone service.....	117.34	146.95		29.61
Traveling expenses.....	6,749.34	6,611.94	137.40	.....
Total.....	80,834.37	80,769.34	65.03	.....
Suppression of anemia—				
Salaries.....	4,736.66		4,736.66	.....
Incidentals.....	1,214.73		1,214.73	.....
Suppression of anemia.....	20.02	5,986.75		5,966.73
Total.....	5,971.41	5,986.75	.....	15.34
Quarantine hospital—				
Salaries.....	1,350.14	1,074.67	275.47	.....
Subsistence.....	327.08	472.99		145.91
Lighting and water.....	194.70	192.94	1.76	.....
Incidentals.....	129.18	187.52		58.34
Total.....	2,001.10	1,928.12	72.98	.....
Leper colony—				
Salaries.....	3,363.84	3,299.16	64.68	.....
Subsistence.....	5,013.28	5,157.80		144.52
Clothing and bedding.....	1,305.68	1,624.44		318.76
Incidentals.....	1,942.48	1,863.58	78.90	.....
Total.....	11,625.28	11,944.98	.....	319.70

<sup>1</sup> These amounts make up the sum of \$30,573.03 shown in last year's report under "Miscellaneous expenditures, sanitation service."

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1916—Con.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1917	1916		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Sanitation service—Continued.				
Miscellaneous—				
Emergency fund for the control and suppression of epidemics.....	\$15,378.21	\$24,035.29		\$8,657.08
Suppression of measles.....	15,449.23		\$15,449.23	
Rat extermination.....	844.44	1,538.09		698.65
Mosquito extermination.....	25,743.94	9,175.09	16,568.85	
Total.....	57,415.82	34,748.47	22,667.35	
Total, sanitation service.....	225,082.36	199,839.42	25,242.94	
Insular library:				
Salaries.....	4,951.66	6,720.00		1,768.34
Incidentals.....	2,011.45	1,373.74	637.71	
Total, insular library.....	6,963.11	8,093.74		1,130.63
Government of the island of Culebra:				
Salaries.....	2,921.33	3,038.33		117.00
Contingent expenses.....	682.37	748.54		66.17
Total, government of the island of Culebra.....	3,603.70	3,786.87		183.17
Commercial and agricultural development:				
Salaries.....	1,694.00		1,694.00	
Traveling expenses.....	222.25		222.25	
Incidentals.....	280.50		280.50	
Postage.....	80.00		80.00	
Telephone.....	55.00		55.00	
Expense, board of agriculture.....		1,228.65		1,228.65
Board of commissioners of agriculture.....	2,130.99	21,361.20		19,230.18
Agricultural development in Porto Rico:				
Expenses, commerce commission.....	76.18	6,411.94		6,335.76
Inspection of Porto Rican tobacco.....	6,497.20		6,497.20	
Liabilities experimental station in Rio Piedras.....		1,860.75		1,860.75
Agricultural development in Porto Rico.....		600.00		600.00
Department of agriculture and labor:				
Salaries.....	7,633.66		7,633.66	
Traveling expenses.....	21.91		21.91	
Printing and stationery.....	109.05		109.05	
Postage and freight.....	33.33		33.33	
Telegraph and telephone service.....	2.49		2.49	
Lighting and water.....	8.96		8.96	
Incidentals.....	175.81		175.81	
Experimental station and field force:				
Salaries.....	12,948.33		12,948.33	
Farm labor.....	4,924.02		4,924.02	
Traveling expenses.....	796.66		796.66	
Printing and stationery.....	784.33		784.33	
Incidentals.....	60.01		60.01	
Supplies.....	1,568.64		1,568.64	
Postage and freight.....	197.73		197.73	
Telegraph and telephone service.....	109.61		109.61	
Lighting and water.....	21.52		21.52	
Motorcycle supplies.....	59.89		59.89	
Construction of plant house.....	300.11		300.11	
Total, commercial and agricultural development.....	40,792.18	31,462.54	9,329.64	
General miscellaneous:				
Miscellaneous expenditures, subject to the approval of the governor.....				
Fees and expenses, board of medical examiners.....	5,725.33	4,902.41	822.92	
Fees and expenses, board of dental examiners.....	1,314.07	1,190.98	123.09	
Fees and expenses, board of pharmacy.....	226.86	307.22		80.36
Expenses of commission to investigate appropriations and expenditures of insular government.....	1,161.75	1,087.73	74.02	
Premiums upon bonds of employees of insular government.....	3,943.81	3,125.53	818.28	
Irrigation investigating commission.....	2,722.44	2,730.21		7.77
Institute of tropical medicine and hygiene of Porto Rico.....		1.50		1.50
		9,564.12		9,564.12

<sup>1</sup> These amounts make up the sum of \$30,578.03 shown in last year's report under "Miscellaneous expenditures, sanitation service."



EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1916—Con.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1917	1916		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
General miscellaneous—Continued.				
Creation and maintenance of an institute of tropical medicine and hygiene of Porto Rico.		\$3,247.92		\$3,247.92
Publication in Spanish of the book <i>Uncinariasis</i> in Porto Rico.		1,297.51		1,297.51
Representation of Porto Rico at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, Cal.		2,651.65		2,651.65
Board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the States and Territories of the Union.		544.45		544.45
Sundry pensions and reliefs.	\$22,400.00	25,876.67		3,476.67
Refunding bond expense.	277.74	326.06		48.31
Survey of the natural resources of Porto Rico and collection of exhibits in cooperation with the New York Academy of Science.		4,305.83		4,305.83
Expenses of election in Porto Rico.	23,481.21	8,567.42	\$14,913.79	
Expenses, sale of bonds for roads.	775.99		775.99	
Municipal proportion on conditional sales act No. 16, Laws 1916.	141.95		141.95	
Total, general miscellaneous.	62,171.15	69,727.20		7,556.05
Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico:				
Salaries.	9,940.00		9,940.00	
Stationery and printing.	201.17		201.17	
Lighting, gas, and water.	203.48		203.48	
Telegraph and telephone service.	73.20		73.20	
Traveling expenses.	65.58		65.58	
Care of animals.	278.93		278.93	
Postage and freight.	99.63		99.63	
Incidentals.	779.05		779.05	
Purchase of animals.	28.90		28.90	
Supplies.	806.10		806.10	
Library.	121.80		121.80	
Culture media and ice.	186.78		186.78	
Medicines.	27.50		27.50	
Total, Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico.	12,812.12		12,812.12	
Total, executive.	3,710,416.49	3,170,728.61	539,687.88	
JUDICIAL.				
United States district court:				
Salaries.	22,312.01	34,805.00		12,492.99
Purchase of law books <sup>1</sup> .	11.87	29.84		17.97
Traveling expenses.	770.61	2,080.11		1,309.50
Incidental expenses of the court <sup>1</sup> .	1,606.39	2,292.90		686.51
Incidental expenses of judge's office <sup>1</sup> .	3.37	7.36		3.99
Incidentals of district attorney's office <sup>1</sup> .	2.13	432.92		430.79
Pay to bailiffs.	321.00	497.00		176.00
Fees and mileage of witnesses.	98.61	1,473.66		1,375.05
Fees and mileage of jurors.	1,679.10	6,396.88		4,717.78
Fees United States commissioners.		217.80		217.80
Total United States district court.	26,896.09	48,283.47		21,387.38
Insular courts:				
Supreme court—				
Salaries.	47,420.42	45,047.08	2,373.34	
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .	824.28	900.28		76.00
Purchase of law books.	10.00		10.00	
Water and lighting.	58.28	64.98		5.70
Printing and publication of a digest of Porto Rico reports on appeals from decisions of the registrars of property.	295.41		295.41	
Total.	48,608.39	46,012.34	2,597.05	

<sup>1</sup>Under "Other expenses," report of 1915-16.

**EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1916—Con.**

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1917	1916		
JUDICIAL—continued.				
Insular courts—Continued.				
Supreme court—Continued.				
Publication of the decisions of the supreme court—				
Salaries.....	\$6,200.00	\$6,146.67	\$53.33	
Incidentals.....	104.80	4,605.45		\$1,500.65
Advance sheets.....	940.24	1,449.28		509.04
Publication of the decisions of the supreme court.....	21.86	26.88		5.52
Total.....	7,266.40	12,228.28		4,961.88
District courts—				
Salaries.....	122,057.95	121,483.00	574.95	
Purchase of law books <sup>1</sup> .....	.07	6.42		6.35
Postage <sup>1</sup> .....	470.00	700.00		230.00
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....	3,467.62	4,260.73		793.11
Water and lighting.....	365.41	425.31		59.90
Rent of courthouses.....	1,580.00	1,580.00		
Traveling expenses.....	1,564.37	2,306.73		742.36
Care of horses.....	1,370.00	1,312.90	57.10	
Autopsies and exhumations.....	780.00	1,050.00		270.00
Fees of witnesses.....	13,487.38	18,314.13		4,826.75
Fees of jurors.....	14,634.86	22,176.32		7,541.46
Fees of witnesses and jurors in cases of lunacy.....	509.00	27.00	482.00	
Total.....	160,286.66	173,042.54		13,355.88
Municipal courts—				
Salaries.....	99,259.50	99,108.34	151.16	
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....	3,115.73	3,650.62		534.89
Traveling expenses.....	4,892.75	4,913.56		20.81
Care of horses.....	3,313.34	3,345.60		32.26
Fees of witnesses.....	1,964.20	1,731.96	232.24	
Total.....	112,545.52	112,750.08		204.56
Total insular courts.....	328,707.97	344,633.24		15,925.27
Registrars of property:				
Salaries.....	47,907.55	47,321.67	585.88	
Rent.....	3,030.00	3,036.17		6.17
Incidentals <sup>1</sup> .....	2,168.84	2,201.83		32.99
Total registrars of property.....	53,106.39	52,559.67	546.72	
Total judicial.....	408,619.45	445,426.38		36,806.93

**RECAPITULATION.**

Legislative.....	\$62,731.52	\$65,432.14	.....	\$2,700.62
Executive.....	3,710,416.49	3,170,728.61	\$539,687.88	.....
Judicial.....	408,619.45	445,426.38	.....	36,806.93
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,181,767.46</b>	<b>3,681,587.13</b>	<b>500,180.33</b>	.....

<sup>1</sup> Under "Other expenses," report of 1915-16.

EXHIBIT No. 6.—*Loans to municipalities as of June 30, 1917.*<sup>1</sup>

Municipality.	Balance July 1, 1916.	Loans made during year.	Amount re- paid during year.	Total amount of loans, June 30, 1917.	
				Converted into bond issues pend- ing execu- tion. <sup>2</sup>	Loans not convertible into bond issues.
Adjuntas.....	\$2,666.67		\$2,666.67		
Aguadilla.....		\$4,000.00	500.00		\$3,500.00
Aguas Buenas.....	1,178.20	1,400.00	300.00		2,278.20
Albionito.....	1,900.00	9,000.00		\$10,900.00	
Añasco.....	3,000.00		1,000.00		2,000.00
Arecibo.....	983.92	17.11	1,001.03		
Arroyo.....	1,000.00		1,000.00		
Barranquitas.....	9,000.00		9,000.00		
Bayamon.....	14,000.00	3,000.00	17,000.00		
Cabo Rojo.....	1,264.67		1,264.67		
Corozal.....	5,100.00		300.00		4,800.00
Fajardo.....	4,400.00	5,500.00	5,500.00		4,400.00
Guayama.....	36,500.00	60,500.00	90,000.00		7,000.00
Gurabo.....		2,260.00			2,260.00
Isabela.....	4,000.00		500.00		3,500.00
Juana Diaz.....	1,500.00		750.00		750.00
Juncos.....	650.00		650.00		
Loiza.....	3,200.00		1,600.00		1,600.00
Maricao.....	7,000.00			7,000.00	
Maunabo.....	9,500.00			9,500.00	
Morovis.....	500.00		500.00		
Naranjito.....	1,300.00		200.00		1,100.00
Pedinelas.....	800.00		100.00		700.00
Ponce.....	21,000.00	25,500.00	25,000.00	21,500.00	
Quebradillas.....	1,190.00		170.00		1,020.00
San German.....	1,200.00		1,200.00		
San Juan.....	33,832.04	34,080.00	67,912.04		
San Lorenzo.....	4,700.00		4,000.00		700.00
San Sebastian.....	600.00	300.00	300.00		600.00
Ton Alto.....	200.00	200.00	350.00		50.00
Utusado.....	7,991.85	4,991.85	7,991.85	4,991.85	
Vega Baja.....	1,200.00		1,200.00		
Vieques.....	600.00		600.00		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>181,957.85</b>	<b>150,748.96</b>	<b>242,556.26</b>	<b>53,891.85</b>	<b>36,268.20</b>
<b>Total amount of both classes.....</b>				<b>\$90,150.05</b>	
Less reserve for municipal loan ac- count.....				<b>1,000.00</b>	
				<b>89,150.05</b>	

<sup>1</sup> These loans are repayable to the indefinite no-fiscal-year appropriation, "Relief of municipalities," as shown in Exhibit No. 29.

<sup>2</sup> For details and explanation of these bond issues, see Exhibit No. 9.

EXHIBIT No. 7.—*Loans to school boards as of June 30, 1917.*<sup>1</sup>

School board.	Balance July 1, 1916.	Loans made during year.	Amount repaid during year.	Total amount of loans, June 30, 1917; loans not converted into bond issues.
Caguas.....	\$1,600.00		\$800.00	\$800.00
Camuy.....	6,000.00	\$6,000.00	12,000.00	
Fajardo.....	1,200.00		1,200.00	
Juncos.....		1,000.00		1,000.00
Manatí.....	1,800.00		600.00	1,200.00
Naguabo.....	5,000.00	13,000.00	18,000.00	
Naranjito.....	1,199.97		133.33	1,066.64
Ponce.....	5,000.00		5,000.00	
San Juan.....	3,900.00	300,000.00	303,900.00	
Utuado.....	20,000.00	4,000.00	24,000.00	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>45,699.97</b>	<b>324,000.00</b>	<b>365,632.33</b>	<b>4,066.64</b>

<sup>1</sup> These loans are repayable to the indefinite no-fiscal-year appropriation, "Relief of school boards," as shown in Exhibit No. 32.

EXHIBIT No. 8.—*Loans from school-building fund—Amounts due from school boards for construction of school buildings under acts of the legislative assembly approved Mar. 14, 1907, and Mar. 9, 1908.*

School board.	Due govern- ment July 1, 1916.	Total cost of improve- ments dur- ing year.	Proportion assumed by insular govern- ment and charged to construc- tion of school buildings.	Remainder chargeable to school boards.	Repaid on loans dur- ing year.	Balance due govern- ment June 30, 1917.
Aguada.....	\$1,650.00				\$330.00	\$1,320.00
Aguadilla.....	6,300.00				900.00	5,400.00
Agua Buenas.....	266.07	\$31.84	\$15.92	\$15.92	100.00	181.99
Alfonso.....	4,599.99				600.00	3,999.99
Añasco.....	1,350.00				450.00	900.00
Arroyo.....	473.10				473.10	
Caguas.....	2,400.00				1,200.00	1,200.00
Carolina.....	1,198.96				600.00	598.96
Ciales.....	2,135.98				450.00	1,685.98
Cidra.....	675.00				225.00	450.00
Comerio.....	3,439.61				500.00	2,939.61
Corozal.....	1,600.00				400.00	1,200.00
Guayanilla.....	897.97				300.00	597.97
Isabela.....	493.98	12.04	6.02	6.02	250.00	250.00
Luquillo.....		17.30	8.65	8.65		8.65
Maunabo.....	945.00				315.00	630.00
Moca.....	630.00				280.00	350.00
Rincon.....	2,593.27	1,216.60	608.30	608.30	400.00	2,801.57
San Lorenzo.....	3,150.00				450.00	2,700.00
Trujillo Alto.....	1,225.00				225.00	1,000.00
Vega Alta.....	2,250.00				450.00	1,800.00
Vega Baja.....	1,400.00				700.00	700.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>39,673.93</b>	<b>1,277.78</b>	<b>638.39</b>	<b>638.89</b>	<b>9,598.10</b>	<b>30,714.72</b>

<sup>1</sup> The "school building fund" trust fund account, was credited with the amount of \$18.43 (\$16.06 for principal and \$2.37 for interest), an overpayment on account of the loan of the school board of Arroyo. This amount was reimbursed to the school board on warrant No. 123, dated Sept. 23, 1916.

EXHIBIT No. 9 (PART I).—Municipal bonds pending execution and delivery to treasurer of Porto Rico, June 30, 1917, and their redemption funds.<sup>1</sup>

Municipality.	Authorization and description.	Date of—		Bond issue authorized.	Converted loans from Exhibit No. 6 on June 30, 1917.	Redemption funds cash balance June 30, 1917.	
		Issue.	Maturity.			Insular revenues.	Trust fund.
Albionto.....	Sept. 2, 1915, series of \$1,000, redeemable July 1, 1916, series of \$1,500, redeemable yearly July 1, 1917-1925, and \$2,000 redeemable July 1, 1926.	July 1, 1915	July 1, 1926	\$16,500.00	\$10,900.00	.....	\$2,500.00
Marteco.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1924	11,000.00	7,000.00	\$1,000.00	3,000.00
Mamabo.....	July 22, 1915, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1915	July 1, 1927	12,000.00	9,500.00	.....	2,000.00
Ponce.....	June 9, 1917, series of \$16,000, redeemable July 1, 1918, series of \$14,000, redeemable July 1, 1919, series of \$10,000, redeemable yearly July 1, 1920-1928.	July 1, 1916	July 1, 1928	120,000.00	21,500.00	.....	.....
Utüado.....	May 4, 1917, series of \$2,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1918..	July 1, 1916	July 1, 1925	16,000.00	4,991.85	.....	.....
Total.....		.....	.....	175,500.00	53,891.85	1,000.00	7,500.00

<sup>1</sup> Although these bonds have not been executed under act No. 4, approved Feb. 19, 1913, they were treated as actual bond issues in all respects, and the ordinary loans brought from Exhibit No. 6 were treated as converted into bond issues from the date of the bonds.

EXHIBIT No. 9 (PART II).—Municipal and school-board bonds executed and delivered to treasurer of Porto Rico on June 30, 1917, and their redemption funds.<sup>1</sup>

	Authorization and description.	Date of—		Par value of bonds issued.	Bonds outstanding on June 30, 1917.				Total.	Redemption cash balances June 30, 1917.
		Issue.	Maturity.		Owned by the people of Porto Rico.			Held by University of Porto Rico.		
					To secure Insular refunding bonds.	To secure loan from Mechanics & Metals National Bank.	Unpledged.			
Municipalities:										
Aguadilla.....	Jan. 13, 1915, series of \$5,000 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1936	\$100,000	\$90,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	.....	\$100,000	\$5,000.00
Arroyo.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$1,000 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1913.	July 1, 1913	.....do.....	24,000	16,000	5,000	1,000	.....	22,000	1,000.00
Barceloneta.....	Feb. 14, 1914, series of \$500 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1923	5,000	.....	3,000	500	.....	3,500	500.00
Barranquitas.....	July 22, 1915, series of \$500 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1915	July 1, 1933	9,000	.....	2,500	6,000	.....	8,500	500.00
Bayamon.....	July 22, 1915, series of \$2,000 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	.....do.....	July 1, 1923	16,000	.....	10,000	4,000	.....	14,000	2,000.00
Caguas.....	Oct. 24, 1913, series of \$5,000 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1912	July 1, 1933	100,000	75,000	5,000	5,000	.....	85,000	5,000.00
Cayey.....	Feb. 14, 1914, three series at \$2,000 redeemable July 1, 1914, 1915, and 1916, and series of \$2,500 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917.	.....do.....	July 1, 1932	46,000	25,000	12,500	2,500	.....	40,000	2,500.00
Ciales.....	Mar. 29, 1915, series of \$1,500 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1933	28,500	22,500	1,500	1,500	.....	25,500	1,500.00
Coamo.....	Sept. 16, 1913, series of \$1,500 redeemable July 1, 1913, and series of \$2,500 redeemable beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1921	21,500	.....	10,000	2,500	.....	12,500	2,500.00
Comerio.....	Jan. 13, 1915, one series of \$500 redeemable July 1, 1916; series of \$1,000 each redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1929	13,500	11,000	1,000	1,000	.....	13,000	1,000.00
Dorado.....	Sept. 20, 1913, series of \$500 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1913.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1928	8,000	.....	5,500	500	.....	6,000	500.00
Pajardo.....	Sept. 27, 1913, series of \$2,000 redeemable July 1, 1914, and series of \$5,500 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	.....do.....	July 1, 1934	112,000	66,000	27,500	5,500	.....	99,000	5,500.00

Guayama.....	July 22, 1915, series of \$4,500 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1915	July 1, 1935	90,000	22,500	63,000	85,500	6,516.76
Guayanilla.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$1,000 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914-1922, and \$2,000 redeemable July 1, 1923.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1933	21,000	5,000	1,000	18,000	1,000.00
Gurabo.....	Jan. 21, 1915, series of \$1,000 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1936	20,000	1,000	1,000	20,000	1,000.00
Humacao.....	Feb. 14, 1914, series of \$2,000 redeemable yearly Jan. 1, 1915-1919; series of \$2,500 redeemable Jan. 1, 1920-1927; and series of \$3,000 redeemable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1928.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1937	60,000	54,000		54,000	1,000.00
Jayuya.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$500 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1913.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1922	5,000	2,500	500	3,000	500.00
Juncos.....	May 29, 1913, series of \$2,000 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	.....do.....	July 1, 1933	38,000	10,000	2,000	34,000	2,000.00
Lares.....	Jan. 28, 1915, one series of \$500 redeemable July 1, 1916; series of \$1,500 redeemable July 1, 1917-18; and series of \$3,000 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1919.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1935	54,500	1,500	1,500	54,000	1,500.00
Pedulas.....	Feb. 14, 1914, series of \$500 redeemable yearly Jan. 1, 1915-1929, and series of \$1,000 redeemable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1930.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1935	13,500	2,500	9,500	12,000	250.00
Ponce.....	Aug. 15, 1913, series of \$50,000, \$70,000, \$110,000, and \$160,000 redeemable, respectively, July 1, 1923, 1933, 1943, and 1953.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1943	380,000	380,000		380,000	15,000.00
Rio Piedras.....	June 27, 1914, series of \$2,000 redeemable yearly July 1, 1915-1920, and series of \$1,500 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1921.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1924	18,000	2,000	2,000	14,000	2,000.00
Salinas.....	Jan. 21, 1915, one series of \$1,000 redeemable July 1, 1915, and series of \$1,500 redeemable July 1, 1916-1930.	.....do.....	July 1, 1930	28,500	1,500	1,500	21,000	1,500.00
San Lorenzo.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$500 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1921	4,000	2,000	500	2,500	500.00
San Sebastian.....	Mar. 25, 1915, one series of \$500 redeemable July 1, 1916; series of \$1,000 redeemable yearly July 1, 1917-1919; and series of \$1,500 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1920.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1925	12,500	1,000	1,000	12,000	1,000.00
Toa Baja.....	Oct. 3, 1913, series of \$1,000 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1926	13,000	5,000	1,000	10,000	1,000.00
Vega Alta.....	May 19, 1913, series of \$1,000 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	.....do.....	July 1, 1923	10,000	5,000	1,000	7,000	1,000.00
Vieques.....	Sept. 30, 1913, one series of \$1,000 redeemable July 1, 1914, and series of \$1,500 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	.....do.....	July 1, 1932	28,000	15,000	1,500	24,000	1,500.00
Yauco.....	Feb. 16, 1914, series of \$5,000 redeemable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1915.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1932	90,000	30,000		75,000	2,500.00
Total municipal palities.				1,374,500	241,500	112,500	1,265,000	67,266.76

<sup>1</sup> These bonds were issued under Act 4, approved Feb. 19, 1913, and received by the Insular government in payment of ordinary loans outstanding. In accordance with the terms of the same act the bonds are carried as cash by the treasurer of Porto Rico.

EXHIBIT No. 9 (PART II).—*Municipal and school-board bonds executed and delivered to treasurer of Porto Rico on June 30, 1917, and their redemption funds—Continued.*

	Authorization and description.	Date of—		Par value of bonds issued.	Bonds outstanding on June 30, 1917.				Total.	Redemption fund, cash balances June 30, 1917.
					Owned by the people of Porto Rico.					
		Issue.	Maturity.		To secure insular refunding bonds.	To secure loan from Mechanics & Metals National Bank.	Unpledged.	Held by University of Porto Rico.		
School boards:										
Arecibo.....	Aug. 27, 1914, series of \$3,000 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1924	\$30,000	.....	\$21,000	\$3,000	.....	\$24,000	\$3,000.00
Camuy.....	Jan. 4, 1916, series of \$1,000 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	.....do.....	July 1, 1927	12,000	.....	6,000	5,000	.....	11,000	1,000.00
Humacao.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$3,000 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1928	42,000	\$18,000	15,000	3,000	.....	36,000	3,000.00
Mayaguez.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$6,500 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	.....do.....	July 1, 1924	65,000	13,000	32,500	6,500	.....	52,000	6,500.00
Naguabo.....	Jan. 4, 1916, series of \$1,500 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1927	18,000	.....	7,500	9,000	.....	16,500	1,500.00
Ponce.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$14,000 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1924	140,000	28,000	70,000	14,000	.....	112,000	14,000.00
San Juan.....	Oct. 10, 1916, series of \$30,000 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1918.	Jan. 1, 1916	July 1, 1927	300,000	300,000	.....	.....	.....	300,000	433.33
Utua.....	Aug. 5, 1915, series of \$1,500 redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1931	24,000	.....	7,500	15,000	.....	22,500	1,500.00
Total, school boards.				631,000	359,000	159,500	55,500	.....	574,000	30,933.33
Grand total.....				2,005,500	1,260,500	401,000	168,000	.....	1,839,000	98,200.00



EXHIBIT No. 10.—Road construction in Porto Rico.

Road No.	Designation.	Kilo-meters.	Sections.		Completed by Spanish Government.		Completed by United States military government.		Completed by the civil government.		Total.	
			Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.
	Total road and bridge construction in Porto Rico up to June 30, 1911, as shown on page 177 of the printed report for the year 1911.			275.0	\$2,580,927.07		141.7	\$1,085,697.07	742.3	\$4,235,512.87	1,169.0	\$7,892,137.01
1	San Juan-Ponce Playa.	134.0	"Portugues" Bridge. "Cibao" Bridge. Arecibo Bridge. Pastillo Bridge.									
2	Rio Piedras-Ponce.	283.1	Martin Peda-Bayamon and Bayamon Bridges. (Portugues Bridge. Pucana Bridge. Inabon Bridge. Pitahaya-Juan Martin and La Burra Bridges.									
3	Ponce-Rio Piedras.	204.0										
4	Cayey-Guayama.	26.0										
5	Barranquillas-Humacao.	66.0										
6	Ponce-Arecibo.	82.0										
7	Caguas-Las Piedras (via San Lorenzo).	28.0										
8	Aguadilla-Adjuntas.	68.0										
9	Bayamon-Comerio.	27.3										
10	Reyes Catolico-Coamo.	57.0										
11	Manati-Juana Diaz.	48.0										
12	San Lorenzo-Road No. 3 (via Patillas).	28.0										
13	Mayaguez-Arecibo.	74.5										
14	Consunco-Road No. 8.	30.0										
15	Road No. 6 (Adjuntas-Albionito).	72.0										
16	Yauco-Road No. 14.	24.0										
17	Lorea-Jayuya (via Utuado).	38.0										

1 Survey.

2 Construction and survey.

EXHIBIT No. 10.—Road construction in Porto Rico—Continued.

Road No.	Designation.	Kilo-meters.	Sections.	Completed by Spanish Government.		Completed by United States military government.		Completed by the civil government.		Total.	
				Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.
18	El Boqueron-Road No. 2 (via Cabo Rojo).	16.0	Cabo Rojo-Road No. 2.....								
19	San German-El Boqueron (via La Jales).	18.0	San German-La Jales.....								
20	Road No. 11-Road No. 9 (via Morovis-Corozal y Naranjito).	36.0	Morovis-Corozal.....						\$3,749.82		\$3,749.82
21	Coamo-Santa Isabel.....	14.0	Coamo-Santa Isabel.....								
22	Las Cruces-Comerio (via Cidra).	17.0	Comerio-Cidra.....						1,976.83		1,976.83
23	Mayaguez-Maricao.....	8.0	Los Rubies Bridge.....								
	Naguabo-Juncos.....	25.3	Las Vegas-Maricao.....								
	Ahasco-San Sebastian.....	27.0	Naguabo-Juncos.....						2,428.70		2,428.70
	Cabo Rojo-San German.....	26.0	Ahasco-San Sebastian.....						12,167.63		12,167.63
	Vega Baja-Morovis.....	12.0	Cabo Rojo-San German.....								
	Comerio-Road No. 1.....	14.0	Quebrada Grande Bridge.....						982.74		982.74
	Sabana Grande-Road No. 14.....	18.0	Comerio-La Plata.....						3,280.29		3,280.29
	La Muda-Pueblo Viejo.....	28.0	Sabana Grande-Road No. 14.....								
	Road No. 2-Florida Adentro.....	8.9	La Muda-Guaynabo.....								
	Reform School-Mayaguez Playa.	10.0	Road No. 2-Florida Adentro.....						2,479.34	0.5	2,479.34
	Road No. 9-Tos Alta.....	5.3	Reform School-Mayaguez Playa.....								
	Orocovis Bridge near Barros Vieques Road.....	10.0	Bayamon-Tos Alta.....						126.60		126.60
			Orocovis River Bridge.....						968.76		968.76
			Vieques Road.....						6,168.17		6,168.17
	Total.....	1,564.4		276.0	\$2,560,927.07	141.7	\$1,085,697.07	788.0	\$4,425,825.03	1,174.7	\$5,072,449.17

1 Survey.

2 Construction and survey.

The total expended on road construction up to June 30, 1916, was \$7,892,137.01. If to this is added \$190,312.10 expended on road surveys, bridges, and road construction during the fiscal year, will give a total of \$8,072,449.17, not including \$661.68 expended in purchasing new surveying instruments, neither \$422.70 expended in repairs to Fajardo River Bridge. The total shown herewith is \$823,580.85 more than that appearing on page 138 of the printed governor's report for the year 1916. Due to the fact that said amount has been spent for construction purposes out of the appropriation for construction, maintenance of road, and bridges, the statement only covers as cost of construction the amounts spent from appropriations for construction purposes.

EXHIBIT NO. 11.—Statement showing location by municipalities and valuation of real estate owned by the insular government as of June 30, 1917.

Municipalities.	Valuation as of July 1, 1916.	Additions during year.	Valuation as of June 30, 1917.
Adjuntas.....	\$2,785.00		\$2,785.00
Aguadilla.....	520.00		520.00
Aguas Buenas.....	501.00		501.00
Albionito.....	1,765.00		1,765.00
Añasco.....	262.00		262.00
Arecibo.....	109,480.00	\$310.00	109,790.00
Arroyo.....	200.00		200.00
Barceloneta.....	20,400.00		20,400.00
Barranquitas.....	320.00		320.00
Barros.....	6,402.00		6,402.00
Bayamon.....	175.00		175.00
Cabo Rojo.....	6,295.00	2,704.84	8,999.84
Caguas.....	2,140.00		2,140.00
Camuy.....	20.00		20.00
Carolina.....	1,950.00		1,950.00
Cayey.....	730.00		730.00
Ciales.....	3,338.00		3,338.00
Cidra.....	72.00		72.00
Coamo.....	210.00		210.00
Culebra.....	320.00		320.00
Dorado.....	550.00		550.00
Fajardo.....	7,912.00		7,912.00
Guanica.....	800.00		800.00
Guayama.....	22,130.00		22,130.00
Guayanilla.....	1,771.70		1,771.70
Humacao.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
Isabela.....	766.00		766.00
Juana Díaz.....	1,060.00		1,060.00
Lajas.....	2,930.00		2,930.00
Las Marias.....	800.00	320.00	1,120.00
Las Piedras.....	120.00		120.00
Manati.....	150.00		150.00
Maricao.....	10,180.00		10,180.00
Mayaguez.....	79,013.62		79,013.62
Naranjito.....	1,062.00		1,062.00
Patillas.....	720.00		720.00
Ponce.....	32,202.00		32,202.00
Quebradillas.....	115.00		115.00
Rincon.....	50.00		50.00
Rio Grande.....	120.00		120.00
Rio Piedras.....	45,888.00		45,888.00
Sabana Grande.....	1,396.00		1,396.00
Salinas.....	1,468.00		1,468.00
San German.....	1,400.00		1,400.00
San Juan.....	5,096,921.67	160,385.00	5,096,536.67
San Lorenzo.....	75.00		75.00
San Sebastian.....	1,968.00		1,968.00
Santa Isabel.....	1,250.00		1,250.00
Tos Alta.....	40.00		40.00
Utua.....	15,847.00		15,847.00
Vega Baja.....	2,400.00		2,400.00
Vieques.....	5,728.00		5,728.00
Yabucoa.....	150.00		150.00
Yauco.....	27,320.00		27,320.00
Total.....	5,525,208.99	157,050.16	5,468,158.83

<sup>1</sup> Deductions.

**EXHIBIT No. 12.**—*Statement showing locations and valuations of public buildings, exclusive of real estate, owned by insular government as of June 30, 1917.*

Location.	Description.	Valuation as of July 1, 1916.	Additions during year.	Valuation as of June 30, 1917.
Adjuntas.....	Rural school, Barrio Pastillo.....	\$250.00		\$250.00
Aguada.....	Rural school, Barrio Atalaya.....	250.00		250.00
Aguas Buenas.....	Rural school, Barrio Jagüeyes.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Mulas.....	250.00		250.00
Aibonito.....	Road house No. 21, Carretera No. 1.....	400.00		400.00
	Road house No. 22, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
	Road house No. 23, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
Añasco.....	Rural school, Barrio Casey Abajo.....	250.00		250.00
Arecibo.....	Sanitation office.....	1,400.00		1,400.00
	Sanitation stable.....	3,300.00		3,300.00
Arroyo.....	Rural school, Barrio Antigua.....	250.00		250.00
Barros.....	Rural school, Barrio Barros.....	250.00		250.00
	Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 4.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Bayamon.....	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 2.....	250.00		250.00
	Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 2.....	750.00		750.00
Caguas.....	Road house No. 10, Carretera No. 1.....	100.00		100.00
	Government building.....	2,000.00		2,000.00
	Road house No. 11, Carretera No. 1.....	50.00		50.00
	Road house No. 12, Carretera No. 1.....	100.00		100.00
	Road house No. 13, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00		500.00
	Road house No. 14, Carretera No. 1.....	150.00		150.00
	Road house No. 15, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
	Road house No. 16, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
Camuy.....	Rural school, Barrio Camuy Arriba.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Piedra Gorda.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Puente.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Yeguada.....	250.00		250.00
Cayey.....	Road house No. 17, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
	Road house No. 18, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
	Road house No. 19, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
	Road house No. 20, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 4.....	750.00		750.00
Coamo.....	Road house No. 24, Carretera No. 1.....	600.00		600.00
	Road house No. 25, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
	Road house No. 26, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
Culebra.....	Rural school.....	140.00		140.00
	Hospital and cistern.....	3,396.61		3,396.61
Guayama.....	Sanitation stable.....	2,810.00		2,810.00
	Road house No. 3, Carretera No. 4.....	3,000.00		3,000.00
	District jail.....	12,013.04	\$23.20	12,036.24
	Road house No. 4, Carretera No. 4.....	750.00		750.00
Guaynabo.....	Rural school, Barrio Guaraguas.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Pueblo Viejo.....	250.00		250.00
Hatillo.....	Rural school, Barrio Bayaney.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Yeguada Occidental.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Pajuil.....	250.00		250.00
Humacao.....	Rural school, Barrio Buena Vista.....	250.00		250.00
	District jail.....	24,983.61		24,983.61
Jayuya.....	Rural school, Barrio Collores.....	250.00		250.00
Juana Diaz.....	Road house No. 27, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00		750.00
	Road house No. 28, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00		500.00
Las Marías.....	Rural school, Barrio Anones.....	250.00		250.00
Mayaguez.....	Reform-school buildings.....	118,401.85	96.38	118,497.18
	Captain-of-the-port building.....	5,500.00		5,500.00
	Buildings on United States Experimental Station grounds.....	10,578.64		10,578.64
	Sanitation stable.....	2,749.50		2,749.50
	House, San Jose Street.....	700.00		700.00
	Laboratory building.....	18,000.00		18,000.00
	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 2, to Añasco.....	750.00		750.00
	Road house No. 2 to Añasco.....	750.00		750.00
	Road house No. 2 to Yauco.....	750.00		750.00
	College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	64,171.07	1,284.40	65,455.47
	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 2, to Yauco.....	750.00		750.00
Moca.....	Rural school, Barrio Centro.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Aceituna Abajo.....	250.00		250.00
Morovis.....	Rural school, Barrio Gusman Abajo.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Perchas.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Franquez.....	250.00		250.00
Penuelas.....	Rural school, Barrio Coto.....	250.00		250.00
Naranjito.....	Rural school, Barrio Guadana.....	250.00		250.00

EXHIBIT No. 12.—Statement showing locations and valuations of public buildings, exclusive of real estate, owned by insular government as of June 30, 1917—Continued.

Location.	Description.	Valuation as of July 1, 1916.	Additions during year.	Valuation as of June 30, 1917.
Ponce.....	Blind asylum.....	\$45,000.00		\$45,000.00
	District court and jail.....	100,000.00		100,000.00
	Captain of port building.....	4,000.00		4,000.00
	Sanitation stable.....	5,000.00		5,000.00
	Sanitation office.....	1,380.00		1,380.00
	Frame building, Barrio Real.....	300.00		300.00
	Road house No. 29, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00		500.00
	Road house No. 30, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00		500.00
	Road house No. 31, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00		500.00
	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 6.....	750.00		750.00
Rio Piedras.....	Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 6.....	750.00		750.00
	Police barracks.....	3,600.00		3,600.00
	La Convalecencia Park.....	1,439.61		1,439.61
	Road house No. 5, Carretera No. 1.....	150.00		150.00
	Road house No. 6, Carretera No. 1.....	160.00		160.00
	Road house No. 7, Carretera No. 1.....	160.00		160.00
	Road house No. 8, Carretera No. 1.....	160.00		160.00
	Road house No. 9, Carretera No. 1.....	600.00		600.00
	Experimental station.....	22,162.27		22,162.27
	Rural school, Barrio Rincon.....	250.00		250.00
Sabana Grande.....	Insane asylum.....	203,240.00		203,240.00
San Juan.....	Governor's palace.....	159,578.72		159,578.72
	Boys' charity school.....	159,340.58		159,340.58
	Military hospital.....	122,180.00		122,140.00
	Girls' charity school.....	88,400.00		88,400.00
	Legislative assembly building.....	92,279.96		92,279.96
	Penitentiary.....	92,008.50		92,008.50
	Pink palace.....	93,650.00		93,650.00
	Intendencia.....	80,150.00		80,150.00
	Central grammar school.....	38,200.00	1,338,200.00	
	Pabellones del Estado Mayor.....	21,750.00		21,750.00
	Police headquarters.....	17,600.00		17,600.00
	Sanitation stables.....	10,012.93		10,012.93
	Quarantine Hospital.....	14,416.84		14,416.84
	Office of secretary of Porto Rico.....	6,580.00		6,580.00
	Interior warehouse.....	7,070.89	1,360.00	3,380.89
	Quartermaster's dock.....	6,020.00		6,020.00
	Education warehouse.....	6,000.00		6,000.00
	Insular fair buildings.....	92,680.28		92,680.28
	Treasurer's residence.....	5,340.00		5,340.00
	Naval hospital.....	8,403.90		8,403.90
	Sanitation offices, naval station.....	5,069.29		5,069.29
	Sanitation offices, Marina and leper colony.....	4,869.82		4,869.82
	Captain of port building.....	2,300.00		2,300.00
	Sanitary laundry.....	920.98		920.98
	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 1.....	300.00		300.00
	Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 1.....	350.00		350.00
	Road house No. 3, Carretera No. 1.....	120.00		120.00
	Road house No. 4, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00		500.00
	Sick animal quarantine.....	262.66		262.66
	Rural school, Barrio Florida.....	245.00		245.00
	Rural school, Barrio Almirante Norte.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Almirante Sur.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Rio Prieto.....	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Sierra Alta.....	500.00		500.00
	Rural school, Barrio Cienegueta.....	250.00		250.00
	Building used for jail.....	7,600.00		7,600.00
San Lorenzo.....				
Vega Baja.....				
Vega Alta.....				
Vieques.....				
	Total.....	1,842,096.53	1,40,486.02	1,801,610.51

<sup>1</sup> Reductions.

EXHIBIT No. 13.—*Statement of accrued trust-fund liabilities as of June 30, 1917.*

(Receipts and expenditures not to be confused with those on cash basis, Exhibit No. 28.)

## REDEMPTION FUND—ROAD-IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	\$720,780.38	
Property tax collections.....	180,016.24	
Delinquent taxes as of June 30, 1917.....	1,376.80	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>902,173.22</b>	
Interest on \$975,000, 4 per cent bonds, payable Dec. 31, 1916.....	\$19,500.00	
Interest on \$925,000, 4 per cent bonds, payable June 30, 1917.....	18,500.00	
Bonds retired under sinking-fund requirements Dec. 31, 1916.....	50,000.00	
Repayments of taxes improperly collected.....	404.47	
	<u>88,404.47</u>	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		\$813,768.75

## MUNICIPAL BOND FUNDS.

Deductions from taxes collected for municipalities.....	\$27,407.87
Interest on bonds for year.....	<u>27,407.87</u>

## CONSTRUCTION OF HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS AT SAN JUAN.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	\$79,946.01	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	3,205.96	
Income billed.....	511.01	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>83,662.98</b>	
Construction work.....	<u>62,692.94</u>	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		21,070.04

## SAN JUAN HARBOR FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	\$74,433.87	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	27,757.56	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>102,191.43</b>	
Interest on \$500,000, 4 per cent for year.....	\$20,000.00	
Per diems to members of harbor board, etc.....	150.00	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	<u>6.80</u>	
	<u>20,156.80</u>	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		82,034.63

## SCHOOL BOARD BOND FUND.

Deductions from taxes collected for school boards.....	\$8,660.77
Interest on bonds for year.....	<u>8,660.77</u>

## UNIVERSITY FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	\$31,965.51	
Proportion of court fees and fines accrued.....	\$41,540.22	
Proportion of sanitary fines collected.....	2,727.50	
Rent for escheated inheritance.....	1,224.00	
Rent of property.....	1,434.49	
Sale of farm produce.....	1,284.07	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	<u>1,634.28</u>	
	<u>49,844.56</u>	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>81,810.07</b>	
Expenditures.....	<u>40,848.28</u>	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		40,961.79

## UNIVERSITY INCOME FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	\$641.24	
Income from securities owned.....	<u>320.62</u>	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		961.86

## ESCHEATED INHERITANCE FUND.

Balance as of June 30, 1917.....	476.65
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## UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	2,166.22	
Federal appropriation, Morrill-Hatch Act.....	50,000.00	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	<u>89.77</u>	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>52,255.99</b>	
Expenditures.....	<u>49,719.51</u>	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		2,536.48

PERMANENT UNIVERSITY FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	\$705.10	
Interest on bank balance.....	106.88	
Twenty-five per cent sale of Government land.....	100.00	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>911.98</b>	
<b>Expenditures.....</b>	<b>300.00</b>	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		\$611.98

SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	75,316.71	
Interest on loans.....	\$1,080.97	
Repayments on principal of loans.....	646.30	
Sale of land.....	5,000.00	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>82,023.98</b>	
<b>Expenditures.....</b>	<b>2,287.66</b>	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		79,736.42

SCHOOL EXTENSION FUND.

Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		560.04
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IRRIGATION FUND.

<b>Construction:</b>		
Balance July 1, 1916.....	\$128,298.02	
Repayments of unexpended balances by special disbursing officers.....	3,500.00	
Repayments of loan from bureau of supplies.....	15,000.00	
Miscellaneous.....	22,494.74	
	169,292.76	
Construction expenditures.....	90,232.13	
Advances to special disbursing officers.....	3,500.00	
Sundry adjustments.....	15,426.99	
Transfer to bureau of supplies.....	26,000.00	
	134,159.12	
		35,133.64
<b>Operation:</b>		
Balance July 1, 1916.....	176,594.65	
Proceeds of \$200,000, 4 per cent bonds.....	211,605.96	
Repayment of unexpended balances by special disbursing officers.....	4,500.00	
Revenues from taxation.....	228,574.67	
Interest on bank deposits.....	3,438.15	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	37,494.74	
	662,208.17	
Operation expenses.....	112,368.34	
Bonds retired Dec. 31, 1916.....	150,000.00	
Interest on bonds.....	207,000.00	
Advances to special disbursing officer.....	4,500.00	
Sundry adjustments.....	145,514.12	
	619,382.46	
		42,825.71
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		77,969.35

OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	11,149.19	
Accounts outstanding transferred during the year.....	7,871.70	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19,020.89</b>	
Old accounts presented for payment.....	4,776.07	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		14,244.82

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS.

United States Government (account of firearms).....	307.20	
Redemption certificates of indebtedness outstanding.....	84.02	
Sale of Government property.....	376.29	
Homestead trust fund.....	303.42	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,070.93</b>	
<b>Expenditures:</b>		
Sale of Government property.....	41.38	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		1,029.55

REDEMPTION OF MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	66,961.68	
Reduction from taxes collected for municipalities.....	70,130.77	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>137,092.45</b>	
Payments to redeem bonds.....	72,130.77	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		64,961.68

## REDEMPTION OF SCHOOL BOARD BONDS.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	\$30,500.00	
Deduction from taxes collected for municipalities.....	30,933.33	
Total.....	61,433.33	
Expenditures.....	30,500.00	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		\$30,933.33

## SANITARY FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	4,864.33	
Sanitary fines collected during the year.....	2,895.50	
Total.....	7,759.83	
Transfers and expenses.....	6,239.00	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		1,520.83

## INSULAR POLICE RELIEF FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	3,111.16	
Fines imposed on policemen.....	353.00	
Total.....	3,464.16	
Payments to beneficiaries.....	180.35	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		3,283.81

## SALE OF ARTICLES, GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	1,620.21	
Sale of articles.....	127.65	
Total.....	1,747.86	
Expenses.....	310.14	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		1,437.72

## SALE OF ARTICLES AND WORK DONE, BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	2,483.40	
Sale of articles, band concerts, etc.....	416.68	
Total.....	2,900.08	
Expenses.....	652.83	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		2,247.25

## SALE OF ARTICLES, PENITENTIARY.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	4,201.04	
Sale of articles.....	328.11	
Total.....	4,529.15	
Expenses.....	364.87	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		4,164.28

## BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL, RECREATION FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	789.42	
Fifty per cent of receipts from band concerts.....	395.00	
Total.....	1,184.42	
Expenses.....	238.98	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		945.44

## PROCEEDS, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	107,937.08	
Transfers.....	107,937.08	

## SECURITIES, REFUNDING BONDS.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	960,500.00	
Proceeds of sale of \$300,000, 4 per cent refunding bonds.....	300,000.00	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		1,260,500.00

## WORKMEN'S RELIEF TRUST FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	23,974.63	
Collections during year.....	28,442.63	
Total.....	52,417.31	
Expenditures.....	11,402.82	
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....		41,014.49



SECURITIES LOAN FUND.

Balance as of June 30, 1917..... \$401,000.00

LA EGIDA DEL MAESTRO.

Contribution during the year..... \$351.45  
Balance as of June 30, 1917..... 351.45

ROAD BOND FUND OF 1916.

Proceeds of sale of \$500,000..... 518,890.33  
Repayments..... 3,432.02  
Total..... 522,322.35  
Advances to special disbursing officers..... \$6,810.00  
Expenses..... 25,827.40  
32,637.40  
Balance as of June 30, 1917..... 489,685.95

SALE OF ARTICLES AND WORK DONE, REFORM SCHOOL.

Sale of articles..... 16.00  
Balance as of June 30, 1917..... 16.00

RECREATION FUND, REFORM SCHOOL.

Fifty per cent of receipts from sale of articles..... 8.00  
Balance as of June 30, 1917..... 8.00

WHARF AND HARBOR FUND.

Collections during the year..... 2,771.57  
Expenses..... 265.27  
Balance as of June 30, 1917..... 2,506.30  
Total trust fund liabilities..... 3,440,532.25

## EXHIBIT No. 14.—Interest-bearing indebtedness of the insular government, June 30, 1917—Bond issues.

Authorization.	Description.	Date of—		Rate of interest, per cent.	Authorized.	Amount—		Interest payable.	Balance in sinking fund, June 30, 1917.
		Issue.	Maturity.			Issued.	Out-standing.		
Acts Mar. 8, 1906, and Feb. 13, 1907.	Road construction, series of \$30,000, payable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1908.	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1927	4	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	Jan. 1, July 1	\$600,000.00
Act No. 25, Mar. 10, 1910.	Road construction, redeemable after Jan. 1, 1920.	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan. 1, 1927	4	425,000	425,000	425,000	do.	212,392.15
Act Sept. 18, 1908.	Irrigation, series of \$150,000 payable yearly after 5 years.	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1933	4	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,400,000	do.	
Act No. 74, Mar. 9, 1911.	Irrigation, redeemable after Jan. 1, 1933.	Jan. 1, 1913	Jan. 1, 1943	4	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	do.	
Act No. 126, Aug. 8, 1913.	Irrigation, series of \$100,000 payable yearly, beginning Jan. 1, 1914.	Oct. 1, 1913	Jan. 1, 1950	4	1,700,000	700,000	700,000	do.	
Act No. 126, Aug. 8, 1913.	Irrigation, series of \$100,000 payable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1951.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1954	4	150,000	400,000	400,000	do.	
Act No. 126, Aug. 8, 1913.	Irrigation, series of \$100,000 payable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1955.	July 1, 1915	Jan. 1, 1958	4		400,000	400,000	do.	
Do.	Irrigation, series of \$100,000 payable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1959.	Jan. 1, 1916	Jan. 1, 1960	4		200,000	200,000	do.	
Act No. 45, Mar. 7, 1912.	San Juan Harbor improvement, first issue redeemable after 10 years from date of issue.	Jan. 1, 1912	Jan. 1, 1937	4	500,000	100,000	100,000	do.	
Do.	San Juan Harbor improvement, second issue redeemable after 10 years from date of issue.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1939	4		200,000	200,000	do.	82,034.63
Do.	San Juan Harbor improvement, third issue redeemable after 10 years from date of issue.	Jan. 1, 1915	Jan. 1, 1940	4		200,000	200,000	do.	
Act No. 120, July 26, 1913.	Refunding bonds, first series of \$100,000 due July 1, 1923.	Jan. 1, 1914	July 1, 1953	4	1,000,000	655,000	655,000	do.	
Do.	Refunding bonds, first series of \$21,000 payable July 1, 1919.	July 1, 1915	July 1, 1935	4	300,000	300,000	300,000	do.	
Do.	Refunding bonds, series of \$30,000 payable yearly beginning July 1, 1918.	July 1, 1916	July 1, 1927	4	300,000	300,000	300,000	do.	
Act No. 23, Mar. 28, 1914.	Public improvement bonds, redeemable on Jan. 1, 1925.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1939	4	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	do.	
Act No. 71, Apr. 13, 1916.	Public improvement bonds, first series of \$100,000 redeemable on Jan. 1, 1927.	Jan. 1, 1916	Jan. 1, 1930	4	2,000,000	500,000	500,000	do.	
Total bonded indebtedness.					12,375,000	10,380,000	9,280,000		894,426.78
Temporary loan from The Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York.							400,000		
Temporary loans to provide funds for the food commission under joint resolution No. 10, approved Apr. 12, 1917:									
From American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.				\$50,000					
From Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico.				150,000			200,000		
Total indebtedness.					12,375,000	10,380,000	9,880,000		894,426.78

EXHIBIT No. 15.—*University of Porto Rico—Balance sheet, June 30, 1917.*

ASSETS.

<b>Current assets:</b>	
Cash in hands of treasurer of Porto Rico, balances of funds and appropriations—	
Trust funds.....	\$43,741.58
Balances of fiscal year appropriations available only for obligations contracted during fiscal years stated—	
1915-16.....	.05
1916-17.....	.32
"No fiscal year appropriations".....	50.56
	<hr/>
Securities purchased—	
Federal bonds.....	9,500.00
Liberty bonds.....	300.00
	<hr/>
Accrued income.....	1,800.00
	<hr/>
<b>Fixed assets:</b>	1,533.58
Real estate and improvements—	
Sites and grounds.....	38,052.75
Buildings—	
Normal practice, etc.....	120,959.66
University farm.....	14,907.60
	<hr/>
Equipment—	173,920.01
Library books and equipment.....	47,348.97
Textbooks.....	7,672.49
Laboratory equipment and apparatus.....	31,215.99
Furniture and fixtures.....	29,816.22
Machinery and tools.....	9,705.16
Vehicles and harness.....	2,330.05
Live stock.....	6,261.63
Athletic and military.....	2,942.52
	<hr/>
	137,292.73
	<hr/>
	366,138.78

LIABILITIES.

Trustees of the University of Porto Rico, amount of assets.....	366,138.78
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EXHIBIT No. 16.—*University of Porto Rico—Surplus account, June 30, 1917.*

Balance as of July 1, 1916.....	\$347,562.52
<b>General income:</b>	
Federal appropriation, Morrill-Hatch Act.....	50,000.00
Insular government appropriation.....	50,000.00
<b>Revenues:</b>	
Court fines and fees.....	\$41,540.22
Rent of escheated inheritances.....	1,224.00
Interest on escheated inheritances fund.....	9.53
25 per cent of sales of public land.....	100.00
	<hr/>
Matriculation fees, college of liberal arts.....	116.00
Tuition fees, college of law.....	1,100.00
Tuition fees, college of pharmacy.....	439.50
Rent of property.....	1,434.49
Sale of farm produce.....	1,284.07
Interest on securities purchased from permanent university fund.....	427.50
	<hr/>
	4,801.56
Gifts and bequests of property.....	1,852.22
	<hr/>
	496,590.05
<b>Operating expenses as per Exhibit No. 17:</b>	
College of agriculture and mechanic arts.....	45,336.28
Normal department.....	36,398.26
University high school.....	18,004.23
College of pharmacy.....	8,496.09
College of law.....	7,982.70
College of liberal arts.....	4,034.38
Administration.....	4,796.78
Supervision of public schools.....	3,099.91
	<hr/>
	128,098.63
Depreciation.....	1,514.06
Transfer of unexpended property to The People of Porto Rico.....	492.72
Net loss on property sold.....	\$45.68
Unexpended balance of appropriations, 1914-15, written off.....	.16
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....	366,138.78
	<hr/>
	496,590.05

EXHIBIT No. 17.—*University of Porto Rico—Detailed statement of operating expenses for the year ended June 30, 1917.*

<b>College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:</b>		
Salaries of teachers.....	\$25,933.12	
Other salaries and wages.....	5,364.83	
School supplies.....	5,918.63	
Care of live stock and poultry.....	1,907.15	
Maintenance of coffee finca.....	1,045.09	
General maintenance and repairs.....	3,842.44	
Light and water.....	151.01	
Telephone and telegraph.....	67.21	
Office supplies and expense.....	603.73	
Travel.....	167.87	
Expenses previous years.....	335.20	
		<b>\$45,336.28</b>
<b>Normal department:</b>		
Salaries of teachers.....	27,645.85	
Other salaries and wages.....	3,363.71	
School supplies.....	1,593.68	
Repairs and maintenance.....	3,328.12	
Office supplies and expenses.....	210.81	
Light and water.....	153.82	
Telephone and telegraph.....	18.92	
Travel.....	9.60	
Expenses previous years.....	72.75	
		<b>36,398.26</b>
<b>University High School:</b>		
Salaries of teachers.....	10,105.28	
Other salaries and wages.....	2,617.81	
School supplies.....	2,871.26	
Repairs and maintenance.....	1,917.11	
Office supplies and expenses.....	206.02	
Light and water.....	130.87	
Telephone and telegraph.....	19.56	
Travel.....	9.60	
Expenses previous years.....	126.72	
		<b>18,004.23</b>
<b>College of Pharmacy:</b>		
Salaries of teachers.....	5,301.45	
Other salaries and wages.....	1,458.45	
School supplies.....	1,411.26	
Repairs and maintenance.....	256.43	
Office supplies and expenses.....	29.81	
Light and water.....	17.91	
Telephone and telegraph.....	2.79	
Travel.....	1.44	
Expenses previous years.....	16.55	
		<b>8,496.00</b>
<b>College of Law:</b>		
Salaries of teachers.....	6,064.82	
Other salaries and wages.....	1,200.26	
School supplies.....	91.14	
Repairs and maintenance.....	445.17	
Office supplies and expenses.....	65.32	
Light and water.....	29.96	
Telephone and telegraph.....	4.90	
Travel.....	2.40	
Expenses previous years.....	28.73	
		<b>7,932.70</b>
<b>College of Liberal Arts:</b>		
Salaries of teachers.....	2,314.27	
Other salaries and wages.....	1,149.46	
School supplies.....	337.24	
Repairs and maintenance.....	188.91	
Office supplies and expenses.....	19.83	
Light and water.....	11.87	
Telephone and telegraph.....	1.89	
Travel.....	.96	
Expenses previous years.....	9.95	
		<b>4,034.38</b>
<b>Administration:</b>		
Salaries and wages.....	4,283.78	
Travel.....	235.12	
Office supplies and expenses.....	186.03	
Telephone and telegraph.....	63.15	
Light and water.....	23.25	
Expenses previous years.....	5.45	
		<b>4,796.78</b>
Supervision of public schools.....		<b>3,099.91</b>
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>128,098.63</b>

EXHIBIT No. 18.—*University of Porto Rico—Statement of additions to capital accounts for the period from July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1917.*

	Total July 1, 1916.	Additions during year.	Total June 30, 1917.
Real estate, improvements, sites and grounds, Rio Piedras.....	\$38,062.75	.....	\$38,062.75
Buildings, Rio Piedras:			
Normal, practice, etc.....	120,959.66	.....	120,959.66
University farm.....	14,907.60	.....	14,907.60
Total.....	173,920.01	.....	173,920.01
Equipment:			
Library books and equipment.....	46,605.05	\$743.92	47,348.97
Textbooks.....	7,513.86	158.63	7,672.49
Laboratory equipment and apparatus.....	26,996.71	4,218.98	31,215.69
Furniture and fixtures.....	28,357.12	1,459.10	29,816.22
Machinery and tools.....	6,623.07	3,082.09	9,705.16
Vehicles and harness.....	2,151.46	178.59	2,330.05
Live stock.....	7,473.13	<sup>1</sup> 1,211.50	6,261.63
Military and athletic supplies.....	2,877.86	64.66	2,942.52
Total.....	128,598.26	8,694.47	137,292.73
Total, real estate and equipment.....	302,518.27	8,694.47	311,212.74

<sup>1</sup> Live stock shows a decrease for the year in the amount of \$1,211.50 on account of the death and sale of animals exceeding additions during the period in that amount.

EXHIBIT No. 19.—Statement showing the amount of taxes pending on June 30, 1917,

Municipality.	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Adjuntas.....	\$15.00	\$17.38	\$17.38	\$15.80	\$15.80	\$17.38						
Aguada.....												
Aguadilla.....												
Aguas Buenas.....												
Albionito.....												
Anasco.....												\$60.00
Arecibo.....												34.60
Arroyo.....												
Barceloneta.....												
Barranquitas.....												
Barros.....												3.00
Bayamon.....												37.50
Cabo Rojo.....												72.00
Caguas.....												62.76
Camuy.....												3.00
Carolina.....												3.96
Cayey.....												
Ceiba.....												
Ciales.....												
Cidra.....												
Coamo.....												
Comerio.....												
Corozal.....												
Culebra.....												
Dorado.....												
Fajardo.....												
Guanica.....												
Guayama.....												3.36
Guayanilla.....												
Guaynabo.....												
Hirabo.....												
Hatillo.....												
Hormigueros.....												
Humacao.....												15.96
Isabela.....												
Jayuya.....												
Juana Diaz.....												17.82
Juncos.....												18.00
Lajas.....												
Lares.....												
Las Marias.....												
Las Piedras.....												
Loiza.....												
Luquillo.....												
Manati.....											\$1.20	
Maricao.....												
Maunabo.....												
Mayaguez.....												323.79
Moca.....												
Morovis.....												
Naguabo.....												
Naranjito.....												
Patillas.....												
Penuelas.....												
Ponce.....												137.70
Quebradillas.....												
Rincon.....												
Rio Grande.....												
Rio Piedras.....												1.80
Sabana Grande.....												
Salinas.....												
San German.....												
San Juan.....			255.00	232.50	247.50					\$111.84	277.50	460.86
San Lorenzo.....												
San Sebastian.....												
Santa Isabel.....												
Toa Alta.....												
Toa Baja.....												
Trujillo Alto.....												
Utuado.....	74.72	58.52	44.80	33.06	5.40	5.90	\$6.72	\$6.60	\$6.72	2.40		6.60
Vega Alta.....												
Vega Baja.....												
Vieques.....												
Yabucoa.....												
Yauco.....												7.44
Corporaciones.....	48.50	91.26	351.26	58.90	147.57		16.00	20.40	27.30		90.00	59.70
Total.....	133.22	167.16	668.44	340.26	416.27	23.28	22.72	27.00	33.92	114.24	368.70	1,322.85

for fiscal years 1901-2 to 1916-17, percentage, and reasons why they are pending.

1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	Total.	1916-17	Grand total.	Per cent pending June 30, 1917, for all fiscal years.	Pending judicial action.	Payments extended.	Probably uncollectible.	In claims.
			\$98.74	\$10.60	\$109.34	0.043			\$109.34	
	\$6.12		6.12	12.91	19.03	.027			6.12	\$12.91
\$3.60	11.70	\$12.24	27.54	22.06	49.60	.043	\$32.84		16.76	
	16.20	26.40	102.60	347.89	450.49	.019		\$347.89	102.60	
129.76	91.11	27.96	283.43	237.16	520.59	.065	49.44	16.96	368.69	85.50
	2.40	9.60	12.00	12.00	24.00	.006			12.00	
	6.96	12.12	19.08	8.44	27.52	.039			23.94	3.54
			3.00		3.00	.002			3.00	
27.60	12.30	2.40	79.80	23.58	103.38	.075			100.48	2.90
30.84			102.84		102.84	.038			102.84	
30.60	2.40	36.60	132.36	33.17	165.63	.032			147.62	17.91
			3.00		3.00	.001			3.00	
4.08	21.86		29.90	83.02	112.92	.041	83.02		29.90	
170.40	3.60	57.00	231.00	8.72	239.72	.097			239.72	
	1.68	6.48	8.16	2.04	10.20	.012		5.40	4.80	
			3.63	3.63	3.63	.001			3.63	
		4.20	4.20	10.16	14.36	.016	14.36			
		5.40	5.40	4.36	9.76	.005			9.76	
	10.20	1.20	11.40	2.90	14.30	.010			14.30	
24.36	21.60	18.00	63.96	21.76	85.72	.022			3.60	82.12
	3.60	5.88	9.48	22.50	31.98	.025			30.52	1.46
30.12	20.40	21.76	75.64	31.92	107.56	.020	26.32		81.24	
				2.18	2.18	.005			2.18	
	60.00	1.20	61.20		61.20	.050			61.20	
	12.84	9.24	22.08	11.18	33.26	.021			33.26	
24.60	16.56		57.12	28.11	85.23	.017			81.96	3.27
				2.08	2.08	.004		.51	2.18	
75.00	15.60	3.60	112.02	30.66	142.71	.032	30.58	.81	108.43	2.90
25.44	9.00		52.44		52.44	.028			52.44	
	9.60	1.80	11.40	8.70	20.10	.009			20.10	
4.20	174.34	175.44	349.98	634.88	984.86	.461	7.25	1.67	6.38	
	2.16		2.16		2.16	.010		982.83		2.06
		1.50	1.50		1.50	.007			1.50	
				3.64	3.64	.013		3.64		
70.68			71.88	20.02	91.90	.023			86.34	5.56
				58.00	58.00	.030				58.00
4.20			4.20		4.20	.003			4.20	
13.36	51.34	66.96	455.65	80.80	536.45	.054	35.82	313.16	170.77	16.70
36.92	54.66	6.00	97.58		97.58	.043			97.58	
	1.56		1.56		1.56	.003			1.56	
	3.24	1.80	5.04	2.18	7.22	.005			7.22	
13.20		7.80	21.00	18.64	39.64	.028		9.20	30.44	
100.24	104.00	142.70	484.64	129.77	614.41	.027		37.60	425.52	151.29
		7.62	7.62	8.28	15.90	.019	15.90			
32.12	96.36	7.20	136.68	3.48	140.16	.061			136.68	3.48
24.42	29.20	28.92	84.34	106.12	190.46	.047	10.92		107.36	72.18
		12.00	12.00		12.00	.012			12.00	
9.90			9.90		9.90	.002			9.90	
121.08	11.58	4.20	136.86		136.86	.044			136.86	
1,251.96	2,087.75	1,337.54	6,262.45	2,039.88	8,302.33	.250	657.62	83.63	5,087.22	2,473.86
	36.00	36.00	72.00	44.40	116.40	.057		48.74	67.66	
		2.40	2.40	31.33	33.73	.043			33.73	
				6.10	6.10	.003			6.10	
3.24	4.71	4.80	12.75	5.80	18.55	.024			4.80	13.75
27.60	7.32	23.52	306.88	73.60	383.48	.100	41.18	40.96	120.13	181.21
		3.60	3.60		3.60	.002			3.60	
	36.00	49.44	85.44		35.44	.040		47.04	38.40	
				101.50	101.50	.025	101.50			
18.84	24.00		42.84	16.68	59.52	.030			59.52	
3.00	7.50	15.00	32.94	11.98	44.92	.007			44.92	
209.71	992.07	1,790.49	3,903.06	1,663.34	5,566.40	.115	3,999.62		1,566.78	
2,519.07	4,082.92	3,988.01	14,240.06	6,041.89	20,281.95	.080	5,153.41	1,892.97	10,044.93	3,190.64

EXHIBIT No. 19-A.—Property valuation and taxes for the fiscal year 1916-17, on June 30, 1917.

Municipality.	Valuation.		Taxes.				
	Of private property.	Of corporation property.	Total.	Rate.	Of private property.	Of corporation property.	Total.
Distribution.	Municipal loan at 0.10 per cent.	Road loan at 0.10 per cent.	Schools.	Municipal at 0.55 per cent.	Insular at 0.55 per cent.	Total.	Of corporation property.
Rate.	Amount.	P. d.	P. d.	P. d.	P. d.	P. d.	P. d.
Adjuntas.	\$1,583,409.00	\$1,583,409.00	\$1,583,409.00	\$1,583,409.00	\$1,583,409.00	\$1,583,409.00	\$1,583,409.00
Aguada.	933,330.00	767,656.00	1,700,986.00	1,700,986.00	1,700,986.00	1,700,986.00	1,700,986.00
Aguadilla.	1,892,720.00	38,471.00	1,931,191.00	1,931,191.00	1,931,191.00	1,931,191.00	1,931,191.00
Aguas Buenas.	425,680.00	24,477.00	450,157.00	450,157.00	450,157.00	450,157.00	450,157.00
Aibonito.	700,122.00	260,084.00	960,206.00	960,206.00	960,206.00	960,206.00	960,206.00
Albaco.	1,501,227.00	204,207.00	1,705,434.00	1,705,434.00	1,705,434.00	1,705,434.00	1,705,434.00
Arasco.	4,643,851.00	2,773,183.00	7,417,034.00	7,417,034.00	7,417,034.00	7,417,034.00	7,417,034.00
Arroyo.	1,384,791.00	1,170,320.00	2,555,111.00	2,555,111.00	2,555,111.00	2,555,111.00	2,555,111.00
Barranconeta.	984,704.00	1,170,320.00	2,155,024.00	2,155,024.00	2,155,024.00	2,155,024.00	2,155,024.00
Barron.	492,365.00	3,147.00	495,512.00	495,512.00	495,512.00	495,512.00	495,512.00
Bayamon.	772,102.00	1,158,507.00	1,930,609.00	1,930,609.00	1,930,609.00	1,930,609.00	1,930,609.00
Cabo Rojo.	2,821,876.00	1,132,284.00	3,954,160.00	3,954,160.00	3,954,160.00	3,954,160.00	3,954,160.00
Caguas.	1,858,752.00	1,901,046.00	3,759,798.00	3,759,798.00	3,759,798.00	3,759,798.00	3,759,798.00
Camuy.	2,700,555.00	1,611,636.00	4,312,191.00	4,312,191.00	4,312,191.00	4,312,191.00	4,312,191.00
Carolina.	1,241,122.00	354,907.00	1,596,029.00	1,596,029.00	1,596,029.00	1,596,029.00	1,596,029.00
Cataño.	1,590,294.00	776,346.00	2,366,640.00	2,366,640.00	2,366,640.00	2,366,640.00	2,366,640.00
Cayey.	1,728,878.00	776,397.00	2,505,275.00	2,505,275.00	2,505,275.00	2,505,275.00	2,505,275.00
Ceiba.	600,786.00	89,135.00	689,921.00	689,921.00	689,921.00	689,921.00	689,921.00
Ciales.	1,538,967.00	3,547.00	1,542,514.00	1,542,514.00	1,542,514.00	1,542,514.00	1,542,514.00
Cidra.	575,643.00	168,540.00	744,183.00	744,183.00	744,183.00	744,183.00	744,183.00
Coamo.	1,640,288.00	4,061.00	1,644,349.00	1,644,349.00	1,644,349.00	1,644,349.00	1,644,349.00
Comerio.	617,974.00	1,197,531.00	1,815,505.00	1,815,505.00	1,815,505.00	1,815,505.00	1,815,505.00
Corozal.	531,609.00	3,024.00	534,633.00	534,633.00	534,633.00	534,633.00	534,633.00
Culebra.	150,265.00	169,265.00	319,530.00	319,530.00	319,530.00	319,530.00	319,530.00
Dorado.	798,615.00	270,338.00	1,068,953.00	1,068,953.00	1,068,953.00	1,068,953.00	1,068,953.00
Florida.	1,325,076.00	1,966,780.00	3,291,856.00	3,291,856.00	3,291,856.00	3,291,856.00	3,291,856.00
Guánica.	3,890,545.00	3,119,635.00	6,990,180.00	6,990,180.00	6,990,180.00	6,990,180.00	6,990,180.00
Guayama.	3,885,232.00	24,164.00	3,909,396.00	3,909,396.00	3,909,396.00	3,909,396.00	3,909,396.00
Guayanilla.	1,670,097.00	1,719,511.00	3,389,608.00	3,389,608.00	3,389,608.00	3,389,608.00	3,389,608.00
Guaynabo.	648,136.00	156,018.00	804,154.00	804,154.00	804,154.00	804,154.00	804,154.00
Guaynabo.	666,079.00	506,832.00	1,172,911.00	1,172,911.00	1,172,911.00	1,172,911.00	1,172,911.00
Guaynabo.	1,141,120.00	25,681.00	1,166,801.00	1,166,801.00	1,166,801.00	1,166,801.00	1,166,801.00
Hatillo.	569,930.00	281,451.60	851,381.60	851,381.60	851,381.60	851,381.60	851,381.60
Hormigueros.	1,935,934.00	1,547,432.00	3,483,366.00	3,483,366.00	3,483,366.00	3,483,366.00	3,483,366.00
Humacao.	1,935,934.00	1,547,432.00	3,483,366.00	3,483,366.00	3,483,366.00	3,483,366.00	3,483,366.00



# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL EXHIBITS.

	1,150,740.00	32,039.00	1,182,779.00	1,45	15,987.64	464.36	19,452.22	3,971.23	10,311.72	1.0	1,134.03	1,134.04
Isabela.....	1,689,068.00		1,689,068.00	1.45	12,897.00		12,897.00		8,005.08	1.0	989.45	889.46
Jayro.....	2,713,057.00	611,116.00	3,324,173.00	1.45	39,855.36	7,441.20	46,296.56	7,383.07	17,227.32	1.0	3,225.26	3,225.26
Junco Diaz.....	794,208.00	1,005,945.00	1,800,153.00	1.45	11,821.64	1,596.26	13,417.90	6,301.01	15,476.07	1.0	1,900.53	1,900.53
Junco.....	1,704,900.00	13,342.00	1,718,242.00	1.45	24,730.52	1,193.48	25,924.00	9,014.14	20,478.07	1.0	1,718.90	1,718.90
Lajas.....	2,264,475.00	14,886.00	2,279,361.00	1.45	33,845.30	211.54	34,056.84	9,979.24	20,318.04	1.0	2,279.78	2,279.78
Las Marias.....	1,396,115.00		1,396,115.00	1.45	20,250.38		20,250.38	4,888.02	12,569.20	1.0	1,866.38	1,866.38
Las Piedras.....	1,456,630.00	313,239.00	1,769,869.00	1.45	6,630.06	4,541.98	11,172.04	2,698.70	6,954.37	1.0	1,770.49	1,770.49
Lola.....	1,192,817.00	1,180,741.00	2,373,558.00	1.40	16,713.62	16,850.42	33,564.04	8,311.01	21,371.17	1.06	1,187.46	1,187.46
Luquillo.....	1,085,071.00	212,467.00	1,297,538.00	1.45	8,600.50	3,080.82	11,681.32	2,785.62	7,168.41	1.0	768.71	768.71
Mandil.....	2,382,201.00	4,136,505.00	6,518,706.00	1.45	34,352.74	2,063.40	36,416.14	8,843.62	22,732.52	1.0	2,827.32	2,827.32
Maricao.....	1,937,490.00	7,000.00	1,944,490.00	1.45	19,831.44	101.50	19,932.94	4,811.40	12,372.17	1.0	1,764.08	1,764.08
Maua.....	4,145.00		4,145.00	1.45	12,201.84	68.40	12,270.24	2,661.19	12,863.07	1.0	764.31	764.31
Mayaguez.....	6,691,153.00	861,032.00	7,552,185.00	1.45	97,627.66	12,486.40	110,114.06	26,441.23	77,991.73	1.0	7,601.31	7,601.31
Moca.....	739,133.00	60,190.00	799,323.00	1.45	10,721.61	672.80	11,394.41	2,900.12	7,200.34	1.0	650.64	650.64
Morovis.....	1,945,297.00	1,937.00	1,947,234.00	1.45	8,965.62	8,978.44	17,944.06	3,547.11	15,884.92	1.0	1,762.74	1,762.74
Naguabo.....	1,353,697.00	618,199.00	1,971,896.00	1.45	13,361.22	8,078.44	21,439.66	6,469.37	15,865.42	1.0	1,048.02	1,048.02
Narajito.....	948,681.00	117,539.00	1,066,220.00	1.45	12,401.88	6,056.34	18,458.22	4,278.05	14,180.17	1.0	1,333.89	1,333.89
Pajales.....	1,072,611.00	417,430.00	1,490,041.00	1.45	13,401.88	6,056.34	19,458.22	4,278.05	14,180.17	1.0	1,333.89	1,333.89
Pateles.....	13,312,817.00	2,963,125.00	16,275,942.00	1.45	183,717.04	39,050.48	222,767.52	56,084.01	14,458.58	1.0	1,015.00	1,015.00
Ponce.....	683,273.00	83,553.00	766,826.00	1.45	9,113.68	770.54	9,884.22	2,753.89	7,130.33	1.0	737.25	737.25
Quebradillas.....	373,341.00	413,136.00	786,477.00	1.45	20,318.48	5,990.58	26,309.06	7,530.42	18,778.64	1.0	1,568.85	1,568.85
Rincon.....	1,405,055.00	143,223.00	1,548,278.00	1.45	20,318.48	5,990.58	26,309.06	7,530.42	18,778.64	1.0	1,568.85	1,568.85
Rio Piedras.....	2,996,846.00	1,343,969.00	4,340,815.00	1.45	43,463.79	19,476.78	62,940.57	15,105.10	47,835.47	1.0	4,814.48	4,814.48
Santa Granita.....	6,921,410.00	6,200.00	6,927,610.00	1.45	9,013.12	48.00	9,061.12	2,198.40	6,862.72	1.0	613.24	613.24
Salcedo.....	2,398,311.00	1,391,512.00	3,789,823.00	1.45	33,471.74	20,031.68	53,503.42	12,915.40	40,588.02	1.0	3,960.19	3,960.19
San German.....	2,199,374.00	1,391,730.00	3,591,104.00	1.45	31,010.70	2,388.62	33,399.32	8,279.15	25,120.17	1.0	2,365.47	2,365.47
San Juan.....	20,613,057.00	10,114,674.00	30,727,731.00	1.45	339,453.28	171,950.50	511,403.78	107,523.96	276,879.82	1.0	30,728.62	30,728.62
San Lorenzo.....	493,787.00	116,498.00	610,285.00	1.45	11,665.84	1,699.22	13,365.06	3,757.11	9,607.95	1.0	1,614.89	1,614.89
San Sebastian.....	1,408,510.00	235,508.00	1,643,018.00	1.45	20,435.98	3,414.00	23,850.98	5,757.11	14,803.87	1.0	2,940.41	2,940.41
Santa Isabel.....	1,637,614.00	642,611.00	2,280,225.00	1.45	25,718.98	9,317.88	35,036.86	7,981.44	27,055.42	1.0	2,940.41	2,940.41
San Yago.....	1,890,777.00	296,536.00	2,187,313.00	1.45	25,718.98	9,317.88	35,036.86	7,981.44	27,055.42	1.0	2,940.41	2,940.41
Tea Alta.....	1,080,777.00	296,536.00	1,377,313.00	1.45	17,675.84	12,014.80	29,690.64	6,904.03	17,486.61	1.0	1,944.27	1,944.27
Trujillo Alto.....	2,272,453.00	416,538.00	2,688,991.00	1.45	32,960.42	1,338.30	34,298.72	8,281.17	26,017.55	1.0	2,366.05	2,366.05
Utuado.....	1,498,401.00	776,064.00	2,274,465.00	1.45	6,625.84	1,252.96	7,878.80	4,315.57	3,563.23	1.0	2,366.05	2,366.05
Vega Alta.....	1,498,401.00	776,064.00	2,274,465.00	1.45	26,233.22	3,241.14	29,474.36	7,114.56	18,299.80	1.0	2,032.71	2,032.71
Vega Baja.....	2,072,833.00	719,031.00	2,791,864.00	1.45	30,661.06	10,426.26	41,087.32	9,772.81	31,314.51	1.0	2,792.23	2,792.23
Vieques.....	1,023,138.00	1,044,058.00	2,067,196.00	1.45	14,545.34	15,718.26	30,263.60	7,377.00	18,886.60	1.0	2,107.74	2,107.74
Yabucoa.....	2,575,766.00	43,025.00	2,618,791.00	1.45	37,363.56	923.88	37,887.44	9,169.38	28,718.06	1.0	2,619.83	2,619.83
Yauco.....	135,674,330.00	46,947,834.00	182,622,164.00	1.45	2,027,952.52	706,499.16	2,734,451.68	684,640.779.26	1,642,596.88	1.0	178,641.88	178,641.88
Total.....												

1 For Arroyo: The total rate is 1.45 per cent on urban property, being the rate of municipal bond redemption tax, 0.10 per cent on the rural and 0.16 on the urban.  
2 For Baranquitas: The total rate is 1.55 per cent on rural property and 1.60 per cent on urban property, being the rate of municipal bond redemption tax, 0.10 per cent on the rural and 0.15 per cent on the urban.

EXHIBIT No. 19B.—*Statement showing distribution of property-tax collections for the years ending June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1916.*

	1917	1916	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>Tax collections:</b>				
Current year.....	\$2,741,623.19	\$2,230,212.30	\$511,410.89	
Prior years.....	24,302.96	51,308.67		\$27,005.71
Total collections.....	2,765,926.15	2,281,520.97	511,410.89	27,005.71
Protested taxes collected in previous years distributed.....	7,788.81	1,684.60	6,104.21	
Total taxes distributed.....	2,773,714.96	2,283,205.57	517,515.10	27,005.71
<b>Distribution:</b>				
Insular government—				
General purposes one-tenth of 1 per cent.....	184,452.29	184,423.37	28.92	
General purposes 25/100 of 1 per cent.....	451,302.09		451,302.09	
Bond redemption.....	182,807.94	182,591.10	216.84	
Sanitation purposes.....	110,504.85	103,949.21	6,555.64	
Total.....	929,067.17	470,963.68	458,103.49	
Municipalities.....	1,213,692.52	1,196,128.19	17,564.33	
School boards.....	590,369.91	589,004.56	765.35	
Protested taxes.....	40,585.36	26,509.14	14,076.22	
Total distribution.....	2,773,714.96	2,283,205.57	490,509.39	

EXHIBIT No. 20.—*Receipts and disbursements of the insular government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.*

<b>Internal revenues:</b>			
Balance July 1, 1916.....			\$150,767.10
<b>Receipts—</b>			
Customs (see Exhibit No. 22).....			\$378,000.00
Internal revenues (see Exhibit No. 22)—			
Excise tax.....		\$2,890,986.95	
Industrial and commercial license taxes.....	\$187.50		
Municipal proportion—			
Ordinary.....	\$82.50		
Sanitation.....	11.25		
		93.75	
Property taxes, insular proportion—		93.75	
One-tenth of 1 per cent.....	184,452.29		
25/100 of 1 per cent.....	451,302.09		
		635,754.38	
Income taxes.....		410,107.52	
Inheritance taxes.....		34,660.27	
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation—			
Property taxes.....	\$110,504.85		
Miscellaneous collections.....	11,178.21		
Industrial and commercial license taxes.....	11.25		
		121,694.31	
Miscellaneous (see Exhibit No. 22)—			4,083,297.18
Ordinary.....		367,887.70	
Proceeds from sale of refunding bonds.....		301,733.33	
Municipal bonds redeemed.....		88,000.00	
School-board bonds redeemed.....		30,500.00	
		788,121.03	
Repayments (see Exhibit No. 23).....		1,373,675.25	
Transfers from trust funds.....		134,975.28	
			6,768,068.74
Total insular revenues receipts, including balance of July 1, 1916.....			6,927,835.84
<b>Disbursements:</b>			
Fiscal-year appropriations.....			4,211,352.22
Nonfiscal-year appropriations.....			1,077,539.69
Indefinite:			
Advances to municipalities.....		\$150,748.96	
Advances to school boards.....		324,000.00	
Miscellaneous.....		138,939.62	
			613,688.58
Bonds redeemed—			
Municipal.....		88,500.00	
School boards.....		30,500.00	
			119,000.00
Transfers to trust funds.....			324,779.18
			6,346,359.67
Balance, June 30, 1917.....			581,476.17

<sup>1</sup> Of this amount \$500 was covered into miscellaneous receipts during the fiscal year 1914-15 in payment of principal on bonds of the municipality of San Lorenzo, due July 1, 1914, at which time the bonds were pending execution and the payment was necessarily carried as a credit balance.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$300,000, representing school-board bonds pledged to secure insular government bond issue of \$300,000.

<b>Trust funds:</b>		
Balance July 1, 1916.....		\$2,741,881.03
Receipts (see Exhibit No. 28).....	\$3,845,099.79	
Transfers from insular revenues.....	324,779.18	
		4,169,878.97
Total trust funds, including balance of July 1, 1916.....		6,911,760.00
Expenditures (see Exhibit No. 22).....	3,252,415.34	
Transfers to insular revenues.....	134,975.28	
		3,387,390.62
Balance, June 30, 1917.....		3,524,369.38
Total balance, insular revenues and trust funds.....		4,105,845.55
<b>Insular revenues:</b>		
Cash.....	413,476.17	
Bonds unpledged.....	168,000.00	
		581,476.17
<b>Trust funds:</b>		
Cash.....	1,862,899.38	
Bonds pledged.....	1,661,500.00	
		3,524,399.38
		4,105,845.55

EXHIBIT No. 20-A.—Comparative statement of excise-stamp sales detailed by sources.  
fiscal years 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17.

SCHEDULE A—EXCISE PROPER.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
<b>Distilled spirits:</b>			
Domestic.....	\$943,033.50	\$891,473.50	\$953,901.46
Imported.....	39,036.02	21,924.49	23,782.43
Alcohol in medicine, cosmetics, etc.....	2,518.75	4,300.70	6,638.31
Total.....	975,588.27	917,698.69	983,322.20
<b>Beer:</b>			
Domestic.....	40,038.77	43,311.69	61,006.36
Imported.....	82,815.05	89,733.89	82,345.04
Total.....	122,853.82	133,045.58	143,351.40
<b>Wine:</b>			
Domestic.....	48,363.85	54,372.37	60,711.04
Imported.....	2,219.15	1,739.20	1,016.80
Sparkling wine.....			
Total.....	50,583.00	56,111.57	61,727.84
Champagne.....	1,421.25	3,567.90	4,507.00
Cigars.....	304,269.25	324,532.59	346,523.73
Cigarettes.....	678,160.33	616,061.73	698,086.56
Total.....	982,429.58	940,594.32	1,044,610.29
<b>Picadura and fine-cut chewing tobacco:</b>			
Excise stamps.....	1,121.02	199.35	
Special stamps.....	5,635.56	5,256.51	5,634.45
Total.....	6,756.58	5,455.86	5,634.45
<b>Perfumery:</b>			
Domestic.....	4,358.02	4,127.94	6,412.53
Imported.....	9,926.03	9,175.76	10,125.20
Total.....	14,284.05	13,303.70	16,537.73
<b>Patent medicines:</b>			
Domestic.....	1,210.49	1,268.23	1,967.31
Imported.....	36,904.32	41,341.13	61,769.95
Total.....	38,114.81	42,609.36	63,737.26
<b>Cosmetics, lotions, toilet matter, etc.:</b>			
Domestic.....	242.04	2,571.15	4,434.30
Imported.....	760.73	3,049.07	5,074.35
Total.....	1,002.77	5,620.22	9,508.65

EXHIBIT No. 20-A.—*Comparative statement of excise-stamp sales detailed by sources, fiscal years 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17—Continued.*

## SCHEDULE A—EXCISE PROPER—Continued.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Cards.....	\$7,368.00	\$6,926.75	\$12,474.00
Arms and ammunition.....	8,889.11	8,536.30	8,465.02
Total.....	16,257.11	15,463.05	20,939.02
Matches:			
Domestic.....			
Imported.....	37,040.76	51,706.02	28,333.58
Total.....	37,040.76	51,706.02	28,333.58
Total, excise proper.....	2,246,332.00	2,185,166.07	2,382,210.02

## SCHEDULE B—LICENSE TAXES.

Manufacturers:			
Distilleries.....	\$2,250.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
Rectifiers.....	16,425.00	12,900.00	11,700.00
Perfumery.....	1,262.50	1,212.50	1,312.50
Cigars.....	5,350.00	4,346.25	4,468.75
Cigarettes.....	3,300.00	2,600.00	3,101.00
Medicines.....	265.00	281.25	315.00
Wine.....	25.00	25.00	
Stillis.....	30.00	30.00	50.00
Beer.....	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total.....	29,127.50	22,696.00	22,247.25
Wholesale dealers:			
Distilled spirits.....	14,975.00	13,650.00	15,275.00
Wine.....	6,187.50	5,707.50	4,952.50
Beer.....	6,162.50	5,312.50	5,630.00
Cigars.....	4,300.00	3,967.50	4,025.00
Cigarettes.....	8,300.00	7,790.00	7,612.00
Arms and ammunition.....	400.00	387.50	275.00
Perfumery.....	2,700.00	2,725.00	2,437.50
Denatured alcohol.....	120.00	107.50	100.00
Total.....	43,145.00	39,617.50	40,807.00
Retail dealers:			
Distilled spirits, wines, and beers.....	109,688.00	98,697.00	81,603.50
Cigars and cigarettes.....	63,933.75	59,999.75	65,018.25
Arms and ammunition.....	2,375.00	2,137.50	2,560.00
Perfumery.....	10,425.00	9,810.00	10,125.00
Peddlers' perfumery.....	1,100.00	796.25	757.50
Denatured alcohol.....	650.00	657.50	632.50
Total.....	188,171.75	172,098.00	160,686.75
Opium licenses.....	250.36	697.02	684.77
Billiards.....	5,767.50	5,062.50	4,895.00
Total, schedule B.....	266,462.11	240,060.02	228,820.77

## SCHEDULE C—DOCUMENTARY.

Notarial instruments.....	\$78,067.75	\$158,906.30	\$187,481.26
Tax certificates.....	1,043.00	1,021.30	948.00
Registrars of property.....	76,159.65	88,573.90	87,858.60
Blank books.....	276.40	355.74	268.07
Law pamphlets.....	222.45	69.10	44.20
Administrative fines.....	2,332.50	3,242.53	2,922.15
Stamp sales, unclassified.....		215.66	453.88
Total.....	158,121.75	252,384.43	279,956.16
Industrial and commercial license taxes.....	1,853.75	2.50	
Grand total.....	2,672,769.61	2,677,613.02	2,890,986.96

<sup>1</sup> Sales cover delinquent taxes for 1913-14. No tax assessed for 1914-15, 1915-16, and 1916-17.

EXHIBIT No. 21. *Funds of the insular government. June 30, 1917.*

<b>Depositories:</b>		
American Colonial Bank, San Juan, P. R.....	\$971,418.54	
Banco Commercial de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	78,000.00	
Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	60,000.00	
Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño, Ponce, P. R.....	50,000.00	
The Mechanics & Metals National Bank of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.....	541,095.61	
The Fletcher-American National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.....	59,739.42	
The Royal Bank of Canada, San Juan, P. R.....	\$808,720.51	
Draft in transit to the American Colonial Bank.....	285,000.00	
	523,720.51	
Total cash in depositories.....	2,284,574.48	
Less outstanding vouchers and pay checks drawn against funds in American Colonial Bank.....	548,071.67	
	1,736,502.81	
Cash in transit to American Colonial Bank.....	\$254,842.74	
Draft in transit drawn on the Royal Bank of Canada.....	285,000.00	
	539,842.74	
Total available cash.....		\$2,276,345.55
<b>Municipal bonds:</b>		
Collateral to part of loan of \$400,000, from the Mechanics & Metals National Bank.....	241,500.00	
Collateral to part of \$1,255,000 refunding bonds sold.....	901,500.00	
Unpledged.....	112,500.00	
		1,255,500.00
<b>School board bonds:</b>		
Collateral to part of loan of \$400,000, from the Mechanics & Metals National Bank.....	159,500.00	
Collateral to part of \$1,255,000 refunding bonds sold.....	359,000.00	
Unpledged.....	55,500.00	
		574,000.00
Total balance (see Exhibit No. 20).....		4,106,845.55
Due from municipalities on loans from insular revenues (see Exhibit No. 6)...	89,150.05	
Due from school boards on loans from insular revenues (see Exhibit No. 7).....	4,066.64	
Due from school boards on loans from school building fund (see Exhibit No. 8).....	30,714.72	
		123,931.41
<b>Bills collectible:</b>		
Insular revenues.....		10,941.55
Grand total.....		4,240,718.51

EXHIBIT No. 22.—*Statement of cash receipts during the year ending June 30, 1917.*

	Insular revenues.	Trust funds.	Total.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>			
Cash balance as of July 1, 1916.....	\$159,767.10	\$2,741,881.03	\$2,901,648.13
Customs.....	378,000.00		378,000.00
Excise and property taxes for municipalities.....	2,890,986.95	\$1,926,614.10	4,817,601.05
Industrial and commercial license taxes.....	93.75	82.50	176.25
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	635,754.38		635,754.38
Income tax.....	410,107.52		410,107.52
Inheritance tax.....	34,660.27		34,660.27
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation.....	121,694.31		121,694.31
Court fines and fees.....	47,415.74	44,267.72	91,683.46
Harbor and dock fees.....	28,184.64	\$30,549.13	58,733.77
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	87,110.52		87,110.52
Interest.....	141,535.67	\$3,458.25	144,993.92
Royalties on franchises.....	8,351.49		8,351.49
Taxes on insurance premiums.....	24,768.61		24,768.61
Rent of property.....	15,792.91		15,792.91
Sale of government property.....	8,806.13		8,806.13
United States Government (Morrill-Hatch Act).....		\$50,000.00	50,000.00
Proceeds from sale of bonds.....	301,738.33	\$730,496.29	1,032,234.62
Municipal and school board bonds redeemed.....	115,500.00		115,500.00

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$11,189.46 paid by municipalities on account of miscellaneous collections and \$520.97 deducted from property tax collections of 1916-17 on account of amount due on 1915-16 miscellaneous collections.

<sup>2</sup> Included in this item are the following amounts: Transfers from general fund to municipal bond redemption tax of Barranquitas, \$356.83; of Arroyo, \$223.28; of Maunabo, \$126.32; and accrued interest amounting to \$11,324.41 paid on \$915,000 bonds sold, of municipality of San Juan.

<sup>3</sup> Deposited in San Juan Harbor fund and wharf and harbor fund.

<sup>4</sup> Deposited in irrigation fund.

<sup>5</sup> Deposited in university agricultural fund.

<sup>6</sup> Deposited in irrigation fund, \$211,606.96; in road bond fund of 1916, \$518,890.33.

EXHIBIT No. 22.—*Statement of cash receipts during the year ending June 30, 1917—*  
(Continued.)

	Insular revenues.	Trust funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS—continued.			
Miscellaneous.....	\$6,671.99	\$1,059,631.80	\$1,066,303.79
Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, repayments.....	604,327.72		604,327.72
Repayments of loans by municipalities:			
Cash.....	123,556.26		123,556.26
Bonds.....	119,000.00		119,000.00
Repayment of loans by school boards:			
Cash.....	11,633.33		11,633.33
Bonds.....	354,000.00		354,000.00
Other repayments.....	161,157.94		161,157.94
Transfers.....	134,975.28	324,779.18	459,754.46
Insular government receipts.....	6,768,068.74	4,169,878.97	10,937,947.71
Total.....	6,927,835.84	6,911,700.00	13,839,535.84
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Appropriations:			
1914-15.....	585.57		585.57
1915-16.....	61,397.51		61,397.51
1916-17.....	4,149,111.98		4,149,111.98
1916-17 and prior years.....	257.16		257.16
No fiscal year.....	1,077,539.69		1,077,539.69
Indefinite—			
Relief of municipalities (loans).....	150,748.96		150,748.96
Relief of school boards (loans).....	324,000.00		324,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	138,939.62		138,939.62
Municipal bonds redeemed.....	88,500.00		88,500.00
School board bonds redeemed.....	30,500.00		30,500.00
Transfers.....	324,779.18	134,975.28	459,754.46
Municipalities, tax account.....		1,246,494.59	1,246,494.59
School boards, tax account.....		597,026.12	597,026.12
Insular bond redemption tax.....		88,404.47	88,404.47
Irrigation fund:			
Construction.....	\$64,169.86		
Maintenance and operation.....	472,854.69		
Workman's relief trust fund.....		537,024.55	537,024.55
Mayaguez-Maricao Road.....		11,402.82	11,402.82
Utua-do-Lares Road.....		2,862.74	2,862.74
Lares-Adjuntas Road.....		3,648.18	3,648.18
Comerio-Cidra Road.....		7,236.98	7,236.98
Ciales-Juana Diaz Road.....		2,073.47	2,073.47
Comerio-Aguas Buenas Road.....		6,423.30	6,423.30
Barros-Corozal Road.....		193.15	193.15
Corozal-Barros Road.....		6,404.62	6,404.62
University fund.....		5,570.07	5,570.07
Permanent university fund.....		40,848.28	40,848.28
University agricultural fund.....		300.00	300.00
Food commission fund.....		49,719.51	49,719.51
Taxes paid under protest.....		200,000.00	200,000.00
Cash bond deposits.....		69,861.30	69,861.30
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....		2,260.00	2,260.00
San Juan Harbor fund.....		62,592.94	62,592.94
Wharf and harbor fund.....		20,156.80	20,156.80
Municipal bond funds.....		265.27	265.27
School board bond funds.....		59,198.56	59,198.56
Redemption of municipal bonds.....		14,675.50	14,675.50
Redemption of school-board bonds.....		72,130.77	72,130.77
Unclaimed wages.....		30,500.00	30,500.00
Miscellaneous.....		3,860.22	3,860.22
Insular government disbursements.....	6,346,359.67	3,387,390.62	9,733,750.29
Balance as of June 30, 1917.....	581,476.17	3,524,369.38	4,105,845.55
Grand total.....	6,927,835.84	6,911,700.00	13,839,535.84

To secure the total disbursements of this exhibit, deduct transfers and municipal and school-board bonds redeemed.

**EXHIBIT No. 23.—Repayment receipts, detailed, fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.**

Repayments to bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation:		
By various departments, from insular revenue appropriations.....	\$518,879.51	
By various departments, from trust funds; by municipalities, school boards, and other sources.....	82,967.00	
By special disbursing officers.....	2,481.21	
		\$604,327.72
Payments by municipalities on account of loans.....		242,556.26
Payments by school boards on account of loans.....		365,633.33
Payments by pay patients, insane asylum.....		11,072.50
Amounts repaid by department of the interior for payments received from—		
Municipalities and school boards, for services rendered.....	38,126.32	
Penal institutions, for subsistence of prisoners working on highways.....	5,061.42	
Miscellaneous sources, for work done by bureau of insular telegraph.....	297.66	
Miscellaneous sources, for material sold and miscellaneous services rendered.....	744.82	
		44,230.22
Amounts repaid by department of health, for payments received from sale of equipment and miscellaneous material.....		13,062.04
Amounts repaid by department of insular police for payments received from sale of uniforms and other equipment.....		14,765.85
Amounts repaid by department of education, for payments received from sale of equipment.....		9,435.18
Amounts repaid by special disbursing officers of unexpended balances.....		58,355.97
Repayments to correct erroneous disbursements and other miscellaneous sources.....		10,236.18
Total.....		1,373,675.25

EXHIBIT No. 24.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1917.

[Not to be confused with expense accounts of Exhibit No. 5.]

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1916.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1916.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Dr. balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1916.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1917.
<b>LEGISLATIVE.</b>										
<b>Executive council:</b>										
Salaries	\$736.54	\$24,340.00		\$25,076.54		\$22,319.06	\$1,492.24	\$211.54	\$23,983.44	\$1,053.10
Temporary employees	36.65	3,300.00	\$400.00	3,956.65		3,161.02		13.50	3,175.12	781.53
Legislative printing	763.79	1,037.16	330.24	2,151.19		1,367.40		86.02	1,473.42	677.77
Incidentals	546.56	950.00	400.00	1,896.56		988.78		399.54	1,388.32	508.24
Postage and freight	123.50	200.00		323.50		26.00			26.00	297.50
Traveling expenses	306.70	400.00	130.00	836.70		543.83			543.83	352.87
Telegraph and telephone service	2.37	10.00	2.00	14.37		10.23			10.23	4.14
Stationery	545.07	400.00		1,345.07		423.79			423.79	921.28
Inspection and testing of gas and electric meters	4,000.00			4,000.00						4,000.00
<b>Franchise committee:</b>										
Salaries	212.28	2,700.00		2,700.00		2,700.00		208.99	2,700.00	20.45
Incidentals	137.58	400.00		612.28		392.84		137.58	137.58	
Traveling expenses	80.00			80.00				80.00	80.00	
Postage										
<b>Total, executive council.</b>	7,571.01	34,157.16	1,492.24	43,190.44		31,924.15	1,492.24	1,137.17	34,523.56	8,946.88
<b>House of delegates:</b>										
Salaries	01	24,590.00		24,590.01		24,030.00	100.00	01	24,130.01	410.00
Temporary employees	164.15	3,772.25	100.00	4,036.40		3,733.24		163.90	3,937.14	79.26
Legislative printing	438.41	1,200.00		1,638.41		1,078.16		116.24	1,194.40	144.01
Incidentals	370.80	2,000.00	58.91	2,429.71		1,785.49		313.21	2,098.70	331.01
Library supplies	209.53	200.00		409.53		30.00	30.00		279.53	262.78
Mileage for members	71.00	450.00		521.00		374.60		35.50	410.10	110.90
Telephone service	56.85			56.85						56.85
<b>Total, house of delegates.</b>	1,310.75	32,152.25	158.91	33,651.91		31,091.49	150.00	995.61	32,237.10	1,413.81
<b>Miscellaneous legislative:</b>										
Printing and publication of laws	983.77	2,500.00		3,483.77		458.98		905.18	1,424.16	2,059.61
<b>Total legislative.</b>	9,405.56	66,839.41	1,621.15	80,326.12		63,474.62	1,612.24	3,067.96	68,154.82	12,141.30



EXECUTIVE.									
Governor.									
Salaries.....	5.57	14,760.00	661.11	15,426.68	15,337.94	.01	15,337.95	83.73	
Stationery and printing.....	123.66	500.00	700.68	1,324.34	1,194.70	15.73	1,210.43	113.01	
Telegraph and telephone service.....	12.33	250.00	262.00	524.33	439.64	4.71	444.35	70.98	
Furniture.....	216.08	150.00	262.00	366.08	25	150.68	265.33	99.75	
Postage and freight.....	120.90	200.00	25.00	345.90	217.08	30.90	297.98	47.92	
Incidentals.....	124.95	650.00	350.00	1,244.95	795.40	5.15	905.55	219.40	
Expenses, executive mansion.....	814.42	10,000.00	2,468.70	13,303.12	12,248.88	680.06	12,929.04	374.08	
Special service fund.....			2,900.00	2,900.00	2,900.00		2,900.00		
Total, governor.....	1,417.91	26,510.00	7,387.49	35,315.40	33,133.99	851.96	34,291.63	1,023.77	
Secretary.									
Salaries.....	953.33	30,840.00	31,793.33	30,446.78	30,446.78	548.83	31,352.68	440.65	
Stationery and printing.....	683.27	750.00	1,436.69	1,436.69	1,194.70	459.95	1,210.43	219.94	
Furniture.....	301.59	200.00	600.59	600.59	81.22	228.14	259.36	142.23	
Postage and freight.....	702.40	500.00	2.00	1,204.40	201.00	50.00	921.40	263.00	
Telegraph and telephone service.....	126.55	50.00	176.55	9.27	9.27	91.31	100.58	75.97	
Incidentals.....	109.97	500.00	701.75	1,311.72	1,065.30	1.30	1,066.60	245.08	
Traveling expenses.....	198.00		198.00			198.00	198.00		
Bureau of weights and measures.									
Salaries.....	116.12	11,600.00	11,716.12	11,542.00	11,542.00	116.12	11,716.12		
Stationery and printing.....	45.25	350.00	290.63	587.88	38.46	38.46	562.04	105.84	
Traveling expenses.....	631.00	4,000.00	176.74	4,807.74	3,999.74	626.89	4,897.74		
Telegraph and telephone service.....	78.18	50.00	32.36	160.54	82.10	75.50	160.58	.26	
Equipment of weights and measures.....	38.23	500.00	538.23	538.23	228.02	88.23	331.41	206.82	
Postage and freight.....	31.38	600.00	814.38	678.93	678.93	23.17	814.38		
Incidentals.....	43.99	600.00	35.44	679.43	537.18	34.99	672.17	7.26	
Traveling property.....	132.70		132.70			132.70	132.70		
Total.....	4,195.06	50,540.00	1,404.24	56,139.30	50,121.65	1,267.66	54,412.30	1,727.00	
Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.									
Salaries.....	25,590.00		25,590.00				25,545.76	14.24	
Traveling expenses.....	5,000.00		6,459.53				5,344.00	1,115.53	
Working capital fund.....	21,594.92		674,327.72	695,922.64	676,789.56		676,789.56	19,153.08	
Total.....	21,594.92	30,560.00	675,787.25	727,942.17	706,199.79	1,459.53	707,659.32	20,282.85	
Attorney general.									
Salaries.....	25,798.98	81,100.00	677,191.49	784,081.47	756,321.44	2,717.19	762,071.62	22,009.85	
Incidentals.....	63.84	32,400.00	3,322.45	35,785.29	35,556.24	208.21	36,764.45	20.84	
Postage.....	1,084.51	2,500.00	1,066.00	5,190.51	4,489.77	121.56	4,611.33	579.18	
Traveling expenses.....	251.45	1,000.00	1,229.80	2,431.35	1,614.30	281.35	1,895.65	585.70	
Transportation of prisoners.....	201.20	600.00	300.00	1,101.20	788.37	300.00	884.37	246.33	
Total, attorney general.....	1,600.00	36,500.00	6,734.79	45,134.79	43,001.22	501.86	43,681.34	1,453.45	

EXHIBIT No. 24.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1917.—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1916.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1916.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Dr. balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1916.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1917.
EXECUTIVE—continued.										
Treasurer:										
Salaries, collectors of internal revenue.....	\$548.38	\$111,980.00	\$300.00	\$112,840.00		\$109,022.38	\$3,857.62		\$112,840.00	
Stationery and printing.....	4,155.53	67,340.00	3,800.00	13,955.53		8,400.44	296.30	\$548.38	67,888.38	
Lighting and water.....	41.24	100.00		141.24		133.55	28.12	40.84	132.51	\$3,143.77
Telephone and telephone service.....	256.63	400.00	31	1,057.27		718.51		256.63	975.44	81.83
Incidentals and traveling expenses.....	2,430.13	3,000.00	1,600.00	7,030.13		4,259.17		1,618.98	5,878.15	1,151.98
Postage and express.....	148.40	2,500.00	1,505.00	4,153.40		4,002.59		148.40	4,150.99	2.41
Traveling expenses, internal-revenue agents.....	111.53	8,316.00		8,427.53		6,994.06	1,313.09	111.53	8,418.68	8.85
Care of horses, internal-revenue agents.....	1,239.28	6,000.00		7,239.28		5,921.75	78.25	1,239.28	7,239.28	
Traveling expenses, assessors.....	1,209.88	3,700.00		4,909.88		2,718.38	951.62	1,209.88	4,909.88	
Care of horses, assessors.....	969.50	2,500.00		3,469.50		2,120.00	380.00	969.50	3,469.50	
Traveling expenses, bureau of accounts.....	233.22			233.22				233.22	233.22	
Traveling expenses, bureau of municipal finance.....	35.12			35.12				35.12	35.12	
Unexpended property.....	1,454.53			1,454.53				1,454.53	1,454.53	
Expenses collecting income tax.....	686.55			686.55				686.55	686.55	
Salary, temporary employees, bureau of property taxes.....	.50			.50				.50	.50	
Revision of the assessment of property in Porto Rico.....	36,403.28	30,000.00	124.00	86,527.28		79,849.52			79,849.52	6,677.76
Settlement of claims for overcollection of rentals.....	103.80		3.10	106.90		22.32			22.32	81.58
Total, treasurer.....	70,027.80	242,236.00	7,932.44	320,196.24		291,575.37	6,905.00	10,555.96	309,036.33	11,159.91
Auditor:										
Salaries.....	2,312.52	56,500.00	3.33	58,815.85		50,774.89	2,425.00	2,297.18	55,497.07	3,318.78
Stationery and printing.....	373.42	750.00	800.00	1,923.42		1,918.32			1,818.32	105.10
Telephone and telephone service.....	9.30	25.00	25.00	59.30		42.99			42.99	16.31
Traveling expenses.....	51.76	4,000.00		4,051.76		2,745.09	300.00		3,045.09	1,006.77



EXHIBIT No. 24. Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1916.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1916.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Dr. balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1916.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1917.
EXECUTIVE—continued.										
Department of the Interior—Continued.										
Maintenance and repair of public buildings and improvements—Con.										
Arecibo district court.....		\$500.00	\$98.52	\$598.52		\$535.74	\$23.70		\$559.44	\$39.08
Arecibo district jail.....		500.00	38.85	538.85		538.35			538.35	.50
Public works storehouse, Marina.....		700.00	2.45	702.45		682.12	20.00		702.12	.33
Insular fair grounds.....		150.00	30.36	180.36		162.50	17.00		179.50	.86
Jail and fort, Vieques.....		500.00	100.00	600.00		100.00	500.00		600.00	
Captain of the port building, Mayaguez.....		350.00	54.10	404.10		177.38	226.00		403.38	.72
University of Porto Rico, Mayaguez.....		3,000.00	49.20	3,049.20		1,216.59	1,630.00		2,846.59	202.61
Caguan public building.....		4,000.00	100.00	4,100.00		287.78	3,812.00		4,099.78	.22
Miscellaneous repairs.....		4,000.00	8,906.35	12,906.35		9,559.96	1,381.00		10,940.96	1,965.59
Funds for the repair of school building at Corozal.....			1,000.00	1,000.00		774.28			774.28	225.72
Improvement to Boys' Charity School.....	\$859.35			859.35						859.35
Improving the sewerage system of the district jail at Guayama.....	804.72			804.72		23.20			23.20	781.52
Construction of a model penitentiary.....	117,508.89			117,508.89						117,508.89
Erection of an insular capitol building.....	287,161.46			287,161.46						287,161.46
Construction of a district jail at Aguadilla.....	20,000.00			20,000.00						20,000.00
Construction of an insular building in the city of Guayama.....	50,000.00			50,000.00						50,000.00
Construction of pier in the city of Aguadilla.....	12,000.00			12,000.00						12,000.00
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, University of Porto Rico, Mayaguez: Erection of buildings and improvements.....	48.97			48.97						48.97
Building construction and repairs, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	3,082.01		124.21	3,206.22		1,408.61			1,408.61	1,797.61

Repairs, reform school buildings.	1, 076. 00		5. 20	1, 081. 26	101. 58			101. 58	979. 68
Purchase and construction of rural school buildings.	536. 72			536. 72					536. 72
Construction of addition to building at experimental station, Rio Piedras.		14, 000. 00		14, 000. 00					14, 000. 00
Alteration, repair, and construction of reform school buildings.		30, 000. 00		30, 000. 00					30, 000. 00
Reconstruction of Fajardo custom-house.		8, 000. 00		8, 000. 00					8, 000. 00
Total.	502, 525. 71	112, 350. 00	25, 189. 38	640, 065. 09	65, 985. 36	12, 789. 92	\$982. 67	79, 737. 95	560, 307. 14
Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges.									
Salaries.		98, 356. 00	1, 202. 44	99, 558. 44	97, 877. 23	9, 520. 00		97, 877. 23	1, 681. 21
Asphalt and screenings.		10, 000. 00		10, 000. 00	460. 00			10, 000. 00	463. 90
Care of mules.		17, 620. 00	132. 14	17, 752. 14	27, 330. 36	300. 00		27, 330. 36	5, 876. 35
Purchase and repair of machinery.		12, 000. 00	18, 276. 71	30, 276. 71	14, 128. 44			14, 128. 44	947. 26
Traveling expenses.		10, 000. 00	3, 076. 70	13, 076. 70	27, 397. 69			30, 895. 33	5. 07
Cleaning ditches and landslides.		10, 000. 00	20, 901. 00	30, 901. 00	5, 827. 37	3, 498. 23		30, 000. 00	41. 00
Lease of lands.		20, 000. 00	612. 65	20, 612. 65	516. 90	285. 00		20, 571. 65	
Repairs of bridges and culverts.		800. 00	394. 20	1, 194. 20	3, 500. 00	14, 714. 28		1, 194. 20	
Repairs, Fajardo Bridge.		3, 000. 00	500. 00	3, 500. 00		2, 964. 29		3, 500. 00	
Reconstruction of roads subject to floods.		10, 000. 00	500. 00	10, 500. 00	500. 00	10, 000. 00		10, 500. 00	
Stone, labor, fuel, etc.		275, 424. 00	104, 175. 40	379, 599. 40	307, 111. 64	46, 500. 00		353, 611. 64	25, 987. 76
Incidentals.		30, 000. 00	2, 310. 26	32, 310. 26	12, 266. 22	19, 500. 00		31, 766. 22	541. 04
Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges.									
Construction of San Antonio-Martin Pedia Road.	18, 007. 97		251. 91	18, 259. 88	18, 195. 01		56. 67	18, 251. 08	8. 20
Completion of road between Mayaguez and Maricao with Las Vegas.	58, 241. 76			58, 241. 76				58, 241. 76	
Completion of road No. 2 between San Juan and Arecibo.	62. 55			62. 55				62. 55	
Construction of San Sebastian-Las Marias Road.	7, 605. 67			7, 605. 67	7, 604. 11			7, 604. 11	1. 50
Construction of Arecibo-Lares Road.	18, 224. 97			18, 224. 97					
Completion of Cubo Rojo-San German Road.	18, 186. 16		250. 38	18, 436. 54	6, 314. 62			6, 314. 62	18, 224. 97
Completion of road between Aguada and Abasco.	1, 234. 52		186. 93	1, 421. 45	1, 168. 92			1, 168. 92	12, 121. 92
Termination of road in Vieques.	70. 75		1, 608. 71	70. 75				70. 75	252. 53
Construction of Corozal-Moroyis Road.	16, 435. 47			18, 134. 18	7, 561. 00			7, 846. 84	10, 267. 30
Study of road from Hatillo to connect with Arecibo-Lares Road.	23, 130. 94		959. 46	14, 110. 40	4, 709. 28			4, 709. 28	19, 401. 12
Total.	354. 04			354. 04					354. 04

1 Last year under "Maintenance and repair of harbor improvements."

EXHIBIT No. 24.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1916.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1916.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Dr. balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1916.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1917.
<b>EXECUTIVE—continued</b>										
<i>Department of the Interior—Continued.</i>										
Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges—Contd.										
Construction of 1-kilometer Ponce-Adjuntas Road.	\$404.06			\$404.06		\$344.26			\$344.26	\$19.80
Construction of Ciales-Juana Diaz Road.	1,080.14		\$149.74	1,179.88		1,174.36			1,174.36	5.52
Study of road from Barros to Caimo.	6,902.02			6,902.02		442.98			442.98	6,459.04
Construction of Guaynabo-Pueblo Viejo Road.	5.19			5.19			\$5.19		5.19	
Construction of Camuy-San Sebastian Road.	27,629.52			27,629.52						27,629.52
Construction of road from road No. 2 to Florida Adentro.	2,091.49		\$24.79	2,376.28		2,373.24			2,373.24	3.04
Completion of Las Piedras-San Lorenzo and Naguabo-Juncos Roads.	11,964.29		1,733.68	13,777.97		12,142.00			12,142.00	1,635.97
Construction of Martin-Pedra-Bayamon Road.	38,642.34		8,901.54	47,543.88		42,036.27			42,036.27	5,507.61
Completion of Road No. 2 into Arceibo.	3,574.41		50.00	3,624.41		3,624.41			3,624.41	
Construction of bridges over Rivers Veigas and Duey in jurisdiction of Yauco.	7,998.59			7,998.59		6,439.68			6,439.68	618.91
Construction of road No. 16 from Yauco to road No. 14.	20,314.37		249.65	20,564.02		13,493.48			13,493.48	7,070.54
Construction of bridges over Ina-hon, Cerrillos, and Portugues Rivers.	43,354.80		5,160.00	48,514.80		39,319.01			39,319.01	9,195.79
Construction of bridges on Ponce-Yauco Road.	11,652.80			11,652.80		140.00			140.00	11,512.80
Construction of bridges over Humacao River.	2,066.81			2,066.81			2,066.81		2,066.81	
Insular road and bridge construction.	4.12			4.12			4.12		4.12	

Construction of bridge, Aguadilla-San Sebastian Road (Ponton Garcia).....	3,000.00			3,000.00		8.14		8.14	2,991.86
Construction of culvert, Vega Baja-Morovis Road.....		\$2,000.00	51.38	2,051.38		2,050.71		2,050.71	.67
Construction of culvert, Trujillo Alto Road.....		2,000.00	507.75	2,507.75		2,507.75		2,507.75	
Construction of guard wall at "La Guardia Civil".....		1,500.00	447.39	1,947.39		1,744.45	187.94	1,932.39	15.00
Construction of culvert, Caguas-San Lorenzo Road.....		8,000.00	192.80	8,192.80		6,568.31	150.00	6,718.31	1,474.49
Expenses of suspension bridge at Barros.....			1,010.66	1,010.66		958.75		958.75	51.91
Maintenance and repair of insular roads.....		30,000.00		30,000.00			30,000.00	30,000.00	
Construction of road from Kilo-meter 3, Bayamon-Comerio Road to Yea Alta.....		25,000.00	28.90	25,028.90		50.00		50.00	24,978.90
Construction of five bridges, as designated, on Ponce-Guayama Road.....		70,000.00		70,000.00					70,000.00
Total.....	341,509.75	625,000.00	174,186.17	1,140,695.92		676,465.74	152,078.15	\$56.67	312,095.36
Maintenance and repair of harbor improvements:									
Repairs, maintenance, and construction of certain docks, bulkheads, and water fronts.....	585.18		70.24	671.42		328.72		328.72	342.70
Repairing bulkhead and sea wall in San Juan Harbor.....	4,974.20	5,000.00	343.77	10,317.97		4,121.19		4,121.19	6,196.78
Repairs to landing wharf at Canaqui.....			408.63	408.63		199.41		199.41	209.22
Total.....	5,559.38	5,000.00	828.64	11,388.02		4,449.32		4,449.32	6,748.70
Miscellaneous:									
Maintenance of engines for artesian well, Quebradillas.....	1,621.06			1,621.06		\$53.09		1,035.83	587.23
Survey for project to connect private railroads in territory served by Insular Road No. 1.....	19.75			19.75					19.75
Compensation to Porto Rico General Telephone Co., account percentage on tolls.....	151.15		41.00	192.15		191.26		191.26	.89
Construction of artesian well at Plan, Noguabo.....	700.00			700.00					700.00
Maintenance of artesian well, Isabela.....	1,000.00			1,000.00		919.60		919.60	80.40
Plan for construction of public service railroads.....	2,000.00			2,000.00		70.85		70.85	1,929.15
Survey, sale, or lease of certain government lands at Boqueron, Cabo Rojo.....	500.00		\$8.30	508.30		208.26		208.26	380.04

EXHIBIT No. 24. Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1916.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1916.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Dr. balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1916.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1917.
EXECUTIVE—continued.										
Department of the Interior—Continued.										
Miscellaneous—Continued.										
Survey and sale of certain government lands.....	\$3,000.00		\$201.91	\$3,201.91		\$1,702.37			\$1,702.37	\$1,499.51
Study of irrigation of the districts of Ponce and Juana Diaz.....	20,000.00		520.89	20,520.89		14,940.19			14,940.19	5,580.70
Study of irrigation at Lajas and Isabela.....	8,000.00	\$12,000.00	662.17	20,662.17		11,448.34			11,448.34	9,213.83
Changing course of Yauvel River at Arroyo.....	1,000.00		582.00	1,582.00		629.16			629.16	922.84
Special construction work for municipalities and school boards.	5,177.43		30,562.35	35,739.78		28,136.09			28,136.09	7,603.69
Construction of aqueduct in Juana Diaz.....		10,000.00		10,000.00						10,000.00
Acquisition of land and construction of insane asylum building.....		300,000.00		300,000.00						300,000.00
Total.....	43,171.39	322,000.00	32,658.62	397,830.01		59,099.21		\$182.74	59,281.95	338,548.06
Bureau of Insular Telegraph:										
Salaries.....	1,443.34	65,780.00	53.22	67,276.56		59,552.17	\$6,141.00	78.47	65,771.64	1,506.92
Incidentals.....	812.90	15,530.00	6,491.26	22,834.16		21,692.15			21,692.15	1,222.01
Extension, maintenance, and operation of insular telegraph and telephone system.....	221.19			221.19		221.19			221.19	
Reimbursing the Porto Rico Telephone Co.....		850.00		850.00		622.68			622.68	227.32
Construction of telephone line between San Juan and Martin Pedia.		1,920.00		1,920.00		1,920.00			1,920.00	
Total.....	2,477.43	84,100.00	6,546.48	93,123.91		83,948.19	6,141.00	78.47	90,167.66	2,856.25
Total, Department of the Interior.	901,614.69	1,243,714.00	247,811.52	2,393,140.21		986,767.24	178,319.93	4,446.75	1,169,533.92	1,223,606.29



<i>Department of education.</i>									
<i>Office of the commissioner:</i>									
Salaries.....	1,732.89	35,960.00	2,396.08	40,059.57	37,505.	1,198.17	38,703.99	1,355.58	
Incidentals and traveling expenses.....	1,478.45	9,000.00	367.50	10,845.95	9,601.		9,601.16	1,244.79	
Postage.....	51.17	1,500.00		1,551.17	1,500.		1,500.00	51.17	
Total.....	3,262.51	46,460.00	2,734.18	52,456.69	48,606.9	1,198.17	49,805.15	2,651.54	
<i>Public schools:</i>									
Salaries, common schools.....	12,845.16	1,304,140.00	8,475.40	1,225,460.56	1,105,212.6	45,052.00	1,229,441.73	5,018.83	
Contingent expenses, common schools.....	871.40	6,000.00	900.00	7,771.40	7,768.60	1.24	7,769.84	11.56	
Text books and school supplies.....	9,229.34	69,500.00	42,302.00	118,031.34	75,627.03	96.50	95,726.53	22,304.81	
Salaries, high schools.....	2,820.37	53,845.00	9,540.00	66,205.37	61,861.53	1,871.25	63,532.53	2,672.54	
Contingent expenses, high schools.....	3,556.57	5,000.00	1,554.70	10,414.27	9,596.61	108.47	9,705.48	708.79	
Summer school and institutes.....		2,000.00		2,000.00	1,999.85		1,999.85	.15	
Water, San Juan High School.....	175.76			175.76		175.76	175.76		
Lighting, San Juan High School.....	82.50			82.50		82.50	82.50		
Common-school equipment.....	12,321.06		9,435.18	21,756.24	19,346.38		19,316.38	2,409.86	
Extension and development of common and industrial schools.....	134,702.86			134,702.86		18,830.00	18,830.00	115,872.86	
Equipment for high schools.....	1,044.40			1,044.40	136.30		136.30	908.10	
Total.....	174,652.42	1,340,485.00	72,507.28	1,587,644.70	1,341,538.96	83,882.00	1,437,737.20	149,907.50	
<i>University of Porto Rico:</i>									
Expenses, University of Porto Rico.....	2.26	50,000.00	533.89	50,536.15	50,535.78		50,535.78	.37	
Expenses, office board of trustees.....	.07			.07		.07			
Construction and improvements.....	11.79			11.79	10.20		10.20	1.59	
College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.....	.09			.09		.09			
University fund, indefinite.....		24,779.18		24,779.18		24,779.18			
Total.....	14.21	73,779.18	533.89	75,327.28	50,545.98	24,779.18	75,325.32	1.96	
<i>Donations for construction of educational buildings, exclusive of University of Porto Rico:</i> <sup>1</sup>									
Construction of high school in Arecibo.....	2,774.92			2,774.92	2,704.00		2,704.00	70.92	
Construction of high-school building in Mayaguez.....	24,583.91		10,815.29	35,399.20	28,793.95		28,793.95	6,605.25	
Construction of high-school building in Ponce.....	278.36			278.59	8.46		8.46	270.13	

<sup>1</sup> The appropriations under this head and the University of Porto Rico are not classified with those under "Construction, maintenance, and repair of public buildings" included in the statement of the Department of the Interior, for the reason that title to all school buildings is vested in the school boards by act approved Mar. 12, 1903, and those of the University in Rio Piedras in the board of trustees. In consequence, disbursements from these appropriations are considered as extraordinary educational expenses rather than for the acquirement or improvement of edifices of the insular government.

EXHIBIT No. 24. Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1916.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1916.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Dr. balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1916.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1917.
<b>EXECUTIVE—continued.</b>										
<i>Department of education—Continued.</i>										
Donations for construction of educational buildings, exclusive of University of Porto Rico—Continued.										
Construction of high schools, San Juan.....	\$98,000.00			\$98,000.00		\$113.68			\$113.68	\$97,886.32
Construction of high school, Hiram.....	546.07			546.07						546.07
Construction of school building at Morovis.....	8,997.20	\$11,000.00		19,997.20						19,997.20
Provide for construction of school building in Toa Alta.....	1,131.72			1,131.72						1,131.72
Construction of school building in Jayuya and Guaynabo.....		25,000.00		25,000.00						25,000.00
Total.....	104,312.41	36,000.00	\$10,815.29	151,127.70		31,620.09			31,620.09	119,507.61
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>										
Instruction and training of young men from Porto Rico in the United States.....		1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00	
Technical education of Porto Rican students in the United States.....	320.94	1,500.00		1,820.94		1,250.00		\$4.17	1,254.17	566.87
Education of young Porto Rican women in the United States.....	319.45	1,000.00		1,319.45		1,000.00			1,000.00	319.45
Magazine publishing fund.....			2,000.00	2,000.00		35.13			35.13	1,964.87
Total.....	640.29	3,500.00	2,000.00	6,140.29		3,285.13		4.17	3,289.30	2,850.99
Total, department of education.....	292,881.84	1,501,224.18	88,580.84	1,972,686.86		1,475,597.14	\$108,661.18	13,518.74	1,597,777.06	\$74,919.80

<b>Insular library:</b>									
Salaries.....	5,220.00			5,220.00				4,951.66	288.34
Contingent expenses.....				8,800.83				4,257.92	4,542.91
Incidentals.....									
<b>Total, insular library.....</b>	<b>13,220.00</b>			<b>14,020.91</b>				<b>9,209.58</b>	<b>4,917.25</b>
<b>Government of the Island of Culebra:</b>									
Salaries.....	3,160.00			3,855.54				3,545.20	310.34
Contingent expenses.....	750.00			801.46				682.37	118.09
<b>Total, government of the Island of Culebra.....</b>	<b>3,910.00</b>			<b>4,657.00</b>				<b>4,227.57</b>	<b>420.43</b>
<b>Department of labor, charities, and corrections:</b>									
<b>Office of the director:</b>									
Salaries.....	427.14			41,047.14				31,772.99	9,274.15
Traveling expenses.....	513.13			1,233.13				219.08	1,014.05
Transportation of prisoners.....	248.04			944.04				741.93	202.11
Lighting.....	33.68			243.08				23.22	219.86
Stationery and printing.....	329.71			1,228.71				285.97	942.74
Postage and freight.....	252.15			1,322.15				202.00	1,120.15
Telephone and telephone service.....	794.25			1,354.25				412.33	941.92
Incidentals.....	39.47			824.47				18.50	805.97
Unexpended property.....	75.56			75.56				75.56	
<b>Bureau of labor:</b>									
Stationery and printing.....	710.91			2,710.91				1,703.15	1,007.76
Telephone and telephone service.....	9.85			109.85				93.44	16.41
Traveling expenses.....	179.68			2,929.68				2,603.15	326.53
Postage and freight.....	397.08			1,397.08				908.15	488.93
Incidentals.....	702.84			1,002.84				800.48	182.36
<b>Total, office of the director.....</b>	<b>4,641.20</b>			<b>56,041.20</b>				<b>42,245.54</b>	<b>13,795.66</b>
<b>Charitable institutions:</b>									
<b>Blind asylum—</b>									
Salaries.....	5.00			7,933.00				7,928.00	5.00
Subsistence.....	672.08			7,475.08				6,042.61	1,432.47
Clothing and bedding.....	114.30			1,374.30				531.47	842.83
Unexpended property.....	33.57			968.57				474.27	494.30
Medical supplies.....	66.06			966.06				652.28	313.78
Fuel.....	12.30			900.00				58.00	842.00
Incidentals.....	78.29			728.29				658.75	62.54
Water and lighting.....	128.15			826.15				806.27	19.88
Transportation of patients.....	438.35			1,038.35				324.52	713.83
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,546.19</b>			<b>21,068.19</b>				<b>18,952.38</b>	<b>2,115.81</b>

EXHIBIT No. 24.—*Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1917.—Continued.*

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1916.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1916.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Dr. balances, in definite appropriations, July 1, 1916.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1917.
EXECUTIVE—continued.										
Department of labor, charities, and corrections—Continued.										
(Charitable institutions—Continued.										
Insane asylum—										
Salaries.....	\$10.73	\$17,964.00	\$5,536.25	\$17,974.73		\$17,955.33	\$1,100.00	\$28.74	\$17,955.33	\$19.40
Subsistence.....	125.10	27,646.00		28,307.35		24,100.76	1,400.00		25,238.50	3,068.85
Clothing and bedding.....	241.05	2,250.00	5,536.25	8,027.30		4,388.43	1,000.00		5,788.43	2,238.87
Fuel, water, and lighting.....	186.95	3,150.00		3,236.95		2,668.31		10.77	2,779.08	5,557.87
Incidentals.....	316.51	1,000.00	1,100.00	2,416.51		1,894.90		267.59	2,152.49	264.02
Medicines and supplies.....	243.60	1,500.00	600.00	2,343.60		1,647.71		161.54	1,809.25	534.35
Transportation of patients.....	285.15	600.00		2,443.60		1,497.99		192.80	2,043.36	204.36
Unexpendable property.....	77.04	1,100.00	300.00	1,477.04		460.40	100.00	30.80	591.20	886.84
Total.....	1,486.13	50,210.00	13,072.50	64,768.63		53,602.83	2,700.00	692.24	56,995.07	7,773.56
Girls' charity school—										
Salaries.....	32.00	11,960.00		11,992.00		11,968.00		5.00	11,963.00	29.00
Subsistence.....	347.37	12,768.75		13,116.12		10,279.11	1,600.00		11,879.11	1,238.57
Clothing and bedding.....	245.03	2,275.00	701.26	3,221.29		2,434.37		178.31	2,612.68	608.61
Textbooks and school supplies.....	30.07	300.00		330.07		196.38	100.00		296.38	31.69
Unexpendable property.....	36.02	200.00	200.00	436.02		284.75			334.75	101.27
Medicines.....	43.14	350.00		393.14		246.57	100.00		346.57	46.57
Fuel.....	33.29	1,000.00	200.00	1,233.29		1,106.95			1,106.95	126.34
Incidentals.....	26.53	400.00	800.00	1,226.53		1,214.96			1,214.96	13.57
Water and lighting.....	62.92	1,100.00		1,162.92		1,038.05	50.00	37.32	1,126.37	37.55
Total.....	858.37	30,353.75	1,901.26	33,113.38		26,791.14	1,900.00	226.07	30,960.21	2,223.17
Boys' charity school—										
Salaries.....	136.96	21,004.00		21,162.96		20,827.66		123.66	20,951.32	211.64
Subsistence.....	340.96	19,068.75		19,429.73		14,955.14	2,300.00		17,463.42	1,966.31
Clothing and feeding.....	252.13	4,350.00		4,602.13		4,011.24	200.00	46.25	4,260.49	341.64
Textbooks and school supplies.....	93.47	300.00	100.00	493.47		347.82			247.82	145.65
Unexpendable property.....	65.83	375.00	200.00	640.83		396.41			396.41	244.42
Mortgages.....	207.47	500.00		707.47		431.99			431.99	275.48

Fuel.....	154.84	900.00	1,054.34	833.96	.....	.....	833.96	220.88
Incidentals.....	60.80	720.00	1,589.80	1,526.23	.....	.....	1,526.23	63.57
Equipment.....	40.76	1,000.00	2,640.76	1,124.78	24.63	.....	1,149.41	1,491.35
Water.....	35.20	825.00	860.20	503.00	200.00	.....	779.12	81.08
Lighting.....	85.09	675.00	760.09	601.69	.....	67.43	669.12	90.97
Total.....	1,524.53	49,717.75	53,942.28	45,625.52	2,700.00	513.77	49,339.29	5,102.99
Total, charitable institutions.	5,415.22	149,378.50	18,223.76	144,941.87	7,850.00	2,318.88	155,110.75	18,406.73
Penal institutions:								
Penitentiary—								
Salaries.....	312.67	19,444.00	19,756.67	19,226.64	.....	263.16	19,490.80	264.87
Food for prisoners.....	2,613.07	25,008.00	27,621.07	20,965.89	2,660.00	2,170.74	25,526.63	1,794.44
Clothing.....	108.28	6,000.00	6,509.28	5,514.32	414.00	7.62	5,925.94	573.34
Saving fund.....	130.57	2,500.00	3,141.27	2,954.24	.....	92.46	3,046.70	94.57
Medicines.....	58.01	900.00	958.01	605.21	.....	.....	605.21	191.80
Unexpended property.....	96.09	900.00	496.09	320.42	.....	.....	320.42	175.67
Fuel.....	148.34	400.00	568.34	408.92	.....	.....	408.92	150.42
Incidentals.....	90.28	2,535.00	4,392.63	4,007.03	.....	70.06	4,077.09	315.54
Water.....	108.36	1,100.00	1,208.36	1,009.20	.....	61.12	1,070.32	138.04
Lighting.....	92.70	1,200.00	1,792.70	1,491.58	100.00	19.80	1,701.18	91.52
Telephone and telephone serv- ice.....	14.30	87.00	101.30	74.33	.....	.....	74.33	26.97
Postage and freight.....	47.05	75.00	122.05	30.00	.....	.....	30.00	92.05
Total.....	3,820.72	59,449.00	66,567.77	56,668.78	3,294.00	2,666.76	62,049.54	3,918.23
San Juan and Arecibo district jails—								
Salaries.....	70.27	12,320.00	12,390.27	12,223.63	.....	30.61	12,254.24	136.03
Food and prisoners.....	273.19	16,495.00	18,504.19	15,480.57	1,100.00	265.96	16,846.53	1,657.66
Lighting and water.....	375.35	1,575.00	1,950.35	1,250.72	300.00	131.69	1,682.41	267.94
Telephone and telephone serv- ice.....	118.22	150.00	268.22	74.01	50.00	.....	124.61	143.61
Postage and freight.....	1.32	40.00	41.32	26.54	.....	.....	26.54	14.78
Medicines and supplies.....	134.07	1,494.00	2,594.00	1,813.55	400.00	.....	2,213.55	390.45
Incidentals.....	.....	.....	134.07	53.67	.....	36.70	98.37	40.70
Total.....	972.42	32,074.00	35,882.42	30,923.29	1,850.00	467.96	33,241.25	2,641.17
Ponce jail—								
Salaries.....	142.07	6,604.00	6,646.07	6,439.14	.....	136.41	6,575.55	70.52
Food for prisoners.....	920.67	8,270.00	9,855.67	6,392.86	2,000.00	852.80	9,245.16	607.51
Lighting and water.....	36.37	650.00	685.37	554.42	.....	28.74	583.16	102.21
Telephone and telephone serv- ice.....	73.78	25.00	98.78	6.58	.....	.....	6.58	92.20
Postage and freight.....	111.89	50.00	61.89	22.38	.....	.....	22.38	30.51
Incidentals.....	362.27	500.00	3,387.27	502.38	.....	318.85	821.23	2,566.04
Total.....	1,546.05	15,999.00	20,792.05	13,917.76	2,000.00	1,336.30	17,254.06	3,477.90

EXHIBIT No. 24.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1916.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1916.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Dr. balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1916.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1917.
EXECUTIVE—continued.										
Department of labor, charities, and corrections—Continued.										
Penal institutions—Continued.										
Muyqueet jail—										
Salaries.	\$18.15	\$6,324.00		\$6,342.15		\$6,318.34	\$1,848.00	\$4.55	\$6,322.89	\$19.26
Food for prisoners.	70.92	6,171.00		6,241.92		3,427.24		46.04	5,324.28	917.64
Lighting and water.	131.08	600.00		731.08		505.37		91.71	597.08	134.00
Telegraph and telephone service.										
Ice.	54.00	75.00		129.00		16.14			16.14	112.86
Postage and freight.	4.78	37.00		41.78		31.58			10.20	10.20
Incidentals.	10.06	701.06		711.06		422.58		10.06	432.64	278.42
Medicines and supplies.	71.60			71.60						71.60
Total.	390.59	13,908.00		14,298.59		10,721.25	1,848.00	155.36	12,724.61	1,543.96
Humacao jail—										
Salaries.	31.67	6,144.00		6,175.67		6,047.25		17.00	6,064.25	111.02
Food for prisoners.	308.46	8,390.00		8,698.46		6,207.85	1,592.00	195.20	7,995.05	693.41
Lighting and water.	24.08	150.00	\$462.00	616.08		727.88		19.53	747.41	168.67
Telegraph and telephone service.										
Ice.	15.10	75.00		90.10		66.31			66.31	23.79
Postage and freight.	6.54	46.00		52.54		44.25			44.25	8.29
Incidentals.	143.74	600.00		743.74		1,220.42		113.93	1,334.35	79.39
Total.	529.59	15,675.00	1,132.00	17,336.59		14,314.36	1,592.00	345.66	16,252.02	1,084.57
Guayama jail—										
Salaries.	115.34	5,328.00		5,443.34		5,228.94		17.00	5,245.94	187.40
Food for prisoners.	821.30	6,347.00		7,168.30		4,006.16	1,685.00	418.43	6,109.59	989.71
Lighting and water.	184.03	340.00	.25	524.28		331.26		98.46	429.72	98.56
Telegraph and telephone service.										
Ice.	16.36	70.00		86.36		59.22			59.22	27.14
Postage and freight.	9.00	40.00		49.00		23.06			23.06	25.94
Incidentals.	114.50	410.00		524.50		902.82		104.50	1,007.32	177.18
Total.	1,265.43	12,635.00	660.25	14,460.68		10,632.36	1,685.00	638.39	12,975.75	1,484.96

Agua Dulce jail—	22.66	4,728.00	4,750.66		1,632.00		9.08	1,641.08	89.80
	921.29	1,073.00	1,997.29		3,073.00	228.00	168.10	3,241.09	1,528.10
Food for prisoners		720.00	720.00		720.00			720.00	
Lighting and water	52.11	300.00	352.11		66.24		37.20	103.63	248.48
Telephone									
Ice	32.90	30.00	62.90		8.61			8.64	54.26
Postage and freight	3.80	30.00	33.80		21.82			21.82	11.98
Incidentals	75.17	375.00	710.17		569.84		40.66	610.50	99.67
Total	1,110.92	10,256.00	11,626.93		9,111.54	228.00	285.30	9,594.84	2,032.09
Vieques jail—									
	113.54		113.54				113.54	113.54	
Food for prisoners	270.18		270.18				270.18	270.18	
Lighting and water	40.45		40.45				40.45	40.45	
Incidentals	119.92		119.92				119.92	119.92	
Total	544.09		544.09				544.09	544.09	
Reform school—									
	204.41	13,784.00	14,008.41		13,466.89	60.00	130.35	13,895.91	112.50
Salaries	350.31		9,807.31		5,050.65	3,150.00	277.53	8,487.18	1,320.13
Subsistence	666.31	1,000.00	1,666.31		964.50	120.00	470.13	1,454.72	211.59
Equipment	89.03	500.00	1,089.03		149.85		40.11	1,029.96	59.07
Lighting power, and water									
Telephone and telephone serv-									
ices	9.90	62.00	87.90		71.42			71.42	16.48
Transportation and care of an-									
imals	101.73	300.00	716.73		560.92		19.45	580.37	136.36
Postage and freight	9.00	35.00	44.00		31.26			31.29	12.71
Incidentals	35.34	2,803.00	5,712.34		3,417.00	847.00		4,664.00	1,048.34
Purchase of an electric acou-									
mulator	1,000.00		1,000.00						1,000.00
Clothing, bedding, etc.	812.28		812.28				812.28	812.28	
Total	3,278.31	26,340.00	34,044.31		25,051.28	4,177.00	1,798.85	31,027.13	3,917.18
Miscellaneous—									
Maintenance of prisoners in									
municipal jails									
Total		13,466.89	13,466.89		13,466.89			13,466.89	
Total, penal institutions	13,428.13	199,711.80	226,830.32		184,827.51	16,674.00	8,228.67	209,730.18	20,100.14
Total, department of labor,	23,494.55	398,940.39	456,389.00		362,538.70	31,800.66	12,747.02	407,086.47	52,302.53
charities, and corrections.									

EXHIBIT No. 24.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1917.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1916.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1916.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Dr. balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1916.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	I apses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1917.
EXECUTIVE—continued.										
Department of labor, charities, and corrections—Continued.										
Insular police:										
Salaries.....	\$7,256.92	\$581,192.00	\$5,271.31	\$591,720.23		\$372,364.26	\$8,422.03	\$5,473.59	\$386,260.48	\$5,439.75
Stationery and printing.....	128.90	2,500.00	3,781.31	3,135.00		3,120.16	8.04		3,128.80	10.19
Lighting and water.....	187.68	3,800.00	13.33	4,001.01		3,496.91		79.81	3,576.72	424.29
Telegraph and telephone service.....	258.26	3,000.00	90.40	3,348.66		3,070.77			3,070.77	277.89
Rent of quarters.....	129.30	12,000.00	235.06	12,364.36		12,289.04		75.30	12,364.36	
Transportation.....	1,002.88	6,000.00	4,611.56	11,614.44		10,589.59			10,589.59	1,024.85
Care of animals.....	79.63	7,500.00	270.54	7,850.17		6,383.45	1,040.50		7,023.95	226.22
Automobile supplies and repairs.....	407.58	3,000.00	381.33	3,788.89		2,771.08	723.51		3,525.19	263.70
Unexpended property.....	5.08	1,500.00	3,269.89	4,774.97		4,774.97			4,774.97	0.00
Postage and freight.....	13.15	850.00	113.10	976.25		964.32	11.38		975.70	55
Secret and confidential service.....	192.71	1,000.00	955.09	2,137.80		1,625.00		182.71	1,807.71	330.09
Incidentals.....	12.68	2,000.00	980.75	2,983.43		2,945.19			2,945.19	48.24
Flection expenses.....	470.47	8,000.00		8,470.47		3.00		170.47	473.47	7,997.00
Bicycles.....	42.71			42.71				12.71	42.71	
Stabling, keeping, etc.....	1,523.80			1,536.78		403.84	8.10		1,556.79	
Insular police uniform fund.....	1,236.24			16,002.00		6,144.77	3,000.00	1,444.85	9,144.77	6,857.32
Total insular police.....	12,838.06	432,774.99	21,458.21	475,081.26		431,146.37	13,244.76	7,769.44	452,190.57	22,920.69
Sanitation service.										
Office of the director:										
Salaries.....	1,102.46	56,000.00	2,632.23	59,734.69		58,304.87		1,067.45	59,372.32	422.37
Automobile supplies and repairs.....		1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00			1,000.00	
Chemicals and disinfectants.....	700.00	500.00	5.00	1,205.00		1,133.00	400.00	562.91	1,695.91	119.09
Lighting and water.....	468.54	200.00	28.00	696.54		208.64		379.14	587.78	98.76
Postage and freight.....	742.83	1,500.00		2,242.83		632.46		608.83	1,241.29	476.24
Purchase of vaccine and serums.....	337.11	1,000.00		1,337.11		120.82		11.60	1,325.51	1,204.69
Stationery and printing.....	346.64	1,500.00	857.00	2,703.64		1,768.66		87.02	1,855.68	847.96
Supplies and equipment, bacteriological laboratory.....	25.87	1,000.00	390.00	1,415.87		1,042.24	200.00	24.13	1,366.37	149.50
Supplies and equipment, chemical laboratory.....	213.19	1,000.00	350.00	1,563.19		975.75		157.67	1,133.42	429.77



Telegraph and telephone service...	725.97	960.00	1,685.97	618.27	120.00	386.14	1,074.41	611.54
Traveling and automobile expenses	62.99	2,000.00	3,062.99	2,070.18			2,670.18	392.81
Incidentals.....	489.94	500.00	1,509.94	839.79			1,310.83	199.11
Printing of bulletin for sanitation.....	282.64		282.64	282.64			282.64	175.8
Unexpendable property.....	1.12	400.00	701.12	523.16			524.28	
Total.....	5,549.00	67,560.00	79,185.23	65,737.84	1,445.00	3,879.99	74,062.83	5,125.70
Field forces:								
Salaries.....	1,741.68	61,000.00	63,341.68	60,550.36	200.00	1,195.82	61,946.18	1,365.50
Killing and burying of animals.....	1,777.50	150.00	977.50	6.50	75.00	494.50	564.00	361.50
Incidentals.....	1,577.21	12,000.00	13,577.96	11,835.68	25.00	1,232.42	13,083.10	494.96
Lighting and water.....	1,682.41	400.00	1,082.41	287.05	100.00	535.98	972.98	169.43
Postage and freight.....	1,438.19	750.00	2,188.19	484.53	160.00	1,202.33	1,583.86	349.33
Rent.....	306.06	1,780.00	2,086.06	1,029.59		151.06	1,780.66	305.60
Telegraph and telephone service.....	474.83	200.00	674.83	132.99	75.00	421.28	628.97	70.36
Traveling expenses.....	574.80	6,750.00	7,424.80	6,704.34		436.74	7,186.08	238.72
Labor, rat extermination.....	2,355.87		2,355.87			2,355.87	2,355.87	
Total.....	9,928.05	83,690.00	93,683.80	81,877.55	625.00	8,015.95	90,318.60	3,365.20
Quarantine hospital:								
Salaries.....	47.08	1,432.00	1,499.08	1,350.14		19.75	1,369.89	120.19
Subsistence.....	1,133.90	700.00	1,849.90	343.06	100.00	1,065.89	1,499.97	349.93
Lighting and water.....	35.40	200.00	235.40	194.70		28.34	223.04	12.36
Incidentals.....	71.00	100.00	257.00	143.18		8.52	156.70	130.80
Clothing and bedding.....	394.20		394.20			394.20	394.20	
Total.....	1,651.58	2,432.00	4,265.58	2,036.10	100.00	1,507.70	3,643.80	621.78
Loper colony:								
Salaries.....	188.91	3,366.00	3,554.91	3,363.84		182.07	3,545.91	9.00
Subsistence.....	456.87	5,803.50	6,260.37	6,060.63	250.00	139.67	5,440.30	820.72
Clothing and bedding.....	310.69	2,000.00	2,310.69	1,333.98	500.00	185.13	2,024.11	295.58
Unexpendable property.....	88.11	500.00	1,088.11	823.63	98.00	64.38	980.31	98.90
Incidentals.....	656.71	1,630.00	2,684.71	2,082.96		515.29	2,598.25	38.46
Launch supplies and repairs.....	86.46		86.46			86.46	86.46	
Total.....	1,787.76	13,299.50	15,935.90	12,663.34	848.00	1,173.00	14,684.34	1,251.96
Suppression of anemia:								
Salaries.....		4,500.00	4,800.00	4,738.66			4,738.66	122.34
Incidentals.....		3,440.00	3,441.84	1,910.28	500.00		2,410.28	1,031.56
Suppression of anemia.....	2,022.61		2,023.61	979.92		26.15	1,008.07	1,017.54
Total.....	2,022.61	8,000.00	10,323.45	7,628.86	500.00	26.15	8,153.01	2,172.44

EXHIBIT No. 24—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1916.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1916.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Dr. balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1916.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1917.
<b>EXECUTIVE—continued.</b>										
<i>Sanitation service—Continued.</i>										
Miscellaneous:										
Emergency fund for control and eradication of epidemics.....	\$23,877.98	\$20,000.00	\$17,238.66	\$61,116.64		\$15,571.05	\$15,000.00		\$90,571.05	\$30,545.50
Rat extermination.....	1,461.91			1,461.91		844.44			844.44	617.47
Mosquito extermination.....	243.97	12,000.00	16,476.00	28,719.97		26,848.77	600.00		27,448.77	1,270.20
Suppression of miasmas.....		50,000.00	17.75	50,017.75		16,542.82			16,542.82	33,474.93
Total.....	25,583.86	82,000.00	33,732.41	141,316.27		56,806.06	15,600.00		75,406.06	65,006.19
Total, sanitation service.....	46,533.85	256,941.50	41,219.85	344,715.23		232,549.87	19,118.00	\$14,802.49	266,270.36	78,444.87
<i>Commercial and agricultural development.</i>										
Salaries.....		2,520.00		2,520.00		1,694.00	826.00		2,520.00	
Traveling expenses.....		150.00	100.00	250.00		222.25			222.25	27.75
Incidentals.....		300.00	20.00	320.00		315.49			315.49	4.51
Postage.....		200.00		200.00		80.00	120.00		200.00	
Telephone.....		60.00		60.00		55.00			55.00	5.00
Expenses, board of agriculture.....			400.00	400.00						400.00
Board of commissioners of agriculture.....	3,397.09			3,397.09		2,923.87			2,923.87	173.22
Expenses, commerce commission.....	146.64			146.64		100.18			100.18	46.46
Inspection of Porto Rican tobacco.....	12,000.00			12,000.00		6,701.90			6,701.90	5,298.10
Agricultural development in Porto Rico.....	5,186.19			5,186.19						5,186.19
Promoting the development of commerce and agriculture in Porto Rico.....	353.86			353.86						353.86
Total.....	21,083.78	3,230.00	520.00	24,833.78		12,092.69	946.00		13,038.69	11,795.09
<i>Department of agriculture and labor:</i>										
Salaries.....										
Traveling expenses.....			7,676.50	7,676.50		7,653.86	42.64		7,676.50	
Printing and stationery.....			58.33	58.33		21.91	15.00		36.91	21.42
Postage and freight.....			167.01	167.01		109.05			109.05	57.96
			33.33	33.33		33.33			33.33	

Telegraph and telephone service	33.33	33.33	2.49	30.00	32.49	34
Lighting and water	20.00	20.00	8.94		8.96	21.04
Incidentals	202.84	202.84	175.81		175.81	27.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,201.34</b>	<b>8,201.34</b>	<b>7,985.21</b>	<b>87.84</b>	<b>8,073.05</b>	<b>128.29</b>
Experimental station and field force:						
Salaries	14,980.00	14,980.00	12,048.33	1,165.28	14,113.61	866.39
Farm labor	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,724.02		4,924.02	206.95
Traveling expenses	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,286.46		2,286.46	286.46
Printing and stationery	1,300.00	1,300.00	784.33	1,000.00	1,784.33	213.67
Incidentals	1,500.00	1,500.00	600.01	500.00	1,100.01	399.99
Supplies	1,500.00	2,314.00	1,984.00	100.00	2,084.00	230.00
Postage and freight	300.00	300.00	107.27		107.27	192.73
Telegraph and telephone service	150.00	150.00	100.61		100.61	49.39
Lighting and water	100.00	100.00	21.52		21.52	78.48
Motorcycle supplies	100.00	200.00	6.14		138.86	161.14
Construction of plant house	1,000.00	1,000.00	300.11		300.11	699.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,630.00</b>	<b>29,114.00</b>	<b>22,107.36</b>	<b>3,065.28</b>	<b>25,212.64</b>	<b>3,311.10</b>
Total, commercial and agricultural development	21,083.78	28,860.00	42,245.46	4,069.12	46,344.58	15,234.54
Civil service commission:						
Salaries	126.01	6,100.00	5,987.65		5,987.65	298.35
Incidentals	386.66	750.00	746.63		746.63	400.03
Contingent expenses	34					34
<b>Total, civil service commission</b>	<b>513.01</b>	<b>7,433.01</b>	<b>6,734.28</b>		<b>6,734.93</b>	<b>698.38</b>
<i>General miscellaneous</i>						
Miscellaneous expenditures subject to the approval of the governor	1,644.85	20,000.00	12,234.72	9,638.10	22,004.79	4,000.80
Insular fair board	382.04	382.04			382.04	
Adjust claims against the late department provincial and boards of prison control	2,479.29	2,479.29				2,479.29
Purchase of first mortgage bonds of Tourist Hotel	200,000.00	200,000.00				200,000.00
Provide for the transfer of the remains of Dr. Ramon M. Mierlo Betances	1,000.00	1,000.00				1,000.00
Expenses of commission to investigate appropriations and expenditures of the insular government	1,325.06	11,325.06	4,136.78		4,136.78	7,188.28
Refunding bond expenses	8,933.40	8,933.40	277.74		277.74	8,655.66
Premiums upon bonds of employees of the insular government		4,771.04	2,712.30		1,771.04	
Proceeds public improvement bonds	1,835.57	233.03			2,028.45	
Irrigation in negotiating commission	284.83	104,336.28			104,336.28	
Expenses of election in Porto Rico	31,427.16	10,000.00	23,481.21		13.08	24.83
Judicial election expenses	51.27	51.27			51.27	

EXHIBIT No. 24.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1916.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1916.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Dr. balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1916.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1917.
EXECUTIVE—continued.										
<i>General miscellaneous—Continued.</i>										
Securities, refunding bonds.		\$300,000.00		\$300,000.00			\$300,000.00		\$300,000.00	\$20,000.00
Expenses, Insular Bank of Porto Rico.	\$20,000.00			20,000.00						
Commission to investigate purchases made by officials of the Insular government.	1,000.00			1,000.00						1,000.00
Expenses, sale of bonds for roads.	10,000.00			10,000.00		\$775.99			775.99	9,224.01
Survey of the natural resources of Porto Rico and collection of exhibits in cooperation with the New York Academy of Science.	694.19			694.19		414.85		\$0.02	414.87	279.32
Paving and maintaining Ponce de Leon Avenue.	100,000.00			100,000.00						100,000.00
Repayment of taxes improperly collected.		4,214.50	\$4.78	4,214.50		4,214.50			4,214.50	
Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico.	645.74		1.28	647.02		435.99			435.99	211.03
Interest, public improvement bonds.		50,000.00		50,000.00		50,000.00			50,000.00	
Interest, refunding bonds.		44,200.00		44,200.00		44,200.00			44,200.00	
Redemption of collateral loans under Act No. 120 of Laws of 1913.		16,830.55		16,830.55		16,830.55			16,830.55	
Road bond fund of 1916.		4,500.00		4,500.00		4,500.00			4,500.00	
Relief of municipalities.		90,150.05	242,556.66	332,706.31	\$181,957.35	150,748.96			332,706.31	
Relief of school boards.		4,664.64	365,653.33	369,699.97	45,699.97	324,000.00			369,699.97	
Emergency fund subject to allotment by the governor and approval of the executive council.		25,000.00		25,000.00			23,014.54		23,014.54	1,985.46
Municipal proportion on conditional sales, Act No. 61, Laws 1916.		141.95		141.95		141.95			141.95	
Promote the cultivation of new crops and for forest reserves.		5,000.00		5,000.00						5,000.00
Expenses of commission to Washington to promote the passage of Jones bill.		1,735.00		1,735.00						1,735.00
National Guard of Porto Rico.		10,000.00		10,000.00						10,000.00
Food commission special fund.		5,000.00		5,000.00						5,000.00

Acquisition of an oil painting of Hon. R. Govt. Yager.....	1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00	
Funds to school buildings in Narar- ipit.....	1,000.00		1,000.00							1,000.00
Special fund for the construction of hospital in Cabo Rojo.....	2,000.00		2,000.00							2,000.00
Medical, dental, and pharmaceutical boards:										
Fees and expenses, board of medi- cal examiners.....	1,425.00		1,425.00		1,425.00		1,425.00		1,425.00	
Fees and expenses, board of dental examiners.....	230.38		230.38		230.38		230.38		230.38	
Fees and expenses, board of phar- macy.....	1,187.76		1,187.76		1,187.76		1,187.76		1,187.76	
Sundry pensions and reliefs:										
Relief of minor (grand) children of Roman Baldorioty de Castro.....	100.01		100.01		100.01		100.01		100.01	
Pension to Dr. Agustín Stahl.....	1,200.00		1,200.00		1,200.00		1,200.00		1,200.00	
Subvention to Miss Sara Aparicio Henna.....	280.00		280.00		280.00		280.00		280.00	
Support of deaf and dumb asylum, San Juan.....	1,500.00		1,500.00		1,500.00		1,500.00		1,500.00	
Subvention to Liga Antituber- culosa de Ponce.....	6,000.00		6,000.00		6,000.00		6,000.00		6,000.00	
Subvention to Ponce Orphanage.	1,200.00		1,200.00		800.00		800.00		800.00	400.00
Judgment of Bonocio Ramos.	684.23		684.23		684.23		684.23		684.23	
Settlement of claim of Sebas Honors against The People of Porto Rico.....	2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00	
Salary, historian of Porto Rico.....	1,500.00		1,500.00		1,500.00		1,500.00		1,500.00	
Subvention to Asilo de Ancianos	1,200.00		1,200.00		900.00		900.00		900.00	400.00
Damparados.....	600.00		600.00		600.00		600.00		600.00	
Pension to Feeds La Sauroná.....	15,000.00		15,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00	5,000.00
Subvention to Liga Antituber- culosa de Puerto Rico.....	.32		.32		.32		.32		.32	
Maintenance of San Juan Anti- tuberculosis League.....	384,787.96	717,714.79	1,741,102.24	227,657.32	665,378.97	332,632.64	107,907.66	1,333,596.59	407,505.65	
Total general miscellaneous.....										
Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico:										
Salaries.....	9,940.00		9,940.00		9,940.00		9,940.00		9,940.00	
Stationery and printing.....	300.00	783.00	1,083.00		73.20		204.72		204.72	878.28
Telegraph and telephone service.	100.00		100.00		73.20		26.80		26.80	
Traveling expenses.....	500.00		500.00		65.58	434.42	500.00		500.00	1.07
Care of animals.....	260.00	20.00	280.00		278.93		199.59		278.93	
Unexpendable property.....	200.00		200.00		199.59		99.63		99.63	37
Postage and freight.....	100.00		100.00		784.55		1,636.55		1,636.55	13.45
Incidentals.....	1,700.00		1,700.00		202.48		202.48		202.48	6.52
Lighting, gas, and water.....	200.00	10.00	210.00							

These amounts pertain to "Interest on public improvement bonds."

EXHIBIT No. 24.—Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1916.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1916.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Dr. balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1916.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1917.
<b>EXECUTIVE—continued.</b>										
<i>General miscellaneous—Continued.</i>										
Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico—Continued.										
Purchase of animals.		\$200.00		\$200.00		\$28.90	\$146.00		\$174.90	\$25.10
Supplies.		500.00		1,150.42		937.18			937.18	193.24
Library.		100.00	\$450.42	287.00		121.80			121.80	165.20
Cultural media and ice.		300.00	187.00	300.00		186.78	100.00		286.78	13.22
Medicines.		100.00		100.00		27.50	68.00		95.50	4.50
Total Institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene of Porto Rico.		14,500.00	1,650.42	16,150.42		13,171.84	1,650.42		14,822.26	1,328.16
Total, executive.	\$1,777,216.44	4,988,025.65	1,877,029.40	8,642,271.39	\$227,657.32	5,411,029.71	702,701.44	\$178,552.80	6,519,941.27	2,122,330.12
<b>JUDICIAL.</b>										
United States District Court for the District of Porto Rico:										
Salaries.	395.43	34,495.43		34,495.43		22,312.01	500.00	385.43	23,207.44	11,487.99
Purchase of law books.	8.99	300.00	145.96	454.95		445.96			445.96	8.99
Traveling expenses, marshals.	286.59	1,200.00	143.77	1,630.36		700.00	500.00	167.15	1,367.15	263.21
Incidental expenses of the court.	454.15	1,200.00	1,015.73	2,669.87		1,947.71		96.85	2,044.56	625.31
Traveling expenses of the court.	468.69	1,000.00	1,192.57	1,661.26		400.00	145.96	272.46	818.42	842.84
Incidentals of judge's office.		100.00	16.52	116.52		69.89			69.89	46.63
Incidentals of district attorney's office.	108.10	150.00		258.10		79.30		78.43	157.73	100.37
Pay to bailiffs.	78.00	350.00		428.00		399.00			399.00	29.00
Fees and mileage of witnesses.	1,024.76	2,000.00	129.70	3,154.45		200.00		423.42	623.42	2,531.13
Fees and mileage of jurors.	203.12	4,000.00	320.90	4,524.02		2,000.00			2,000.00	2,524.02
Fees of United States commissioners.	455.05	400.00		855.05			16.52	272.85	289.37	565.68
Total United States district court.	3,492.88	45,000.00	1,965.23	50,448.11		28,553.87	1,162.48	1,708.59	31,425.94	19,022.17

*Inferior courts.*

**Supreme court:**

Salaries.....  
Incidentals.....  
Purchase of law books.....  
Water.....  
Lighting.....  
Printing and publication of a digest of Porto Rican reports on appeals from decisions of the registrars of property.....

102.92	45,000.00	1,818.07	47,840.99	47,020.42	102.92	47,523.34	317.65
3.12	1,000.00		1,013.12	844.01	1.59	844.40	188.72
3.25	1,000.00		303.85	451.17	1.25	451.02	48.83
1.72	20.00		21.72	14.68	1.72	15.40	3.32
3.30	30.00		51.30	44.60	3.30	47.90	5.40
300.00			300.00	205.41		205.41	4.59
424.91	47,490.00	1,818.07	49,732.98	49,070.28	110.78	49,192.47	540.51

**Total.....**

**Publication of the decisions of the supreme court:**

Salaries.....  
Incidentals.....  
Advances.....  
Publication of the decisions of the supreme court.....

53.33	6,200.00		6,253.33	6,200.00	53.33	6,253.33	0.253.33
4,294.55	7,000.00	189.15	11,553.70	4,688.50		4,688.50	6,495.30
150.72	1,000.00	206.74	1,357.46	1,357.70		1,297.70	58.76
89.05			89.05	21.36		21.36	67.69
4,887.65	14,200.00	395.89	19,293.54	12,207.56	51.33	12,260.89	7,022.65

**Total.....**

**District courts:**

**Salaries—**

San Juan.....  
Ponce.....  
Mayaguez.....  
Arecibo.....  
Humacao.....  
Guayama.....  
Aguadilla.....  
Purchase of law books.....  
Postage.....  
Incidentals.....  
Water.....  
Lighting.....  
Rent of courthouses.....  
Traveling expenses, judges and fiscal.....

10.33	32,100.00	260.00	32,370.33	32,355.00	5.00	32,365.00	5.33
	16,980.00		16,980.00	16,980.00	44.00	16,980.00	
	15,070.00		15,070.00	15,042.00	28.00	15,070.00	100.00
	14,500.00		14,500.00	14,500.00		14,500.00	
	14,620.00		14,620.00	14,618.55	1.45	14,620.00	
36.67	14,500.00		14,536.67	14,500.00		14,500.00	36.67
5.00	14,500.00		14,505.00	14,198.40	301.60	14,500.00	5.00
423.33	500.00	525.00	1,450.33	879.40	223.14	1,450.00	200.00
	750.00		750.00	470.00	270.00	740.00	10.00
263.73	5,000.00	5,623.73	5,623.73	4,758.77	300.00	5,033.41	530.32
65.59	250.00	315.59	315.59	151.45		5,158.78	156.81
50.69	250.00	300.69	300.69	234.33		262.59	38.10
	1,580.00		1,580.00	1,580.00		1,580.00	
205.17	2,000.00	70.00	2,275.17	1,515.80	225.00	1,939.87	335.30
9.02	1,380.00		1,380.02	1,370.00	10.00	1,381.02	7.10
119.59	1,200.00		1,319.59	80.27	80.00	1,265.80	126.80
188.33	1,250.00		1,438.33	840.00	228.00	1,141.00	297.33
3,378.77	20,000.00	3,500.50	26,679.27	16,987.38	1,068.15	18,249.43	8,629.84
3,918.51	24,000.00	4,650.00	32,568.51	19,292.68		19,337.49	13,181.02
574.00	500.00	350.00	1,424.00	509.00	260.00	870.00	554.00
9,250.73	179,940.00	9,715.50	198,906.23	170,717.05	3,044.34	174,692.01	24,214.22

**Total.....**

EXHIBIT No. 24. —Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, no fiscal year, and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1917—Continued.

Description.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1916.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1916.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Dr. balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1916.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Expenses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1917.
<b>JUDICIAL—continued.</b>										
<i>Insular courts—Continued.</i>										
<b>Municipal courts:</b>										
Salaries:	\$30.66	\$100,000.00		\$100,000.00		\$99,250.50	\$714.50		\$99,774.00	\$56.66
Incidentals.....	510.05	5,000.00		5,770.05		4,517.45		803.57	4,561.02	1,189.03
Traveling expenses, court officials.....	338.08	3,500.00	\$260.00	3,538.08		3,414.92		89.04	3,503.96	334.12
Care of horses.....	80	3,346.00		3,346.80		3,313.34	32.66		3,346.40	40
Traveling expenses, marshals.....	174.41	1,400.00	100.00	1,674.41		1,482.53		137.01	1,619.54	54.87
Fees of witnesses.....	233.26	2,000.00		2,232.46		2,080.79		165.22	2,196.01	56.45
Purchase of law books.....	18.91		19.20	18.91				18.91	18.91	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,306.17</b>	<b>115,246.00</b>	<b>379.20</b>	<b>116,931.37</b>		<b>114,018.53</b>	<b>747.16</b>	<b>474.15</b>	<b>115,239.84</b>	<b>1,691.53</b>
<b>Total, insular courts.....</b>	<b>15,669.46</b>	<b>366,876.00</b>	<b>12,308.66</b>	<b>384,854.12</b>		<b>346,013.42</b>	<b>3,955.61</b>	<b>1,416.18</b>	<b>351,385.21</b>	<b>33,468.91</b>
<b>Registrars of property:</b>										
Salaries—										
San Juan.....	5.00	12,800.00		12,805.00		12,790.66	3.34		12,800.00	5.00
Ponce.....		5,570.00		5,570.00		5,555.99	16.01		5,570.00	
Mayaguez.....		5,090.00		5,090.00		4,970.94	88.50		5,059.44	30.56
Arecibo.....		5,000.00	50.48	5,149.48		5,149.48			5,149.48	
San German.....		4,000.00		4,000.00		4,000.00			4,000.00	
Humacao.....		4,000.00		4,000.00		3,983.38	91.62		4,000.00	
Caguas.....	43.33	3,500.00		3,603.33		3,500.00			3,500.00	43.33
Guayama.....		4,000.00		4,000.00		4,000.00			4,000.00	
Aguedilla.....	273.52	3,680.00	108.10	3,788.10		3,788.10			3,788.10	
Incidentals.....	28.83	2,800.00	440.57	3,514.09		2,571.32		46.57	2,617.89	896.20
Rent.....		3,000.00		3,003.83		3,000.00	30.00		3,000.00	23.83
<b>Total registrars of property.....</b>	<b>345.68</b>	<b>53,830.00</b>	<b>608.15</b>	<b>54,783.83</b>		<b>53,508.57</b>	<b>229.47</b>	<b>46.57</b>	<b>53,784.91</b>	<b>998.92</b>
<b>Total judicial.....</b>	<b>19,498.02</b>	<b>455,706.00</b>	<b>14,832.04</b>	<b>490,086.06</b>		<b>428,070.16</b>	<b>5,347.56</b>	<b>3,172.34</b>	<b>436,506.06</b>	<b>53,490.00</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,806,680.02</b>	<b>5,512,570.96</b>	<b>1,888,532.56</b>	<b>9,212,683.57</b>	<b>\$27,657.32</b>	<b>5,902,660.49</b>	<b>709,661.24</b>	<b>184,823.10</b>	<b>7,024,722.15</b>	<b>2,187,961.42</b>



EXHIBIT No. 25.—Recapitulation by departments.

Departments.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1916.	Appropriations effected since July 1, 1916.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Dr. balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1916.	Cash dis- bursements.	Transfers to other appro- priations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balance unexpended June 30, 1917.
<b>LEGISLATIVE.</b>										
Executive council.....	\$7,571.04	\$34,157.16	\$1,482.24	\$43,100.44		\$31,924.15	\$1,482.24	\$1,137.17	\$34,523.56	\$8,496.88
House of delegates.....	1,310.75	32,182.25	158.91	33,651.91		31,924.15	150.00	995.41	32,227.10	1,414.81
Miscellaneous legislative.....	868.77	2,500.00		3,368.77		468.86		868.18	1,424.10	2,069.61
Total legislative.....	9,865.56	68,839.41	1,621.15	80,326.12		63,474.62	1,612.24	3,097.96	68,184.82	12,141.30
<b>EXECUTIVE.</b>										
Office of the governor.....	1,417.91	26,510.00	7,387.49	35,315.40		33,133.99	305.68	851.96	34,291.63	1,023.77
Office of the secretary.....	25,789.98	81,100.00	677,191.47	794,081.47		794,081.47	2,717.19	3,082.99	797,071.62	22,009.85
Office of the treasurer.....	1,400.00	36,800.00	5,734.79	43,934.79		43,934.79	6,905.96	10,178.26	43,934.79	1,453.46
Office of the auditor.....	70,027.80	242,236.00	2,738.33	314,991.13		291,571.37	2,738.00	10,555.68	304,036.33	1,159.91
Department of the interior.....	3,069.10	61,775.00	67,572.43	132,416.53		58,964.45	2,738.00	2,317.23	63,006.68	4,475.75
Department of education.....	901,814.69	1,243,714.00	247,811.82	2,393,340.51		998,767.14	178,319.83	4,446.75	1,169,533.92	1,223,606.29
Insular library.....	293,831.84	1,501,224.18	88,660.64	1,872,696.66		1,476,897.14	108,661.18	13,518.74	1,597,777.06	274,919.60
Government of the Island of Culebra.....	896.91	13,220.00		14,116.91		9,304.58			9,304.58	4,812.25
Department of labor, charities, and correction.....	747.00	3,910.00		4,657.00		3,603.70		623.87	4,227.57	4,429.43
Insular police.....	23,494.55	398,940.39	36,964.06	459,399.00		392,538.79	31,800.66	12,747.02	407,086.47	52,302.53
Sanitation service.....	12,838.06	432,774.99	20,468.21	475,081.26		431,146.37	13,244.76	7,769.44	452,160.57	22,920.69
Commercial and agriculturals develop- ment.....	46,553.85	256,941.50	41,219.88	344,715.23		282,549.57	19,118.00	14,602.49	296,270.36	78,444.87
Civil service commission.....	21,083.75	28,890.00	11,636.34	61,570.12		42,245.46	4,099.12		46,344.58	15,234.54
General miscellaneous.....	513.01	6,920.00		7,433.01		6,734.28		35	6,734.63	698.38
Total executive.....	384,787.96	653,099.49	719,365.21	1,757,252.66	\$227,667.32	678,550.81	334,363.06	107,907.66	1,348,418.85	408,833.81
JUDICIAL.										
United States district courts.....	1,777,216.44	4,988,025.55	1,877,029.40	8,642,271.39	237,657.32	5,411,029.71	702,701.44	178,552.80	6,519,941.27	2,123,330.12
Insular courts.....										
Registrars of property.....	3,452.86	45,000.00	1,965.23	50,448.11		28,553.87	1,162.48	1,709.59	31,425.94	19,022.17
Total judicial.....	15,669.46	356,876.00	12,308.66	384,854.12		246,013.42	3,955.61	1,416.18	351,385.21	33,468.91
Grand total.....	345.68	53,890.00	608.15	54,783.83		53,008.87	3,229.47	46.57	53,794.91	33,098.92
Total judicial.....	19,468.02	456,706.00	14,882.04	490,066.06		428,076.16	5,347.56	3,172.34	436,596.06	53,490.00
Grand total.....	1,806,580.02	5,512,570.96	1,963,532.59	9,212,683.57	237,657.32	5,902,680.49	709,661.24	184,823.10	7,024,722.15	2,187,961.42

EXHIBIT No. 26.—*Recapitulation by fiscal years.*

Appropriations.	Balance unexpended July 1, 1918.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1918.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Dr. balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1918.	Cash disbursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balances unexpended June 30, 1917.
Fiscal year 1916-17 and prior years		\$257.18		\$257.18		\$257.18			\$257.18	
Fiscal year 1916-17		4,375.183.01		4,763,623.83		4,149,111.98	\$327,290.46		4,476,402.44	\$287,532.39
Fiscal year 1913-16	\$100,224.04	32.25	10,168.85	10,334.97		61,337.57	6,753.40		68,132.91	42,252.06
Fiscal year 1914-15	40,380.85	32.99	10,194.77	50,887.81		61,585.57	8.10	\$40,263.94	90,887.61	
No fiscal year	1,025,966.13	578,735.00	781,872.63	2,986,573.76		1,077,539.69	50,848.10		1,128,387.79	1,853,185.97
Indefinite:										
Relief of municipalities.		\$90,150.05	242,556.26	332,706.31	\$181,957.35	150,743.96			332,706.31	
Relief of school boards.		\$4,068.64	365,633.23	369,690.97	45,696.97	324,000.00			369,690.97	
Miscellaneous.		463,683.57	104,554.06	568,247.66		138,939.62	324,779.18	104,529.16	348,247.94	
Total.	1,806,580.00	5,512,570.96	1,863,532.56	9,212,683.57	227,657.32	5,902,580.49	709,661.24	184,823.10	7,024,722.15	2,187,901.42

<sup>1</sup> This column covers appropriations made during the legislative session of April, 1916, and subsequently, for the fiscal year 1916, 17, to cover deficiencies of that year and other years, for no definite fiscal year, and in addition, appropriations authorized during that and present years to meet expenditures from indefinite appropriations. They are required to repay all unexpended balances at the close of the year, and the amounts are included in the column for repayments. This is done to agree with the total of cash repayments and disbursements of Exhibit No. 22.

<sup>2</sup> No appropriation waiting is necessary for these two appropriations representing loans to municipalities and school boards, because they are indefinite no-fiscal-year appropriations, and the repayment of the loans would close them. The credits by appropriations are given here to offset the debit balances in the accounts, which would otherwise falsely reduce the combined balances of all classes unexpended June 30, 1917.

EXHIBIT No. 27. —Statement of cash receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1917, by years.  
INSULAR REVENUES.

[Not to be confused with accrued revenues, Exhibit No. 4, and accrued expenses, Exhibit No. 5.]

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Balance on hand beginning of period.....	\$526,102.52	\$711,022.37	\$1,214,000.07	\$1,794,554.46	\$930,024.91	\$283,273.23	\$575,310.54	\$159,767.10
RECEIPTS.								
Customs.....	879,392.43	1,065,996.95	1,180,992.90	1,028,291.95	674,000.00	350,753.16	285,500.00	378,000.00
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	127,245.20	136,406.09	162,876.71	177,585.21	186,086.99	176,623.61	184,423.37	635,754.38
Excise taxes:								
Tobacco stamps.....	185,400.33	202,128.79	223,365.23	248,967.45	1,166,212.22	988,065.14	945,840.82	1,050,214.74
Other stamps.....	1,885,608.48	2,217,751.72	2,355,549.32	2,281,206.42	1,677,349.24	1,682,844.19	1,731,769.69	1,840,742.21
Inheritance taxes.....	25,160.51	15,161.42	36,440.06	24,897.74	25,967.05	33,431.65	17,380.52	34,660.27
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	60,634.69	66,352.88	71,072.16	65,635.98	68,797.66	74,640.28	71,836.21	87,110.52
Court fines and fees.....	75,709.54	98,775.40	126,979.30	120,048.82	115,836.11	100,526.15	108,098.39	147,415.74
Harbor and dock fees.....	38,697.59	50,926.81	54,165.26	17,126.37	21,896.27	23,467.78	25,418.61	28,134.64
Interest.....	88,778.06	41,776.59	63,750.51	83,863.21	84,790.49	93,615.53	125,884.62	141,335.67
Industrial and commercial license taxes.....					231,417.59	926.89	1.25	93.75
Income tax.....			189,639.88		50,423.87	70,636.55	136,353.26	410,107.62
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation.....			91,372.50		279,252.20	110,478.55	108,098.67	121,664.31
Miscellaneous.....	85,131.68	91,462.19		334,920.87	171,942.99	2,271,090.41	492,321.07	484,124.46
Total insular revenues.....	3,451,836.41	3,986,745.84	4,556,303.83	4,362,544.02	4,753,902.70	5,977,102.89	4,202,934.38	5,259,418.21
Repayments on loans by municipalities and school boards:								
Cash.....	136,681.54	118,603.22	110,073.95	140,896.25	74,660.65	135,374.20	99,540.38	135,189.59
Bonds.....	46,221.17	49,649.36	83,966.78	150,207.32	962,000.00	305,000.00	435,000.00	473,000.00
Miscellaneous repayments and transfers.....	107,829.42	274,405.34	684,379.87	753,408.43	273,362.38	856,276.84	311,345.09	296,133.22
Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, repayments.....					721,122.84	355,950.24	342,041.05	604,327.72
Total revenues and repayments.....	3,744,568.54	4,429,403.76	5,436,223.43	5,427,051.02	6,784,948.57	7,526,707.17	5,361,380.90	6,768,068.74
Total.....	4,270,671.06	5,140,426.13	6,650,224.10	7,221,005.48	7,714,973.48	7,811,980.40	5,936,691.44	6,927,835.84

The decrease in these amounts is due to the change in the law requiring that amounts received as fees in civil cases be paid in internal-revenue stamps. Such payments are included in the item "Excise taxes, other stamps."  
 \* This amount includes \$700,000 loan made by The Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York to The People of Porto Rico: \$768,019.74, part of proceeds from sale of \$1,000,000 public improvement bonds; \$641,719.16, proceeds from sale of \$655,000 refunding bonds.  
 † This amount includes \$100,000 repaid by irrigation service on account of loan made during fiscal year 1914-15: \$299,656.67, proceeds from sale of \$300,000 refunding bonds.  
 ‡ This amount includes \$301,733.33, proceeds from sale of \$300,000 refunding bonds.

## EXHIBIT No. 27.—Statement of cash receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1917, by years—Continued.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
<b>LEGISLATIVE.</b>								
Executive council.....	\$30,008.32	\$31,824.18	\$31,080.56	\$44,552.50	\$50,324.02	\$35,876.10	\$33,767.00	\$31,924.15
House of delegates.....	23,475.62	26,087.74	26,141.82	30,226.57	41,908.24	20,034.77	33,775.00	31,091.49
Miscellaneous legislative: Printing and publication of laws.....		3,104.68	2,491.99	2,129.07	2,344.51	1,449.78	4,016.23	458.98
<b>EXECUTIVE.</b>								
Office of the governor and secretary (exclusive of bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation).....	40,920.32	64,563.31	46,437.29	84,260.34	93,061.01	77,277.30	86,273.87	83,255.64
Office of the attorney general.....	30,507.92	32,764.14	38,465.64	43,269.13	43,406.40	37,229.63	37,067.60	37,001.22
Office of the treasurer.....	208,469.96	287,096.78	226,031.66	267,308.84	280,783.48	230,598.12	211,271.86	201,575.37
Office of the auditor.....	40,384.32	46,861.27	48,703.87	74,088.09	66,278.49	62,218.09	59,740.86	58,054.45
Department of the Interior:								
Office of the commissioner.....	94,326.51	82,563.66	95,964.04	119,910.39	109,723.19	87,631.09	85,648.53	96,619.42
Maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges.....	313,196.90	362,660.93	376,749.29	357,198.23	769,674.34	468,297.10	441,790.09	676,465.74
Maintenance and repair of public buildings.....	98,177.90	59,335.99	64,924.41	57,112.73	149,961.11	35,684.84	39,706.62	65,985.36
Insular telegraph.....	72,119.50	77,262.46	81,764.44	76,089.91	88,808.92	72,807.40	71,679.29	83,948.19
Construction, maintenance, and repair of harbor improvements.....								
Miscellaneous.....	13,555.33	7,312.01	15,515.74	244,686.66	50,769.02	307.69	492.74	4,649.32
Department of education:								
Office of the commissioner.....	43,172.65	43,029.03	40,941.50	49,156.49	62,753.53	54,273.05	43,546.87	48,005.98
Public schools.....	76,601.83	804,869.58	881,876.13	922,100.83	1,640,325.84	1,267,611.46	1,083,240.53	1,341,538.96
University of Porto Rico.....	36,626.49	61,418.06	76,559.71	82,897.32	120,926.94	78,187.08	35,380.71	50,545.98
Miscellaneous (includes donations for educational buildings).....	45,326.35	26,072.08	24,762.11	30,743.64	97,798.68	87,744.68	46,762.04	24,005.22
Insular library.....	4,068.56	4,797.92	4,263.35	8,064.41	9,026.24	10,019.92	9,213.17	9,200.88
Government of the island of Culebra.....				6,133.96	2,970.02	2,136.13	3,796.87	3,603.70
Department of labor, charities, and correction:								
General.....	398,535.46	396,203.33	308,616.62	371,542.92	439,729.05	372,677.31	385,262.74	349,071.90
Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails.....	15,204.82	14,759.65	14,154.84	12,045.72	12,065.48	12,077.17	15,296.71	13,466.99
Insular police.....	466,066.06	446,987.49	416,923.96	482,919.20	528,303.20	438,490.83	441,206.53	431,146.37
Sanitation service:								
General.....	6,673.74	33,451.37	582,123.63	839,086.38	570,231.10	260,545.58	200,585.45	224,023.01
Suppression of anemia.....			166.00		15,242.53	9,640.66	6,890.55	7,626.86
Commercial and agricultural development.....				44,409.22	48,637.36	52,263.67	37,663.96	42,245.46
Civil Service Commission.....	9,993.09	11,501.32	9,335.80	13,406.48	10,096.82	8,355.83	7,013.32	6,724.28
Loans to school boards (under miscellaneous).....	39,849.80	19,200.00	32,700.00	517,008.26	427,286.11	234,727.15	372,950.00	150,748.96
Loans to school boards (under miscellaneous).....	29,643.14	17,335.86	264.60	5,000.00	156,379.11	90,380.49	76,000.00	324,000.00
Purchases and expenses, bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.....	93,490.57	158,563.93	127,667.61	76,143.73	26,371.21			
	174,650.30	284,908.99	600,377.90	742,151.04	731,768.85	353,885.58	343,766.00	706,199.79

Election expenses.....	3,170.97	31,169.54	7,214.79	43,538.84	4,723.87	64,256.80	8,587.33	23,481.21
Miscellaneous (see also loans to municipalities and school boards) general.....	2,857.97	2,129.61	1,356.21	.....	91,267.04	557,021.55	181,496.07	180,320.64
Other disbursements.....	.....	.....	.....	42,753.09	2,500.00	96,000.00	26,800.00	119,000.00
Insular fair (\$510.88) for buildings under department of the Interior.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000.00	9,723.14	.....	.....	.....
Transfers.....	42,543.50	96,591.31	152,122.30	38,492.55	150,871.79	1,544,264.00	733,415.86	324,779.18
JUDICIAL.								
General.....	421,441.99	442,366.26	461,383.91	526,981.65	537,262.15	493,806.08	460,779.08	428,076.16
Total disbursements, loans, and transfers.....	3,589,548.09	3,926,425.46	4,805,699.64	6,261,830.57	7,431,700.25	7,266,696.86	6,776,924.34	6,346,399.67
Balance on hand June 30.....	711,023.37	1,214,000.67	1,794,554.46	930,024.91	283,373.23	575,310.54	156,767.10	581,476.17
Total.....	4,270,571.06	5,140,426.13	6,600,254.10	7,221,605.48	7,714,973.48	7,811,986.40	5,936,691.44	6,927,836.84

1 Municipal and school board bonds redeemed.

NOTE.—This statement is stated in the form of previous years for comparison, and the classifications do not exactly agree with the statements of the current year. This and the following statement are not for income and expenses, but for cash receipts and disbursements vastly different in their nature.

EXHIBIT No. 28.—*Trust Fund—Statement of receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1917, by years.*

[Not to be confused with expense accounts of Exhibit No. 5.]

## RECEIPTS.

Description.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	Balance June 30, 1917.
Balance on hand at beginning of period.....	\$3,172,679.92	\$2,918,025.94	\$2,801,443.58	\$1,328,828.68	\$1,452,382.18	\$1,154,065.08	\$2,097,185.24	\$2,741,881.03	
<b>Municipal bond redemption tax:</b>									
San Juan.....	78,007.90	93,315.77	77,757.05	26,911.00	33,096.66	33,398.47	31,948.63	188,322.44	
Mayaguez.....	26,653.42	27,013.66	29,407.37	14,320.90	19,40.88	29,42.79	78,79.70	19.00	
Ponce.....	24,220.78	23,668.26	28,677.37	15,265.08	15,264.80	15,045.28	15,569.80	99.50	
Arecibo.....	9,801.29	11,668.29	15,552.83	7,687.80	6,341.87	7,467.21	7,114.33	3,718.95	
Harranquitas.....							707.00	4,892.70	
Cruyana.....							9,500.45	5,530.38	
Maunabo.....							1,282.50	4,132.50	
Arroyo.....							1,298.38	4,190.00	
<b>Municipal property tax:</b>									
General fund.....	764,777.66	820,942.53	981,185.03	870,503.88	922,334.63	1,094,272.79	1,113,560.43	1,110,983.25	
Road fund.....	46,423.61	50,972.19	109,326.14	119,563.24	124,507.33	117,519.07	129,940.80	123,935.20	
School fund.....	283,403.29	303,971.43	363,594.07	366,168.46	415,283.76	394,276.61	411,358.26	411,426.21	
School tax.....	120,444.91	130,476.33	160,560.17	175,960.10	181,660.49	273,944.12	178,246.28	178,943.70	
<b>Public improvement fund</b>									
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan				100,637.11	200,305.05	215,648.60	1,732.31	3,757.62	
San Juan Harbor fund.....	125,368.41	135,665.02	177,270.43	31,243.37	30,325.91	29,615.94	23,960.91	97,777.50	
<b>Insular bond redemption tax</b>									
Taxes paid under protest.....	19,005.19	14,109.33	119,814.07	175,963.09	184,564.72	173,213.04	182,891.10	182,807.94	
<b>Irrigation fund</b>									
University fund.....	16,550.00	22,950.49	90,849.12	46,563.37	782,562.60	46,176.43	41,622.88	104,813.12	
<b>University agricultural fund</b>									
University income fund.....	40,687.74	106,466.56	50,426.00	1,156,613.77	782,562.60	556,668.88	654,634.21	526,162.84	
<b>Permanent university fund</b>									
Funds for insular fair.....				41,601.40	1,543.39	3,734.52	8,553.70	48,611.03	
School-building fund.....				51,666.62	50,402.62	60,261.52	50,407.44	50,086.77	
School extension in Porto Rico:									
General fund.....	6,397.85	7,665.53	7,967.53	7,132.21	9.15	104.88	320.62	320.62	
Miscellaneous.....	2,882.50	2,075.00	2,160.51	34,478.60	1,514.25	946.57	104.88	106.88	
Sanitation fund for the suppression of epidemics	48.36	50.00	208.44	7,523.71	9,296.50	9,400.15	75.00	10,675.13	
<b>Municipal bond funds</b>									
School board bond funds.....				439.49	591.35				
Industrial and commercial licenses				2,305.80	4,513.00				
<b>Redemption of municipal bonds</b>									
Redemption of school board bonds.....				2,305.80	4,513.00				
				40,700.15	52,604.23				
				9,497.33	10,777.35				
				203,290.30	1,624.97				
				49,635.11	63,120.77				
				26,500.00	30,560.00				

Proceeds of sale of insular bonds for road construction	427,732.59	16,726.20	4,031.74	399.70	148.50				
Outstanding liabilities	2,832.32	2,930.21	2,102.39	503.65	1,790.83		2,075.51	7,871.70	
Cash bond deposits	31,373.00	6,095.00	902.00	2,444.00	1,085.00		1,710.00	2,100.00	
Franchise deposits	1,176.35	1,088.25	857.06	749.03	575.00		961.71	697.38	
Teachers' pension fund	2,057.32		22.04						
Unclaimed wages			87.00						
Wharf and harbor fund							3,439.78	3,477.03	
Road bond funds of 1916								2,771.57	
Food commission fund								522,323.35	
Construction of rural school building								200,000.00	
Miscellaneous	4,557.83	7,935.66	6,136.64					5,000.00	
Total receipts	1,644,646.03	2,311,109.21	2,296,184.60	3,303,133.90	3,325,432.86	3,255,026.11	3,047,556.34	3,845,098.79	
Transfers	6,752.76	73,062.21	83,752.95	50,278.36	150,871.79	1,544,234.90	733,415.86	324,778.18	
Total revenues and transfers	1,651,398.79	2,384,171.42	2,379,937.55	3,353,412.26	3,476,304.65	4,799,261.01	3,780,971.20	4,169,878.97	
Total debits	4,824,078.71	5,302,197.26	5,181,381.13	4,682,240.94	4,928,698.83	5,953,323.09	5,878,156.40	6,911,790.00	

\* Includes accrued interest amounting to \$11,324.41 paid on \$915,000 bonds sold of municipality of San Juan.

\* Includes transfer of \$36.83 from municipal property tax, general fund.

Includes transfer of \$136.32 from municipal property tax, general fund.

\* Includes transfer of \$229.28 from municipal property tax, general fund.

EXHIBIT No. 28.—Trust fund—Statement of receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1917, by years—Continued.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Description.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	Balance June 30, 1917.
<b>Municipal bond redemption tax:</b>									
San Juan.....	\$78, 110.06	\$94, 009.01	\$77, 333.10	\$27, 068.70	\$29, 346.74	\$37, 424.64	\$31, 473.11	\$97, 403.49	\$21, 394.47
Mayaguez.....	26, 261.82	28, 227.70	20, 328.02	14, 354.09	195.13	42.76	74.36	23.96	.....
Ponce.....	24, 629.66	24, 045.08	26, 604.50	15, 250.53	15, 333.53	15, 054.90	15, 361.81	3, 707.67	.....
Arecibo.....	9, 922.20	11, 554.49	15, 549.44	7, 565.86	6, 467.28	7, 467.21	7, 046.09	8, 050.60	6, 327.37
Guayama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	681.77	.....	.....
Manabo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288.38	382.50	2, 000.00
Barraquitas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229.29	990.00	477.71
<b>Ayeyo.....</b>									1, 000.00
<b>Municipal property tax:</b>									
General fund.....	768, 449.14	829, 081.17	978, 563.43	870, 497.72	909, 152.35	1, 069, 082.81	1, 102, 065.79	1, 121, 847.91	.....
Road fund.....	85, 854.25	91, 846.30	109, 057.79	118, 248.48	123, 176.60	120, 456.91	121, 689.45	124, 046.68	.....
School fund.....	285, 539.95	306, 976.08	362, 540.64	391, 862.56	409, 642.15	405, 158.45	406, 734.07	416, 050.42	.....
School tax.....	121, 263.86	131, 708.46	160, 150.17	174, 042.87	179, 151.35	177, 890.49	176, 214.28	180, 975.70	.....
Irrigation fund.....	274, 259.22	708, 770.86	1, 389, 678.76	1, 181, 087.86	1, 394, 041.28	724, 904.82	640, 878.55	537, 024.55	64, 890.57
University fund.....	16, 350.00	1, 415.53	24, 782.16	61, 351.18	21, 772.61	26, 442.80	35, 332.97	40, 848.28	39, 728.26
University income fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	961.96
University agricultural fund.....	40, 587.74	45, 631.39	33, 771.44	91, 281.42	87, 257.07	97, 221.82	51, 286.49	49, 719.51	2, 539.48
Permanent university fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9, 500.00	.....	.....	300.00	511.98
Funds for insular fair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 415.82	629.90	575.46	18.43	14, 874.58
School building fund.....	22, 054.63	3, 690.16	31, 903.23	23, 518.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	560.40
School extension.....	8, 895.96	6, 432.24	20, 426.40	15, 828.66	29, 865.13	.....	.....	.....	84.02
Redemption certificates, indebtedness.....	.....	.....	2, 013.07	1, 003.88	.....	.....	1, 025.32	11, 402.82	41, 014.49
Workmen's relief trust fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	476.65
Escheated inheritance fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Comerio-Oldra Road.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 072.47	.....
Comerio-Aguas Buenas Road.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 570.07	.....
Corozal-Barros Road.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 236.98	3, 008.92
Lares-Adjuntas Road.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 423.80	4, 401.35
Chales-Juana Diaz Road.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6, 404.62	4, 041.09
Barros-Corozal Road.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 648.18	2, 172.37
Utua-Lares Road.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 862.74	2, 832.47
Mayaguez-Martinez Road.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265.37	2, 506.30
Wharf and harbor fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200, 000.00	.....
Food commission fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pence school board debt to municipality.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225.00	.....	401, 000.00
Securities, loans to insular government.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proceeds of sale of insular bonds for road construction.....	1, 213.76	104, 119.76	319, 546.04	22, 541.41	828.44	1, 834.80	72.76	69, 961.30	89, 993.99
Taxes paid under protest.....	.....	.....	73, 078.02	38, 351.70	99, 928.40	71, 155.45	14, 764.54	4, 776.07	14, 244.82
Outstanding liabilities.....	120.86	6, 678.68	2, 650.22	2, 427.72	182.26	298.36	310.00	2, 960.00	3, 516.00
Cash bond deposits.....	45, 245.00	1, 242.00	19, 626.00	11, 962.60	6, 578.92	1, 069.47	.....	.....	398.00
Franchise deposits.....	917.95	1, 165.61	1, 128.80	554.81	.....	.....	911.88	.....	.....



[illegible]

**EXHIBIT No. 29.—Estimated insular revenue cash income, appropriation assets, and appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.**

**ESTIMATED CASH INCOME AND APPROPRIATION ASSETS.**

**Treasurer's estimate of cash income:**

Customs .....	\$300,000.00	
Excise taxes .....	2,943,350.00	
Property taxes .....	810,000.00	
Telephone and telegraph receipts .....	70,000.00	
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation .....	110,000.00	
Court fees and fines .....	35,000.00	
Interest on loans to municipalities and school boards .....	75,000.00	
Interest on bank deposits .....	60,000.00	
Miscellaneous income .....	65,000.00	
Income taxes .....	500,000.00	
Inheritance taxes .....	12,000.00	
Harbor and dock fees .....	25,000.00	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,005,350.00</b>	
Less reserve for income billed .....	8,444.76	
		<b>\$4,996,905.24</b>

**Appropriation assets at July 1, 1917:**

Loans to municipalities and school boards (repayable to indefinite appropriations) .....	94,216.69	
Less reserve for municipal loan account .....	1,000.00	
		<b>93,216.69</b>
<b>Cash available for insular revenue expenditures—</b>		
With depositaries (see Exhibit 22) .....	581,476.17	
Excess of securities hypothecated .....	6,500.00	
	<b>587,976.17</b>	
Less accrued interest .....	2,812.78	
		<b>585,163.39</b>
<b>Bills for collection—</b>		
Repayable to appropriations .....	2,496.79	
Income billed .....	8,444.76	
		<b>10,941.55</b>
		<b>\$5,686,226.87</b>
<b>Estimated deficit June 30, 1918 .....</b>		<b>486,575.33</b>
		<b>6,172,802.20</b>

**APPROPRIATIONS.**

**Appropriation balances at July 1, 1917:**

Fiscal year 1917-18, unexpended balances .....	\$4,747,156.77	
Fiscal year 1916-17—		
Unexpended balances .....	2,287,523.39	
Less estimated lapses .....	125,000.00	
		<b>162,523.39</b>
Fiscal year 1915-16—		
Unexpended balances .....	42,252.06	
Less estimated lapses .....	40,000.00	
		<b>2,252.06</b>
No fiscal year—		
Unexpended balances .....	1,858,185.97	
Bills for collection repayable .....	2,496.79	
	<b>1,860,682.76</b>	
Less estimated lapses .....	732,000.00	
		<b>1,128,682.76</b>
<b>Indefinite estimated nonreimbursable expenditures to June 30, 1918 .....</b>	<b>132,187.22</b>	
		<b>\$6,172,802.20</b>

<sup>1</sup> The appropriations for these loans, known as "Relief of municipalities" and "Relief of school boards" are revolving indefinite appropriations. The two amounts composing this balance are carried as debit balances in the appropriations mentioned because no amount can be fixed for the appropriations in advance for the reason that loans of an indefinite amount are authorized by law. Instead of considering the total of loans outstanding as an asset of the appropriations that, when converted into cash, will create appropriations equal in amount to the repayments made by the municipalities and school boards, the better practice now seems to be to treat the sums of such repayments as offset to the debits. The repayments when all loans shall have been repaid will equal the expenditures, and no appropriation warrant will be necessary to close the appropriations, as is the case with nonrevolving indefinite appropriations.

<sup>2</sup> It is estimated that \$125,000 of this amount will lapse at the expiration of the 2-year limit on June 30, 1919, in accordance with statutory provisions.

<sup>3</sup> It is estimated that \$10,000 of this amount will lapse at the expiration of the 2-year limit on June 30, 1918, in accordance with statutory provisions.

<sup>4</sup> In the neighborhood of \$732,000 of the no-fiscal-year appropriations have stood on the books for periods varying from two to seven years for such purposes as the construction of an insular capital, the purchase of bonds of a tourist hotel, etc., the expenditures from which are not of urgent necessity. An issue of bonds has been floated to secure the capital necessary for construction work, the balance of the proceeds remaining being shown among the appropriation assets.

EXHIBIT No. 39.—Expenditures for maintenance of insular roads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

Road No.	Road sections.	Lengths maintained.	Broken stone and gravel for macadam.				Repairs to macadam with topsoil and renewal of top blinder.	
			On hand from last year.	Stone delivered July 1, 1916- June 30, 1917.	Average cost per cu. m.	Cubic meters.	Cost.	Balance June 30, 1917.
			C. M.					C. M.
1	San Juan Ponce Playa.	128.5	1,498.75	\$22,945.04	\$1.53	14,217.00	\$11,158.15	\$778.98
2	Rio Piedras Ponce (via Mayaguez)	260.7	460.59	50,813.70	1.57	31,264.50	28,977.08	2,448.07
3	Rio Piedras Ponce (via Fajardo)	193.3	89.00	35,693.35	1.89	15,139.00	9,087.17	4,150.25
4	Cayey Guayama	28.2	1,649.00	1,510.64	1.08	2,087.00	1,495.50	1,201.92
5	Barrancas-Humacao	53.8	32.00	5,363.50	1.93	2,242.00	1,877.37	1,001.61
6	Ponce-Arecibo	80.9	844.00	9,445.67	1.54	4,378.00	3,783.57	394.47
7	Caguas Las Piedras (via San Lorenzo)	16.4	120.00	2,236.26	1.92	229.00	1,731.21	32.27
8	Agua Dulce-Admiral	49.0	43.50	5,896.75	1.52	6,005.75	5,496.12	160.65
9	Bayamon Comerio	26.5	5.00	1,723.00	2.46	1,712.00	1,665.44	102.27
10	Toa Alta Barrios (via Corozal)	19.4	48.95	2,384.13	1.68	1,126.00	1,031.71	13.90
11	Manati Juan Diaz (via Ciales)	30.1	68.50	4,033.78	1.58	2,179.85	2,144.80	31.00
12	Mayaguez Arecibo (via Las Marias)	45.8	66.50	4,463.00	1.44	3,117.00	2,479.29	78.68
13	Consueco-Maricao	11.6	1.50	3,100.00	1.24	1,284.50	82.08	18.80
14	Admiral-Albion to (via Barrios)	48.3	1.50	2,989.32	1.23	2,171.35	1,778.66	406.50
15	Yauco-Lares	7.5	185.00	4,300.53	1.32	2,795.25	2,437.78	1,414.50
16	Mayaguez Las Vegas	10.8	5.00	617.50	1.28	587.75	514.91	475.25
17	Mayaguez Cabo Rojo.	5.7	5.00	326.75	1.30	327.25	135.91	87.05
18	San German El Boqueron (via Lajas)	8.5	5.00	326.75	1.30	327.25	135.91	134.00
19	La Plata Bridge Naranjito	6.1	70.50	1,907.00	1.63	1,496.25	1,397.95	144.56
20	Morovis Branch	11.6	5.00	1,500.00	2.14	150.00	122.05	90.66
21	Canoa Santa Isabel	5.0	26.50	1,650.00	1.75	1,652.18	1,299.04	90.64
22	Las Cruces Cidra	8.2	4.18	2,889.50	1.20	2,077.00	1,231.71	44.24
23	Trujillo Alto Branch	6.0	12.25	2,077.00	1.10	86.50	96.52	11.00
	Naguabo Jimenes	12.0	1.75	2,759.83	1.59	1,396.50	1,235.07	106.50
	Canoanillas-Lolita	7.0	1.75	2,759.83	1.59	1,396.50	1,235.07	226.32
	Vega Baja-Morovis	13.5	1,300.00	1,838.62	1.41	819.00	733.55	
	Vieques Road	5.0	112.25	388.00	1.85	464.75	347.94	56.62
	Anasco San Sebastian	6.0	112.25	388.00	1.85	464.75	347.94	153.64
	Martin Pena Bayamon	5.0	112.25	388.00	1.85	464.75	347.94	35.55
	Mayaguez La Correccional	3.8	70.00	482.00	1.26	395.25	242.51	4.00
	Barceloneta Florida	9.5	7.6	1,138.3	1.62	96,473.13	78,417.08	52.09
	Cabo Rojo San German	7.6	5,401.72	173,492.17	1.62	96,473.13	78,417.08	61.81
	Total.	1,138.3	5,401.72	106,783.41	1.62	96,473.13	78,417.08	15,712.00
								9,237.03
								4,604.85

EXHIBIT No. 30.—Expenditures for maintenance of insular roads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917—Continued.

Road No.	Road sections.	Lengths maintained.	General cleaning, opening of new ditches, cleaning of culverts, etc.	Landslides due to floods or extraordinary rains.	Average cost per kilometer.	Bridges and culverts, repairs.	Purchase and spreading of bituminous material.	Tools, purchase and repairs.	Inspection by foremen and members on patrol duty.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Average cost of maintenance per kilometer.
1	San Juan Ponce Playa.	128.5	\$11,012.55	\$2,226.95	\$103.02	\$3,014.58	\$4,961.00	\$730.76	\$2,517.75	\$1,545.18	\$61,987.61	\$492.39
2	Rio Piedras Ponce (via Mayaguez).	260.7	23,980.65	1,907.20	90.33	7,280.60		2,614.57	5,354.33	3,213.17	122,091.05	471.57
3	Rio Piedras Ponce (via Fajardo).	193.3	15,971.49	1,015.39	102.98	7,262.69		1,623.55	2,703.03	3,177.51	64,666.25	488.00
4	Cayo Guayama.	28.2	1,475.00	2,148.65	138.30	85.88		39.16	480.00	501.98	8,296.80	316.67
5	Barrio Guinimo.	53.8	2,611.74	1,585.94	74.80	1,641.80		289.12	637.90	442.20	14,675.20	273.79
6	Ponce-Arecibo.	80.9	5,130.50	1,446.91	83.81	1,573.80		468.79	1,431.24	1,455.64	24,132.84	298.29
7	Caguas Las Piedras (via San Lorenzo).	18.4	318.66	45.48	25.20	83.86			240.00		1,102.00	67.19
8	Agua Dulce Adimias.	49.0	2,452.08	983.87	69.71	796.63		122.70	995.00	392.63	20,541.23	419.20
9	Bayamon Comerio.	26.5	1,164.63	855.83	78.24	217.42		216.65	480.00	265.07	9,140.19	344.91
10	Toa Alta Barrios (via Corozal).	19.4	1,029.61	84.04	51.47	211.75		151.00	160.00	138.80	5,298.72	273.13
11	Manati Juana Diaz (via Gales).	30.1	1,124.52	421.71	57.37	59.87			497.61	150.00	8,468.63	281.35
12	Mayaguez Arecibo (via Las Marias).	45.8	2,380.19	573.22	64.68	118.10		338.52	1,007.57	180.64	14,057.10	304.92
13	Consumo-Maricao.	11.6	307.76	144.80	39.01	197.75		150.00	151.16	150.16	1,580.16	134.18
14	Adimias-Albionito (via Barros).	48.3	2,363.33	1,417.36	78.18	987.44		555.53	1,146.26	261.92	11,228.42	232.48
15	Yauco-Lares.	7.5	1,700.98	306.86	291.71			167.94	140.00	30.46	11,526.24	336.83
16	Mayaguez Las Vegas.	19.8	516.56	584.50	55.60	988.70		301.88	497.55	137.41	10,011.01	505.00
17	Mayaguez Cabo Rojo.	5.7	114.69		20.12	153.30			38.42	216.20	1,720.39	300.68
18	San German El Boqueron (via La Jolla).	8.5	110.56	70.36	40.20				30.45		1,374.55	262.12
19	La Plata Bridge Naranjito.	6.1	188.50	45.50	40.00			24.40	205.00		5,526.10	502.25
20	Coamo Santa Isabel.	11.6	732.47	240.35	53.86	58.23			191.40	28.00	8,967.14	197.43
21	Las Cruces Cidra.	8.2	318.29	192.69	68.66	4.80		262.60	226.97	20.00	1,215.53	148.23
22	Trujillo Alto Branch.	6.0	305.41	192.69	85.88	192.36			60.00	246.83	5,365.37	884.23
23	Naguabo Juncos.	12.0	1,123.46	96.38	101.52	329.00			136.92	100.00	2,260.93	126.88
24	Canovanas-Lotza.	7.0	307.41		43.91	384.26			140.00		888.19	126.88
25	Vega Baja Morovis.	13.5	887.79	63.78	70.49	107.76		100.00			5,520.55	408.90
26	Vieques Road.	5.0				137.85					137.85	27.57
27	Anasco San Sebastian.	6.0	122.12		20.35	2.67			126.40		2,689.98	450.83
28	Martin Pena Bayamon.	5.0	423.37		84.47	417.63		20.00	135.00	753.35	2,677.83	595.56
29	Mayaguez La Correccional.	3.8	217.98		57.86	1,815.10			35.75		2,260.02	59.71
30	Barceloneta Florida.	9.5	677.97		71.86				40.13		720.19	76.80
31	Cabo Rojo San German.	7.6	392.16	19.40	54.15	45.70		24.62	76.18	379.83	1,867.18	245.68
Total.		1,138.3	81,085.74	15,851.37	86.15	27,387.90	4,961.00	8,181.83	19,908.87	12,800.41	435,928.26	

Additional expenses:	
New construction work.....	14,200.86
Purchase and repair of machinery.....	26,637.90
Care of live stock.....	2,373.56
Field supervision, including traveling and miscellaneous office expenses.....	19,635.43
Central office force.....	8,205.00
Central office traveling expenses.....	2,175.89
Incidentals.....	7,304.65
Total.....	\$10,581.54
	453.51

NOTE.—The total expenditures as reported in this table shows a difference of \$19,555.18 over the total given in the table of "General Statement of Credits and Expenditures" under the heading of "Expended during fiscal year 1916-17," for the maintenance appropriation, which amounts to \$497,028.36. This difference is explained by the fact that in this table is included the total cost of work done up to June 30, 1917, while that statement only covers payments made up to the date on which the books were closed and does not take into account pending obligations which were incurred in connection with the work done.



EXHIBIT No. 32.—Collections at the several ports of the island during the fiscal year 1916-17.

Month.	Aguadilla.	Arecibo.	Arroyo.	Pajardo.	Guanica.	Guayanilla.	Humacao.	Mayaguez.	Ponce.	San Juan.	Over collection.	Total.
<b>1916.</b>												
July.....	\$48.80	\$112.54	\$173.23	\$238.42	\$396.61	\$61.25	\$240.27	\$494.97	\$546.12	\$2,030.49		\$4,252.70
August.....	57.30	120.02	42.26	90.22	605.18		78.16	297.98	694.24	2,118.42		4,073.78
September.....	161.07	44.68	143.67	93.02	295.32		106.75	293.04	590.80	2,034.40		3,762.25
October.....	166.57	35.94	41.67	40.81	111.37		121.29	278.78	690.96	1,764.51		3,231.90
November.....	145.13	35.36	76.99	146.43	135.24		103.43	245.15	603.48	1,929.37		3,423.58
December.....	96.94	40.63	85.14	37.06	753.72		145.95	251.19	773.06	2,682.05		4,735.73
<b>1917.</b>												
January.....	167.21	52.28	290.91	240.12	1,100.90	78.33	84.85	243.70	798.82	2,345.60		5,402.72
February.....	91.81	141.61	152.13	202.24	1,335.41	94.22	57.80	550.49	914.51	2,708.88		6,196.10
March.....	116.52	90.47	253.63	42.21	1,235.89	23.54	266.62	277.67	992.02	2,223.49		5,533.06
April.....	127.13	151.49	159.37	119.35	896.04	35.36	440.77	387.47	809.00	2,867.94		5,383.92
May.....	114.70	188.46	149.46	172.30	896.35		194.48	250.43	688.45	2,761.53	\$1.24	5,421.40
June.....	125.77	122.20	114.25	91.29	283.74		164.05	185.24	449.74	2,930.88	.10	4,457.30
	<b>1,403.96</b>	<b>1,125.68</b>	<b>1,682.76</b>	<b>1,513.46</b>	<b>7,949.77</b>	<b>236.70</b>	<b>2,033.42</b>	<b>3,632.11</b>	<b>8,540.70</b>	<b>27,757.56</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>55,892.44</b>

EXHIBIT No. 33.—*Total cash receipts and expenditures, insular telegraph, for the year ending June 30, 1917.*

## TELEGRAPH.

Month.	Number of paid messages.	Earnings.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Losses.
July.....	13,149	\$3,951.88	\$433.05	\$3,518.83	.....
August.....	12,163	3,677.44	4,565.29	.....	\$887.85
September.....	13,787	4,315.62	4,133.28	182.34	.....
October.....	14,006	4,436.06	6,172.44	.....	1,736.38
November.....	17,051	5,821.39	1,743.45	4,077.94	.....
December.....	14,551	4,670.72	6,317.40	.....	1,646.68
January.....	14,177	4,627.75	1,658.90	2,968.85	.....
February.....	12,924	4,492.71	4,330.74	161.97	.....
March.....	15,611	5,296.90	4,544.80	752.10	.....
April.....	12,679	4,912.81	4,343.00	569.81	.....
May.....	14,369	5,184.46	5,240.20	.....	55.74
June.....	13,582	4,750.02	10,892.37	.....	6,142.35
Total.....	168,049	56,137.76	54,374.92	12,231.84	10,466.00

## TELEPHONE.

Month.	Number of paid messages.	Tolls.	Rentals.	Total.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Losses.
July.....	5,776	\$981.60	\$576.64	\$1,558.24	\$216.52	\$1,341.72	.....
August.....	4,651	1,569.18	573.84	2,143.02	2,282.64	.....	\$139.62
September.....	6,582	1,418.40	608.54	2,026.94	2,068.64	.....	44.70
October.....	7,148	1,625.36	600.66	2,226.02	3,086.21	.....	860.19
November.....	6,741	1,890.55	624.54	2,505.09	871.72	1,633.37	.....
December.....	6,582	1,857.97	628.04	2,486.01	3,158.70	.....	672.69
January.....	6,578	2,014.46	662.54	2,677.00	820.44	1,847.56	.....
February.....	6,044	1,714.10	648.04	2,362.14	2,165.37	196.77	.....
March.....	7,095	2,069.98	663.04	2,733.02	2,272.39	460.63	.....
April.....	7,992	2,240.12	667.84	2,907.66	2,171.49	736.17	.....
May.....	8,322	2,560.81	677.54	3,238.35	2,620.10	618.25	.....
June.....	8,377	3,307.63	692.29	3,999.92	5,416.18	.....	1,416.26
Total.....	81,878	23,240.16	7,618.25	30,858.41	27,187.40	6,834.47	3,183.46

## COMBINED.

Month.	Number of free messages.	Total number of messages.	Earnings.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Losses.	Deficit and surplus.
July.....	126	19,041	\$5,510.12	\$649.57	\$4,860.55	.....	\$4,860.55
August.....	65	16,879	5,820.46	6,847.93	.....	\$1,027.47	1,027.47
September.....	197	20,566	6,337.56	6,199.92	137.64	.....	137.64
October.....	103	21,257	6,662.08	9,263.65	.....	2,596.57	2,596.57
November.....	261	24,063	8,326.48	2,615.17	5,711.31	.....	5,711.31
December.....	45	21,178	7,156.73	9,476.10	.....	2,319.37	2,319.37
January.....	128	20,883	7,304.75	2,483.34	4,816.41	.....	4,816.41
February.....	208	19,176	6,854.85	6,496.11	358.74	.....	358.74
March.....	474	23,180	8,029.92	6,817.19	1,212.73	.....	1,212.73
April.....	714	21,385	7,820.47	6,514.49	1,305.98	.....	1,305.98
May.....	333	23,024	8,422.81	7,890.30	562.51	.....	562.51
June.....	339	22,298	8,749.94	16,338.55	.....	7,588.61	7,588.61
Total.....	2,993	252,920	86,996.17	81,562.32	18,966.87	13,632.03	\$ 5,432.85



EXHIBIT No. 34.—Statement by stations showing receipts and operating expenses, bureau of insular telegraph, for the year ending June 30, 1917.

Stations.	Lines receipts.				Expenditures.				Profits.	Losses.
	Cash.	Value of half-rate.	Value of free.	Total.	Salaries.	Rent.	Light.	Stationery, travelling expenses, postage, etc.		
Adjuntas.....	\$739.18	\$14.84		\$774.02	\$420.00		\$1.00	\$55.23	\$397.79	
Agua de.....	37.16			37.16				33.43	3.73	
Agua de.....	1,297.79	14.17	\$1.77	1,313.73	840.00	\$130.00	3.00	148.48	191.63	
Agua de.....	100.99	19.20		120.19	120.99			22.22		\$83.57
Agua de.....	564.57			564.57	130.00		1.05	82.54	214.08	
Albion, telegraph.....	377.08	32.08	3.93	412.98	370.00	65.00	3.11	61.18	399.29	
Albion, telephone.....	1,372.39			1,372.39	365.33	66.00	4.14	89.84	12.69	
Alasco.....	166.59	1.54		168.13	540.00		10.25	37.80	587.55	419.43
Arcebo.....	1,581.57	25.07	15.47	1,622.11	1,186.33	198.00	19.20	80.77	1,481.20	140.61
Arroyo.....	533.77	6.48		540.25	420.00	78.00	6.00	31.52	535.20	4.05
Barceloneta.....	145.05			145.05	141.17			30.28	221.45	75.93
Barranquitas.....	589.74	2.61	1.91	594.26	365.25	54.00	3.25	44.86	466.88	
Barron.....	425.40	8.10	.86	434.36	331.50	63.00	12.00	38.03	498.33	12.11
Bayamon.....	350.17	11.46		361.63	419.33	66.00	17.15	54.37	333.86	174.23
Cabo Rojo.....	293.50	7.99	2.20	303.69	379.00		3.80	29.28	412.08	108.39
Caguas, telegraph.....	796.03	7.73	1.06	804.82	480.00		7.60	127.97	612.47	189.34
Caguas, telephone.....	8,069.38			8,069.38	1,869.04		15.00	167.96	1,562.02	6,537.36
Camuy.....	166.08			166.08				70.32	96.36	
Carolina.....	128.06	4.16		132.22	462.33		1.25	28.26	491.94	369.72
Casato.....	68.44			68.44				51.48	81.48	6.96
Cayey, telegraph.....	761.94	6.48	66.75	835.17	329.17	63.00	7.20	135.95	555.23	279.75
Cayey, telephone.....	3,943.33			3,943.33	809.16	65.00		201.71	1,790.27	2,768.06
Cebu.....	183.03	1.12	4.94	189.09	499.66	104.00	14.40	22.02	444.28	737.19
Cidre.....	457.20	2.84		460.04	219.84		3.25	21.26	317.27	244.31
Cidre.....	477.23	5.21		482.43	290.00		4.40	52.97	337.43	145.16
Cosamo.....	271.09	2.88	1.36	275.33	640.00	63.00	1.15	27.98	384.13	283.80
Cosamo.....	548.06	10.32		558.38	259.33	63.00	6.00	63.23	383.58	276.32
Coroico.....	258.51			258.51	120.00	66.00	6.15	22.86	212.61	45.80
Coroico.....	38.79			38.79				27.97	27.97	
Dorado.....	820.70	8.63	.68	830.01	780.00	72.00	6.15	27.97	867.48	57.37
Florida.....	1,304.00	36.46		1,427.15	664.16	104.00	10.53	150.47	867.48	537.70
Guayama.....	135.19			135.19				72.70	12.49	131.76
Guayama, telegraph.....	135.19	6.81		142.00	266.42			21.06	263.06	
Guayama, telephone.....	523.32			523.32	282.24			48.27	331.51	189.84
Hadillo.....	96.31			96.31				48.20	48.11	
Hadillo.....	10.12			10.12				27.11	27.11	
Humacao.....	913.85	47.00		960.85	900.00		9.00	103.73	1,013.53	7.99
Isabela.....	284.84			284.84	420.00			48.44	468.44	49.26
Isabela.....										208.60

EXHIBIT No. 34.—Statement by stations showing receipts and operating expenses, bureau of insular telegraph, for the year ending June 30, 1917.—Con.

Stations.	Line receipts.			Expenditures.				Profits.	Losses.
	Cash.	Value of half-rate.	Value of free.	Total.	Salaries.	Rent.	Light.	Stationery, travelling expenses, postage, etc.	Total.
Jayuya	\$418.00	88.97		\$425.00	\$290.00		\$2.00	\$23.41	\$285.41
Juana Diaz	284.51	10.84		278.07	419.00		4.10	24.10	447.20
Juncos, telegraph	204.13		\$2.72	208.82	321.46	\$52.00	6.08	24.10	408.60
Juncos, telephone	1,415.00	1.86		1,412.86	586.84	32.00	12.10	64.67	659.01
Lajas	440.96			64.98				41.53	41.53
Las Marias	418.44	7.83	.48	426.75	531.17	104.00	18.60	40.84	632.71
Las Marias	189.60	4.63		187.26	240.00		3.80	18.86	240.73
Las Piedras	177.80	4.87		182.17	60.00			36.00	96.00
Ledes	33.82			33.82				37.38	37.38
Laguaillo	28.64			28.64				29.85	29.85
Manati	410.32	2.01	5.87	418.20	540.00	117.00	7.20	23.27	698.47
Manabo	216.62	4.60		221.22	240.00			20.62	260.62
Mayaguez	170.02			170.02	420.00	52.00	3.90	23.64	500.54
Moca	3,067.26	60.50	17.41	3,125.16	2,984.67	186.00	32.94	343.45	3,504.06
Moravia	196.88	7.84		200.91	180.00		3.90	20.80	204.90
Naguabo	307.57	13		307.50	240.00		8.10	23.47	263.57
Nasalito	307.77	.13		307.64	240.00	62.00		20.73	312.73
Pailillas	173.88	.80	2.66	176.48	419.00		5.00	21.74	245.74
Petualas	224.88			224.88				27.31	27.31
Ponce	48.80			48.80				40.11	40.11
Quebradillas	6,083.92	56.06	34.72	6,784.60	4,667.74	260.00	76.16	555.03	5,558.88
Rincon	156.78		4.37	154.15				76.20	76.20
Rio Piedras	127.78	1.46		129.24	420.00		6.92	64.63	505.55
Sabana Grande	472.78	18.38	.81	491.97	583.83	150.40		20.72	744.83
Salinas	286.96	1.95	.66	289.57	420.00		4.20	66.34	692.11
San German	434.65	4.48		439.13	540.00	104.00	23.74	21.67	699.41
San Juan	25,186.61	3,168.63	3,154.47	31,600.13	10,473.68	260.00	344.72	1,092.54	19,339.07
San Lorenzo, telegraph	538.97	8.83		548.80	140.00		3.00	28.28	171.28
San Lorenzo, telephone	538.97			538.97	140.00		3.00	28.28	171.28
San Sebastian	407.66	2.62		409.68	540.00			18.90	558.99
Santa Isabel	143.10			143.10				67.11	67.11
Tos Alta	46.59			46.59				42.43	42.43
Tos Baja	54.83			54.83				42.43	42.43
Trujillo Alto	7.97			7.97				13.66	13.66
Ututuado	908.80	2.80		1,001.60	540.00	104.00	18.00	92.12	748.12



EXHIBIT No. 35.—*Porto Rico irrigation system, financial statement June 30, 1917.*

		ASSETS.	
Investment accounts:			
Construction expenditures.....			\$4,100,558.01
Construction equipment.....	\$127,209.86		
Less depreciation charged off.....	80,478.55		
		47,731.31	
Supplies construction.....		57,267.92	
Total value equipment and supplies on hand.....			95,162.23
			4,204,720.24
Less items in suspense.....			488.11
Total expenditures on construction to date.....			4,204,232.13
Interest on bonds to June 30, 1917.....			1,306,155.86
Interest payable on temporary loan, insular Government.....			2,774.78
Discount on bonds.....			46,100.50
Operation:			
During construction, eastern division.....	5,888.38		
During construction, western division.....	9,939.28		
			15,826.66
Plant:			
Irrigation system, Guamani Canal.....	1,129.72		
Irrigation system, Juana Diaz Canal.....	1,345.06		
			2,474.78
Maintenance repairs:			
Irrigation system, Patillas Reservoir.....	1,330.11		
Irrigation system, Melania Reservoir.....	65.56		
Irrigation system, Carite Dam.....	3,598.02		
Irrigation system, Guamani Canal.....	6,886.11		
Irrigation system, Carite Tunnel.....	11.20		
Irrigation system, Patillas Canal.....	17,608.14		
Irrigation system, Coamo Reservoir.....	1,109.21		
Irrigation system, Guayabal Reservoir.....	12.00		
Irrigation system, Juana Diaz Canal.....	10,078.81		
Hydroelectric system, power plant.....	2,076.15		
General headquarters, Guayama office.....	82.10		
			42,865.08
Maintenance improvements:			
Irrigation system, Patillas Dam.....	572.74		
Irrigation system, Guamani Canal.....	10,417.06		
Irrigation system, Patillas Canal.....	5,682.23		
Irrigation system, Coamo Reservoir.....	675.79		
Irrigation system, Guayabal Reservoir.....	92.81		
Irrigation system, Juana Diaz Canal.....	1,826.30		
Hydroelectric system, power plant.....	39.00		
Irrigation system, general headquarters, Guayama office.....	115.12		
Irrigation system, Juana Diaz office.....	63.05		
Irrigation system, Corral.....	167.41		
Irrigation system, garage.....	558.10		
			20,210.61
Operation:			
Irrigation system, eastern division.....	50,260.82		
Irrigation system, western division.....	24,336.70		
			74,697.52
Operation:			
Hydroelectric system, power plant.....	14,886.35		
Hydroelectric system, substations.....	3,336.01		
Hydroelectric system, transmission lines.....	1,354.04		
Hydroelectric system, distribution lines.....	1,227.68		
			20,854.08
Operation:			
General headquarters.....			25,554.20
Administration.....			86,963.82
Stores.....			4,638.44
Total expenditures.....			\$5,853,347.06
Working accounts:			
Cash in hands of treasurer, San Juan.....	64,890.57		
Disbursing officer, Guayama, P. R., accounts collectible.....	19,223.64		
			84,114.21
Tax levy.....	\$228,574.67		
Less taxes collected.....	228,574.67		
Less—			
Vouchers payable.....	5,526.09		
Unpaid labor.....	80.46		
Accrued expenses.....	554.98		
			6,161.53
Total balance available for expenditures—			
Construction fund.....	35,133.64		
Operation and maintenance fund.....	42,819.04		
			77,952.68
			5,931,299.74

LIABILITIES.

<b>Investment accounts:</b>	
Bond issue, series of 1900 .....	\$3,000,000.00
Bond issue, series of 1913 .....	1,000,000.00
Bond issue, series of 1914 .....	1,100,000.00
Bond issue, series of 1915 .....	400,000.00
Bond issue, series of 1916 .....	200,000.00
	<u>\$5,700,000.00</u>
Bonds paid January 1, 1914 .....	150,000.00
Bonds paid January 1, 1915 .....	150,000.00
Bonds paid January 1, 1916 .....	150,000.00
Bonds paid January 1, 1917 .....	150,000.00
	<u>600,000.00</u>
	<u>\$5,100,000.00</u>
Premium on bonds .....	17,955.46
Interest on bank balances .....	226,762.44
Receipts during construction, eastern division .....	55,887.75
Receipts during construction, western division .....	34,662.20
Irrigation revenues .....	464,672.55
Miscellaneous irrigation revenues .....	1,697.02
Hydroelectric current revenue .....	25,841.12
Miscellaneous hydroelectric revenue .....	953.00
Donation by Manuel Gonzáles y Martínez .....	2,821.20
	<u>831,299.74</u>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,931,299.74</b>

EXHIBIT No. 36.—General balance sheet—Summary of accounts to June 30, 1917.

	Debits.	Credits.
Patillas Dam .....	\$1,128,661.23	
Patillas Canals .....	386,174.89	
Patillas lateral canals and outlets .....	27,655.48	
Carite Dam .....	272,481.90	
Carite Tunnel .....	66,853.19	
Carite water power .....	321,973.87	
Guamán canals .....	111,807.16	
Toro Negro diversion .....	130,068.44	
Guayabal Dam .....	642,606.31	
Juana Díaz lateral canals and outlets .....	39,930.06	
General administration .....	334,648.18	
Juana Díaz Canal .....	325,219.70	
Melania Reservoir .....	43,279.17	
Hydrographic division .....	74,305.49	
Coamo Dam .....	298,547.04	
Bond issue .....		\$4,800,000.00
Premium on bonds .....		8,559.50
Interest on bonds .....	901,777.78	
Interest on bank balances .....		219,479.15
Treasurer, San Juan .....	27,951.41	
Disbursing officer, Guayama, P. R. .....		
Unpaid labor .....		2,832.96
Vouchers payable .....		
Treasurer's accounts collectible .....	10,156.59	
Accrued expenses .....		141.20
Operation during construction:		
Eastern division .....	5,886.38	
Western division .....	9,939.28	
Receipt from operation during construction:		
Eastern division .....		55,887.75
Western division .....		34,662.20
Discount on bonds .....	38,612.50	
Interest payable on temporary loan, Insular Government .....	955.55	
Irrigation system:		
Guamán Canal .....	1,129.72	
Juana Díaz Canal .....	1,245.06	
Maintenance, repairs:		
Patillas Reservoir .....	1,330.11	
Carite Dam .....	3,598.62	
Melania Reservoir .....	65.58	
Guamán Canal .....	6,995.11	
Carite Tunnel .....	11.80	
Patillas Canal .....	17,608.14	
Coamo Reservoir .....	1,109.21	
Guayabal Reservoir .....	12.00	
Juana Díaz Canal .....	10,076.81	
Hydroelectric system:		
Power plant .....	2,076.15	
General headquarters .....		
Guayama office .....	82.10	

## EXHIBIT No. 36.—General balance sheet—Summary of accounts to June 30, 1917—Cont.

	Debits.	Credits.
Maintenance, improvements:		
Patillas Dam.....	\$572.74	
Guamaní Canal.....	10,417.08	
Patillas Canal.....	5,682.23	
Coamo Reservoir.....	675.79	
Guayabal Reservoir.....	93.81	
Juana Díaz Canal.....	1,828.30	
Hydroelectric system.....		
Power plant.....	39.00	
General headquarters.....		
Guayama office.....	115.12	
Juana Díaz office.....	63.05	
Corral.....	167.41	
Maintenance improvements, garage.....	558.10	
Operation irrigation system:		
Eastern division.....	50,360.82	
Western division.....	24,336.70	
Operation:		
Hydroelectric system, power plant.....	14,886.35	
Power plant substations.....	3,396.01	
Power plant transmission lines.....	1,354.04	
Power plant distributing lines.....	1,227.68	
General headquarters, telephone lines.....	3,838.30	
General headquarters corral.....	2,328.44	
General headquarters garage.....	1,308.94	
Administration:		
General headquarters construction division.....	18,078.52	
General headquarters executive division.....	61,062.42	
General headquarters engineering division.....	15,412.84	
General headquarters accounting division.....	7,856.78	
General headquarters property division.....	2,624.78	
Tax levy.....		
Treasury.....	36,939.16	
Disbursing officer, Guayama, P. R.....		
Accounts receivable.....	9,067.25	
Stores.....	4,638.44	
Unpaid labor.....		\$80.46
Accounts payable.....		2,693.13
Accrued interest on bonds.....		413.78
Accrued expenses.....		300,000.00
Bonded debt.....		464,672.55
Irrigation revenues.....		1,697.02
Miscellaneous irrigation revenues.....		25,841.12
Hydroelectric current revenue.....		983.00
Miscellaneous hydroelectric revenues.....		7,290.29
Interest on daily bank balances.....		2,821.20
Donation by Manuel Gonzalez y Martínez.....		
Interest on bonds.....	404,377.78	
Other interest.....	1,819.18	
Discount on bonds.....	7,488.00	
Premium on bonds.....		9,405.96
Total.....	5,937,461.27	5,937,461.27

EXHIBIT No. 37.—Statement of net charges to features during fiscal year July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Features.	Total, June 30, 1916.	Total, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.	Total, June 30, 1917.
Patillas Dam.....	\$1,135,292.94	\$6,631.71	\$1,128,661.23
Patillas Canal.....	385,740.31	484.58	386,224.89
Patillas lateral canals and outlets.....	27,655.48		27,655.48
Carite Dam.....	272,891.72	90.15	272,981.87
Carite Tunnel.....	66,853.19		66,853.19
Carite water power.....	272,397.95	49,575.92	321,973.87
Guamaní Canal.....	111,652.38	147.78	111,800.16
Toro Negro diversion.....	129,904.44	184.00	130,088.44
Guayabal Dam.....	658,201.37	5,595.06	663,796.43
Juana Díaz lateral canals.....	39,979.86	49.78	39,990.08
General administration.....	333,650.32	997.86	334,648.18
Juana Díaz Canal.....	324,630.79	588.91	325,219.70
Melania Reservoir.....	44,029.17	750.00	44,779.17
Hydrographic division.....	74,315.16	9.87	74,305.49
Coamo Dam.....	302,558.94	4,011.90	298,547.04
Plant irrigation system:			
Guamaní Canal.....	1,129.72		1,129.72
Juana Díaz Canal.....	1,345.06		1,345.06
Maintenance repairs:			
Patillas Reservoir.....	550.55	779.56	1,330.11
Carite Dam.....		3,598.62	3,598.62
Melania Reservoir.....	65.58		65.58
Guamaní Canal.....	2,336.50	4,558.52	6,895.02
Carite Tunnel.....		11.20	11.20
Patillas Canal.....	8,229.43	9,378.71	17,608.14
Coamo Reservoir.....	9.10	1,100.11	1,109.21
Guayabal Reservoir.....		12.00	12.00
Juana Díaz Canal.....	5,507.56	4,589.25	10,096.81
Hydroelectric system:			
Power plant.....		2,076.15	2,076.15
General headquarters, Guayama office.....		82.10	82.10
Maintenance improvements:			
Patillas Reservoir.....		572.74	572.74
Guamaní Canal.....	7,284.45	3,132.61	10,417.06
Patillas Canal.....	4,260.50	1,421.73	5,682.23
Coamo Reservoir.....	9.23	666.56	675.79
Guayabal Reservoir.....		93.81	93.81
Juana Díaz Canal.....	1,260.91	565.39	1,826.30
Hydroelectric system:			
Power plant.....		39.00	39.00
General headquarters, Guayama office.....	50.20	64.92	115.12
Juan Díaz office.....	53.50	9.55	63.05
Corral.....		167.41	167.41
Garage.....		558.10	558.10
Operation:			
Eastern division.....	34,959.73	15,401.09	50,360.82
Western division.....	16,610.32	7,726.38	24,336.70
Hydroelectric system:			
Power plant.....	4,017.41	10,838.94	14,856.35
Substations.....	175.73	3,210.28	3,386.01
Transmission lines.....		1,354.04	1,354.04
Distribution lines.....		1,227.68	1,227.68
General headquarters:			
Telephone lines.....	2,609.00	1,229.30	3,838.30
Corral.....	401.25	1,927.19	2,328.44
Garage.....	14.20	1,308.94	1,294.68
Repair shop.....	24.80	24.80	
Construction division.....	11,706.67	6,371.86	18,078.52
Administration:			
Executive division.....	39,341.93	21,720.47	61,062.42
Engineering division.....	12,315.40	3,104.44	15,419.84
Accounting division.....	6,835.91	1,020.87	7,856.78
Property division.....	1,901.58	722.90	2,624.78
Total.....	4,332,299.19	145,568.72	4,477,837.91





## APPENDIX V.

### REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,  
*San Juan, P. R., August 10, 1917.*

THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,  
*San Juan, Porto Rico.*

SIR: In compliance with your request of July 12, 1917, I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917:

The outstanding feature of the work of the department of finance during the fiscal year just past has been the revision of the assessment of the real and personal property of the island subject to the property tax. A brief mention of the preliminary work of organization for this task was made in the report of the treasurer for the fiscal year 1915-16, as on the date of that report the newly augmented board of review and equalization had already met and formulated rules for the guidance of the assessors in carrying out this important duty, but the innumerable details of organization and of execution were yet to be considered and satisfactorily settled. When it is realized that the completed returns show a total number of 137,900 separate assessments, the great majority of which were of properties located in the interior of the island and remote from the main traveled roads and many of them on the precipitous mountain sides, where so many of the coffee properties are found, some idea can be gained of the magnitude of the work set out for performance by the department at the commencement of the fiscal year.

As outlined in the preceding annual report, the corps of regular assessors was made the nucleus of the new and greatly increased force which was found necessary in order to complete the work thoroughly and within the time limit set of May 1, 1917, the date on which the completed assessments were to be placed in the hands of the board of review and equalization. Each of the experienced assessors was placed in charge of a squad made up of from six to eight of the newly appointed assessors and the groups so formed were arranged in pairs, so that work was started simultaneously in three widely separate parts of the island, each group working along the coast municipalities in the opposite direction from its companion group. In this way the comparatively level and accessible sugar lands of the coast, where the greatest increases in value had taken place since the last general revision of five or six years before, were given first attention, and this policy served in great measure to allay the apprehension, in so many cases unfounded, that the valuations of property were to be doubled or trebled, since the increases made in the valuations of the sugar properties, which were universally recognized as having increased tremendously in value, were generally admitted to be conservative and just.

As has just been stated, the last general revision of the taxable property of the island was made during the period extending over the three years from the middle of 1909 until well into 1912 and resulted in an increase of approximately \$45,000,000. Since that date the sugar industry has expanded enormously, increasing its production from a little over three hundred and fifty thousand tons to more than one-half million tons, and extending the cultivation of cane over an acreage more than 50 per cent greater than at the commencement of this period. It is interesting to note, by reference to the report of the treasurer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, that the average value of \$94.86 per acre of sugar land for a total area of 183,223 acres amounted to a total of \$17,380,000, while during the same year the value of the product exported from Porto Rico reached the total of \$24,479,000. It is true that the valuation of the land actually planted in cane does not reflect the true total of the investment in the sugar industry, but it affords at least a certain standard of comparison. In the report for the fiscal year 1915-16, made just one year ago, the assessed valuation of lands planted to cane had risen to \$21,840,000 on an acreage which had increased in approximately the same proportion, the average value per acre throughout the whole island being \$107.33, while the value of the product exported had increased to \$45,800,000, or very nearly double the amount of five years before. That such a stupendous increase in the value of the crop should result in a proportionate increase in the value of the soil

which produced it was recognized by the sugar men themselves, but it was difficult for many of them to grasp the real increase in values which changed conditions had brought about. At the preliminary session of the board of review and equalization, at which representatives of the sugar industry were present by invitation, one prominent sugar grower insisted that no cane land in the northeastern portion of the island was worth more than \$75 per acre, but the general consensus of opinion of growers from that section was that an assessment of \$150 per acre would not be unacceptable. In the more favored districts from Vega Alta to Arecibo it was generally admitted that a considerably higher valuation might be placed, while the land included within the governmental irrigation district, on the south coast, with its assurance of sufficient water throughout the year, and most especially at those times when most urgently required, was conceded by everyone to be the most valuable of all. In practice it has been found that the extreme range of values for cane land in Fajardo, with very rare if any exceptions, reached \$200 per acre. The highest priced lands in the Vega Alta-Arecibo district are generally assessed at \$300 per acre, and the south coast irrigation district of Arroyo, Guayama, Salinas, and Santa Isabel showed some assessments of as high as \$350 and \$400 per acre. It must be understood that the figures given are the maximum values assessed and therefore apply only to the exceptionally valuable and productive lands of the sections named, and comprise only a minor portion of the total acreage, other lands of the same section of less productive character or having less favorable situation as regards transportation, water rights, and the numberless other conditions which go to make up the exceptionally desirable cane land, appearing at considerably lower amounts.

The mill properties were undoubtedly of a great deal more value to their owners on the 15th day of January, 1917, the assessment day on which the value of property is taken for the ensuing fiscal year, than they were on the corresponding date five years before, from which most if not all the assessments of the 47 or 48 principal mills of the island had been taken, considered either from the standpoint of replacement value, capitalization on the basis of net profits, or the actual market value for which such a property of this class might be bought or sold. Under the terms of the Porto Rican law, the last is the real test of assessment value, and is the test which the assessor was instructed to apply in preference to all others, yet, for purposes of corroboration and as means of checking the accuracy of the assessment, both of the other tests have been considered as of some value. On the basis of replacement value, a superficial examination of the trade reports will demonstrate that the cost of equipment of this sort has increased to a tremendous extent within the last year or two, perhaps more during the period comprised in the fiscal year 1916-17 than during the preceding 23 months of the war, while the freight rates on imports of this class into Porto Rico have increased more than 50 per cent over those prevailing prior to the outbreak of the European war.

Turning to a consideration of the second standard of estimated value, on the basis of capitalization of the net profits, it is estimated that the profits earned by the 39 principal mills grinding during the season of 1916-17 amounted to \$12,600,000, while the total valuation for taxation purposes prior to the revision and reassessment, and as carried on the rolls in many cases without change for four or five years, of mills, machinery, buildings and improvements, railways lines and rolling stock, live stock, and in general all other property dedicated to the sugar business other than lands, and which included a number of other plants beside the 39 entering into the above calculation, was less than \$25,000,000. As has been shown, the corresponding valuation of the land actually planted to cane was approximately \$22,000,000, while if an allowance of approximately one-half of the land listed as pasture land is made as properly corresponding to the sugar industry on account of the additional acreage which it is well known is required by all large mills, the total values appearing in the previous assessment as pertaining to the sugar business will reach approximately \$60,000,000.

The net profits as given above, of course, apply only to the manufacturing earnings as distinguished from the agricultural profits, except on lands owned by the corporation owning and operating the mill. Each of the larger mills grinds for most of the growers in the surrounding section, paying for the cane delivered at the mill either on the basis of a fixed price per ton or at the rate of a certain percentage of sugar on the gross weight of the cane, and these profits of the independent grower are therefore not included in the calculation. Of the figures shown, therefore, it would appear that the mills necessarily represented considerably less than the total of the estimated valuation of \$60,000,000, and a reference to the assessment schedules for 1915-16 gives the mills listed as assessed together with all other property belonging to the corporations or companies operating them as owners, in the gross amount of \$28,650,804, of which the net profits represent therefore approximately 45 per cent. A comparison of the assessments for the new year of the sugar mills and machinery, as distinguished from the other real or personal property of the centrals, shows that the maximum

increase has been but 25 per cent over the previous valuations, and the increases on the mill properties have been generally accepted by the owners as reasonable and just.

After the completion of the assessment of the sugar properties lying along the coast, each of the assessing parties turned inland and directed its work toward a common meeting point in the center of the island. The character of the work required of the assessors, which had heretofore been uniform, now changed materially on account of the different class of products in the several sections of the island. The so-called military road extending from San Juan to Ponce, thus dividing the island from north to south in a diagonal line, seems to mark the easternmost limit of the coffee region, as very little or no coffee planting is found except on the west side of the road, commencing with Aguas Buenas and Cidra and extending through the rich districts of Ciales, Barros, and Juana Diaz, until the heart of the coffee country is reached in the mountainous region comprising the municipal districts of Utuado, Adjuntas, Yauco, Lares, Las Marias, and Maricao. On the other hand, the principal tobacco section lies east of the Arcibo-Ponce Road, which traverses the island from north to south, cutting off the corresponding western third of its area, and centers in the municipal districts of Aibonito, Cayey, Caguas, Comerio, and Gurabo.

A very thorough consideration of the coffee situation had been made by the board of review and equalization during its early sessions, and it was particularly fortunate that the board numbered among its members some of the most prominent coffee growers of the island. Mr. Pablo Vilella Pol, of Lares, has devoted a lifetime to the coffee business and understands thoroughly the needs of the planter and the present-day value of his properties, and Mr. Carlos Toro, general manager of the Jayuya Development Co., is in active charge of one of the most successful plantations on the island. A clear understanding of the prevailing economic conditions affecting the value of the properties was given the assessors, and the large percentage of assessments which were accepted as just and equitable by the property owners, waiving their right of appeal to the board, seems to indicate that the work of the assessor was well and faithfully done. During the progress of the coffee assessment, the National Association of Coffee Growers, a local organization of which Mr. Xavier Mariani, of Ponce, is the head, appointed a committee to wait on the treasurer for the purpose of discussing with him the assessments which were then being made of the properties of some of the members of the association. It was urged that inasmuch as many of the smaller growers were unfamiliar with the assessment procedure, some of them might inadvertently fail to protect their rights or through error consent to and sign their acceptance of assessments with which they might not be in accord. It was proposed that certain representative members of the association be designated in each locality for the purpose of counseling and assisting the smaller property owners in their dealings with the assessors. This proposal was very gladly accepted, as it promised to aid very materially in avoiding errors in the assessment and remove in great measure some of misapprehension which undoubtedly existed as to the real purpose of the department in carrying out the assessment work. As far as information is available on this point, the plan was very successful wherever put into operation and undoubtedly relieved the board of review and equalization of a great deal of extra work in considering appeals which might otherwise have been made. In view of the physical difficulties incident to a personal inspection of each of the coffee properties assessed, which was insisted upon in every case, the result of the work performed must on the whole be considered as exceptionally satisfactory. The general range of coffee-land values has not been materially increased, and due to the unfortunate market conditions prevailing at the present time on account of the European war most if not all of the properties are listed considerably below what would be their true value in normal times. The closing of the German and Austrian markets together with the withdrawal of the German ships from their customary schedules at the commencement of the war was a very serious setback to the industry, but later, when the scarcity of shipping reduced and finally stopped almost entirely the regular trips of the French boats and intermittent visits of other foreign vessels, the European markets were almost entirely closed to the Porto Rican crop, and the only means of transportation remaining was the Spanish liners. These vessels not only carried coffee to Spanish ports but also took large quantities to Cuba, which soon assumed the position of Porto Rico's best customer. The uncertainty as to the continuance of this service and the unsettled economic conditions in both Spain and Cuba makes the outlook for the coffee grower far from rosy. The valuations of coffee properties have, therefore, been fixed with a full knowledge of these obstacles, and difficulties with which the industry has to contend, and the maximum of \$150 per acre for the best class of coffee land in full production, which has been rarely if ever exceeded, is generally admitted to be conservative and fair. Land of diminished production, either due to the destruction of the shade trees which are

such an essential part of a well-developed plantation or to necessary replacement of some of the coffee trees themselves, has generally been assessed at \$100 per acre, while a great deal of inferior coffee land in the most remote districts where transportation costs are excessive, has been accepted at a valuation of from \$60 to \$75 per acre and in many cases as low as \$50 per acre.

The tobacco growers enjoyed one of the most prosperous years in the history of the industry, the finer qualities of leaf having sold on an average for as much as 80 cents per pound. The poorer grades and culls, commonly known in Porto Rico as "boliche," more than doubled in value, and this, coupled with the greatly increased acreage devoted to tobacco planting, will make the total value of the last crop much larger than ever before in the history of Porto Rico. This buoyant condition was naturally reflected to some extent in the assessments of lands devoted to tobacco cultivation, yet it is interesting to note that few if any of the tobacco growers appealed to the board of review and equalization for reduction in their assessments. The fruit interests, however, were not so well favored, as a great many of the unfortunate conditions prevailing last year and mentioned in the last annual report continued throughout the present year, while the transportation problem became much more acute on account of the scarcity of shipping. A delegation of fruit growers appeared before the board during the latter part of its sessions, and presented a careful analysis of the cost of production of the various classes of citrus fruits and pineapples exported from Porto Rico, together with an estimate of the profits under present conditions and the probable situation of the industry under the changed conditions which increased transportation costs threaten to bring about, all of which tended to demonstrate that the generally accepted range of values for fruit properties was greatly exaggerated. Although this matter was taken up by the fruit growers not only after the assessments had been made, but so late in the sessions of the board that many of the properties had already been reviewed, due consideration was given to the statements submitted and an earnest effort was made to equalize as far as possible the valuations placed on fruit properties.

The work of the board of review and equalization has therefore been more arduous and more important during the year just past than ever before in its history. As noted in the report for last year, a change in the law increased the number of members from five to nine, by the addition of two members from the house of delegates and two members from the executive council. Messrs. Giorgetti and Rossy were selected from the house membership of the economy commission, while Messrs. Barbosa and Barceló were the representatives from the council. These gentlemen, together with the three ex officio members, viz, the treasurer, who is, according to the terms of the statute, ex officio the chairman of the board; the commissioner of the interior, Hon. Manuel V. Domenech; and the executive secretary, Hon. Ramón Siaca Pacheco, who under the terms of the new organic act assumed the place formerly occupied by the secretary of Porto Rico; and the two citizen members provided by the original law, Messrs. Pablo Vilella Pol and Carlos Toro, both of whom were reappointed by the governor for the new term, comprised the membership of the board for the review of the assessments made during the course of the year. The board met early in the month of May and continued in almost uninterrupted sessions for over eight weeks, during which time 3,733 appeals were heard and decided. Under the terms of the statute the property owner is required to fill out a schedule, under oath, in which he states the valuation which he places upon his property. This is to be returned to the assessor properly executed within 10 days after its receipt, under penalty of law, upon which the assessor is required to examine the property, and if the valuation placed upon it by the owner is found to be in accordance with the assessor's judgment, it is marked "Accepted" and forwarded to the central office. Otherwise the valuation fixed by the assessor is placed in the adjoining column and a notice in duplicate is given the property owner, in which the valuation fixed by him, or, in those cases where the owner could not be found, the valuation of the preceding assessment, is noted, and the valuation, as fixed by the assessor, is given in a parallel column. Together with this notice of changed assessment a blank form for making an appeal to the board of review and equalization is supplied to the property owner, so that every facility is afforded him for appealing from the assessor's valuation. From the 137,900 separate assessments made during the year, only 3,733 appeals were taken to the board, or approximately 2½ per cent of the total. Of the appeals filed on the blanks supplied by the assessors upon making any change in the valuations fixed by the property owner, only 298 were represented either by the owner or some person delegated by him when the cases were called by the board. It would thus appear that over 90 per cent of the appeals were made through the mute suggestion of the blank form which made appeal so easy, and were not considered of sufficient importance to warrant taking the time to appear before the board. Nevertheless the

board gave careful consideration to all appeals laid before it, whether the written form was supported by oral statements of the parties interested or not, and it frequently happened that when an unrepresented case was called and action was taken by the board necessarily without any further information than that given by the papers in the case, the representative would appear later and when asked to give what he considered to be an honest estimate of the value of the property under consideration, his valuation would coincide almost exactly with the amount fixed independently by the board.

The provision contained in the law of 1916, for a publication of the assessments in each municipality, so that the alcalde or any taxpayer might protest against the underassessment of any property listed in the municipal district, signally failed to accomplish any of the results expected of it. The completed assessments were duly posted on the doors of the alcadia of each of the 76 different towns and full opportunity was given every interested person to protest against any assessment which he might consider too low, yet the board received but one complaint against an underassessment and this appears to have been brought to the attention of the complainant through direct information received from the property owner concerned and not from the posted notices. In this case the board took prompt action and summoned the owner of the property alleged to be underassessed, giving him five days' notice required by law in cases of increases of assessment. The underassessment appeared to have been the result of a clerical error on the part of the assessor and the consequent correction and increase was accepted without great opposition by the owner of the property concerned.

As a further check against over or under assessment, close attention was given to the public record of the transfer of property in the offices of the registrars, with a view of securing data as to the actual range of "market value," which is, as has been stated, the ultimate basis on which the law requires assessments to rest. Although a great many properties are entered as having been transferred upon the payment of a certain sum "and other valuable considerations," nevertheless both private and official information has been secured in many instances of a large number of valuable properties having changed hands for very nearly or somewhat in excess of the amount of their assessments. As the effort of the department was to reach as nearly as possible the "actual market value" but to take care not to make assessments burdensome by passing this line, it is a source of satisfaction to find that actual sales demonstrate the accuracy with which this has been done, and the fact that the discrepancies between sales prices and assessment values are practically always in favor of the former is felt to be desirable rather than otherwise.

The results of the reassessment will be made the subject of a supplemental report to include the information to be submitted by the governor to the Congress at the commencement of its next regular session, as required by section 39 of the organic act, with particular reference to the ownership and control of 500 acres or more by corporations, partnerships, or individuals, so that the customary tables which deal with the assessment and valuation of real and personal property included in this report refer only to the basis on which the property taxes for the fiscal year 1916-17 have been levied and do not include any of the changes made in the reassessment. This supplemental report will undoubtedly be printed at the same time that the present report is published and may very well form a part or appendix to the usual annual report. It is not included at the present time, as the actual work of review of the reassessment was not finally completed by the board until late in the month of July and the compilation of the statistics will undoubtedly take several months more work of the clerical force of the office. However, the general results are now known with sufficient exactness to give some idea of the totals. Of property of all classes owned by corporations there was assessed at the commencement of the fiscal year under review a total of \$45,788,610 (p. 192, Exhibit 19-A, Annual Report of the Governor of Porto Rico, 1916), which was returned by the assessors for the property tax of the fiscal year 1917-18 in the sum of \$64,221,045. This was reduced by the board of review and equalization to \$58,607,387, principally in the items of the gas companies, the railroad company operator, and several industrial companies, which were able to show from a statement of their accounts that their assessable assets were less than reported. These reductions, together with several of lesser amounts in the case of one or two sugar centrales where certain items which had been listed for assessment were claimed to be exempt, and such exemption was accepted by the board, brought the net increase in the valuation of corporate property to \$13,060,526. The privately-owned property which had been assessed for the preceding year, according to the same table referred to above, at \$135,042,154, was returned by the assessors in the gross total of approximately \$187,965,650. The reductions made by the board, principally in the coffee and fruit properties, amounted to approximately \$5,000,000, so that the net valuation of the privately-owned property is in round figures \$183,000,000,

which together with the corporation property brings the grand total of the new assessment up to nearly \$242,000,000. On this basis the return to the insular government for the fiscal year 1917-18 under the present distribution of the property tax will be, in round numbers, \$800,000, an increase of \$165,000 over the amount received from the same source for the fiscal year 1916-17, and will be received at a time when the insular treasury most sorely needs increased revenue, due to the loss of revenue from the prohibition enactment, which will be discussed in a later part of this report.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Total assessed value of real and personal property, by municipalities, for the fiscal year 1916-17.*

[Corrected to Aug. 31, 1916.]

Municipality.	Real property.	Personal property.	Total.	Municipality.	Real property.	Personal property.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	\$1,540,886	\$112,723	\$1,653,609	Lares.....	\$2,096,231	\$182,830	\$2,279,061
Aguada.....	1,537,153	184,033	1,721,186	Las Marias.....	1,356,105	40,010	1,396,115
Aguadilla.....	1,543,180	398,401	1,941,671	Las Piedras.....	681,610	88,959	770,569
Aguas Buenas.....	385,012	65,145	450,157	Loiza.....	2,173,126	201,432	2,374,558
Albionito.....	922,733	102,613	1,025,346	Luquillo.....	752,604	45,834	798,438
Añasco.....	1,599,512	105,982	1,705,494	Manati.....	2,155,100	371,896	2,526,996
Arecibo.....	6,120,524	1,207,910	7,328,434	Maricao.....	1,327,560	55,930	1,383,490
Arroyo.....	1,275,643	232,763	1,508,406	Maunabo.....	668,650	91,345	760,015
Barceloneta.....	1,795,133	239,981	2,035,114	Mayaguez.....	5,832,155	1,720,970	7,553,125
Barranquitas.....	450,394	45,593	495,987	Moca.....	749,518	49,813	799,331
Barros.....	711,125	60,997	772,122	Morovis.....	596,663	73,540	670,203
Bayamon.....	3,293,793	636,816	3,930,609	Naguabo.....	1,561,934	202,972	1,764,906
Cabo Rojo.....	1,783,956	207,090	1,991,046	Naranjito.....	308,687	44,532	353,219
Caguas.....	3,204,731	1,107,320	4,312,051	Patillas.....	1,160,647	187,077	1,347,724
Camuy.....	1,451,689	144,340	1,596,029	Peñuelas.....	839,704	144,661	1,084,365
Carolina.....	2,041,919	304,114	2,346,033	Ponce.....	12,277,721	3,734,471	16,012,192
Cayey.....	2,188,467	316,888	2,505,355	Quebradillas.....	654,640	82,436	737,076
Ceiba.....	644,119	54,801	698,920	Rincon.....	699,662	86,815	786,477
Ciales.....	1,399,700	162,814	1,562,514	Rio Grande.....	1,357,742	193,056	1,550,798
Cidra.....	684,090	59,862	743,952	Rio Piedras.....	3,820,268	517,722	4,337,990
Coamo.....	1,436,976	216,873	1,653,849	Sabana Grande.....	548,080	74,530	622,610
Comerio.....	1,711,418	102,875	1,814,293	Salinas.....	3,258,796	431,027	3,689,823
Corozal.....	448,726	86,067	534,793	San German.....	1,965,876	398,228	2,364,104
Culebra.....	115,825	43,440	159,265	San Juan.....	20,223,748	10,642,610	30,866,358
Dorado.....	963,000	114,973	1,077,973	San Lorenzo.....	748,726	171,567	920,293
Fajardo.....	2,642,574	648,982	3,291,556	San Sebastian.....	1,512,630	131,488	1,644,118
Guánica.....	2,898,713	581,467	3,480,180	Santa Isabel.....	2,011,668	268,557	2,280,225
Guayama.....	3,359,026	550,370	3,909,396	Toa Alta.....	621,553	98,699	720,252
Guayanilla.....	1,483,971	235,540	1,719,511	Toa Baja.....	1,716,087	231,617	1,947,704
Guaynabo.....	706,740	96,917	803,657	Trujillo Alto.....	772,148	151,128	923,276
Gurabo.....	1,130,266	71,645	1,201,911	Utusado.....	2,132,334	233,565	2,365,899
Hatillo.....	1,062,702	100,729	1,163,431	Vega Alta.....	1,121,579	111,212	1,232,791
Hormigueros.....	752,776	88,605	841,381	Vega Baja.....	1,833,868	198,051	2,031,919
Humacao.....	3,125,037	361,329	3,486,366	Vieques.....	2,465,422	320,462	2,791,884
Isabela.....	988,374	145,405	1,133,779	Yabucoa.....	1,844,955	261,891	2,106,846
Jayuya.....	819,693	69,395	889,088	Yauco.....	2,238,326	380,930	2,619,256
Juana Diaz.....	2,926,777	297,405	3,224,182				
Juncos.....	1,640,820	162,529	1,803,349				
Lajas.....	1,540,307	178,015	1,718,322				
				Total.....	150,513,603	32,275,700	182,789,303

TABLE No. 2.—*Tubulation of assessed value of real property, by municipalities and classes.*  
(Corrected to Aug. 31, 1916.)

Municipality.	Urban.			Rural.								
	Lots.	Improve-ments.	Total.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Oranges.	Coco-nuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Timber brush.
Adjuntas.....	894, 164	860, 288	\$114, 452	\$18, 220	\$768, 082	.....	.....	\$800	.....	\$98, 197	\$168, 012	\$167, 762
Agua.....	70	55, 590	55, 590	448, 550	61, 176	.....	.....	.....	.....	47, 157	244, 437	2, 813
Aguaadilla.....	164, 872	471, 940	636, 812	284, 305	5, 608	\$120	.....	.....	.....	48, 182	347, 588	52, 880
Agua Buenas.....	8, 380	56, 845	65, 225	.....	68, 382	5, 280	.....	.....	.....	22, 206	191, 396	17, 387
Albionito.....	1, 976	167, 984	169, 970	.....	117, 280	115, 860	\$840	.....	.....	46, 346	220, 817	41, 424
Añasco.....	6, 720	198, 835	205, 555	561, 946	312, 482	.....	.....	3, 600	50, 700	47, 397	192, 542	28, 833
Arecibo.....	313, 908	1, 456, 454	1, 770, 362	1, 586, 240	119, 333	8, 815	3, 835	74, 945	1, 000	78, 257	846, 082	240, 712
Arroyo.....	41, 604	226, 583	268, 187	337, 230	11, 204	200	.....	.....	11, 700	1, 890	170, 686	11, 694
Barraconeta.....	23, 162	119, 200	142, 362	446, 025	68, 382	720	24, 510	46, 660	675	10, 880	220, 867	55, 115
Barraconquitas.....	1, 616	50, 000	51, 616	.....	34, 820	12, 597	.....	.....	.....	67, 490	224, 181	40, 089
Barros.....	120	47, 550	47, 670	500	184, 411	1, 800	.....	.....	.....	87, 488	204, 978	131, 919
Bayamon.....	427, 420	949, 801	1, 377, 221	223, 349	28, 276	.....	14, 830	82, 905	4, 520	16, 974	643, 709	37, 416
Cabo Rojo.....	220, 680	220, 770	441, 450	594, 575	5, 965	1, 790	5, 080	.....	90, 653	54, 280	624, 375	64, 865
Caguas.....	48, 313	1, 091, 690	1, 139, 843	236, 291	13, 861	100, 043	1, 000	.....	.....	26, 469	629, 738	51, 483
Camuy.....	2, 912	91, 744	94, 657	264, 631	47, 740	5, 965	.....	.....	.....	76, 840	546, 437	51, 904
Carolina.....	1, 335	221, 505	222, 840	324, 466	5, 960	.....	19, 100	.....	12, 940	12, 750	822, 068	20, 410
Cayey.....	78, 366	424, 633	503, 029	92, 350	148, 538	307, 769	.....	.....	.....	67, 463	407, 862	108, 379
Cebal.....	4, 475	21, 465	25, 940	283, 990	270	.....	.....	.....	830	79, 762	222, 962	17, 100
Glades.....	10, 267	188, 335	198, 602	3, 120	575, 415	2, 400	.....	.....	.....	40, 331	338, 205	136, 515
Gidra.....	740	294, 470	295, 700	7, 500	23, 475	74, 688	100	.....	.....	47, 350	817, 176	30, 659
Coamo.....	1, 220	128, 664	129, 884	.....	164, 115	230	.....	.....	.....	19, 783	241, 468	51, 925
Comerio.....	3, 088	128, 664	131, 752	740	43, 728	105, 631	.....	.....	.....	19, 783	241, 468	51, 925
Corozal.....	8, 565	55, 080	63, 645	1, 963	52, 875	1, 967	.....	.....	.....	33, 651	250, 833	11, 094
Culebra.....	8, 360	8, 460	16, 820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88, 555	13, 380
Dorado.....	626	107, 467	108, 093	246, 147	200	.....	5, 320	46, 380	10, 150	2, 335	337, 597	59, 669
Fajardo.....	52, 163	556, 352	608, 515	283, 481	20	400	.....	9, 400	2, 350	2, 740	456, 063	11, 970
Guánica.....	42, 440	42, 690	85, 130	428, 085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16, 888	145, 474	49, 714
Guayama.....	36, 880	901, 011	937, 891	1, 045, 140	44, 126	.....	.....	.....	15, 570	14, 284	696, 717	49, 714
Guayanilla.....	15, 462	95, 441	110, 903	331, 525	185, 478	530	.....	.....	10, 650	102, 640	146, 134	61, 983
Guáinabo.....	9, 657	33, 110	42, 767	134, 770	16, 914	550	12, 690	41, 967	1, 000	14, 501	304, 600	22, 081
Gurabo.....	97, 212	97, 642	194, 854	181, 766	7, 810	89, 782	490	.....	.....	78, 235	481, 174	77, 128
Hatillo.....	912	52, 913	53, 825	341, 171	26, 115	2, 710	.....	.....	.....	12, 722	605, 555	19, 128
Hormigueros.....	2, 161	26, 835	28, 996	612, 450	16, 346	.....	420	.....	.....	4, 930	666, 813	2, 200
Humacao.....	49, 903	946, 266	1, 000, 169	83, 540	38, 408	.....	.....	.....	.....	219, 244	361, 438	67, 904
Isabela.....	12, 069	99, 201	111, 300	2, 800	343, 542	3, 020	180	.....	15, 905	54, 745	132, 068	137, 983
Jayuya.....	4, 071	36, 799	40, 870	.....	228, 797	.....	.....	.....	.....	70, 248	835, 716	65, 911
Juana Diaz.....	16, 078	193, 416	209, 494	1, 111, 488	.....	46, 076	.....	880	.....	9, 787	426, 095	46, 640
Juncos.....	3, 760	289, 065	292, 825	289, 955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 2.—*Tabulation of assessed valued of real property, by municipalities and classes—Continued.*

Municipality.	Urban.			Rural.								
	Lots.	Improve-ments.	Total.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Oranges.	Coco-nuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Timber brush.
Lajas.....	\$300	\$40,000	\$40,300	\$551,130	\$14,240		\$41,410		\$1,100	\$47,342	\$719,935	\$17,015
Lares.....	9,385	255,615	265,000	362,675	1,198,555					29,370	250,910	280,430
Las Marias.....	1,430	17,450	18,880	12,540	803,710		500	\$3,540		12,785	42,235	55,460
Las Piedras.....	635	19,335	19,970	267,622	3,795					4,261	257,961	6,224
Lola.....	592	69,335	69,942	454,180	40,999				103,210	14,267	682,043	37,641
Lunillo.....	8,765	38,570	39,670	274,608	5,172	\$11,579	110		9,610	3,400	294,307	31,619
Manati.....	1,405	492,625	501,390	572,983	14,425	4,476	33,215	63,261	3,100	24,335	421,966	48,069
Maricao.....	520	71,360	71,880	900	838,210					2,205	26,460	167,310
Mamabo.....	4,405	51,765	56,170	183,630	6,520				883	1,900	86,533	6,665
Mayaguez.....	797,178	2,558,828	3,356,006	507,899	590,661		15,655		52,680	53,924	323,896	59,261
Moca.....	2,225	27,890	30,205	143,298	138,662				13,720	250,977	260,876	41,062
Moravia.....	44,725	44,725	89,450	33,225	2,130	12,000	20	5,900		29,258	269,875	6,065
Naguabo.....	25,047	144,083	169,140	367,677	40,021	5,100			21,250	23,199	185,026	64,139
Naranjito.....	1,777	12,273	14,050	305,512	40,021				1,780	49,205	258,026	4,126
Peñuelas.....	5,329	50,867	56,196	228,290	152,685	290		800	400	78,412	226,517	111,549
Ponce.....	2,463,526	4,247,455	6,702,781	1,483,189	549,548	3,235		900	400	106,370	1,082,570	159,320
Quebradillas.....	1,210	38,050	39,260	111,815	30,320			120	28,561	43,870	279,900	21,835
Rio Grande.....	9,267	120,633	129,900	378,660	26,570				16,980	57,566	427,154	42,465
Rio Piedras.....	483,759	799,911	1,283,670	398,779	8,420	4,320	76,135	77,334	47,850	31,783	937,164	47,495
Sabana Grande.....	31,557	131,630	163,217	98,178	58,036	4,320			160	60,781	131,420	18,187
Salinas.....	40,176	536,354	576,530	751,653	14,445	240			3,000	9,583	1,076,166	47,710
San German.....	6,427,940	10,901,783	17,329,743	433,981	227,305	10,030	100		5,660	102,869	398,921	24,723
San Juan.....	3,956	126,441	130,397	37,580	22,956	7,800		400		35,421	140,983	14,462
San Lorenzo.....	1,960	182,475	183,835	56,462	539,955					274,063	52,998	52,998
San Sebastian.....	3,956	126,441	130,397	56,462	539,955					274,063	52,998	52,998
Santa Isabel.....	19,375	70,110	89,485	894,602	4,134	355	8,420	52,965	120	8,525	265,471	1,500
Tos Alta.....	7,280	77,970	85,250	114,215		355				9,073	265,500	20,402
Tos Baja.....	9,455	94,730	104,185	423,100		160	27,180	113,150	5,350	24,776	374,716	91,226
Tuñillo Alto.....	715	23,130	23,845	69,611	1,545		13,480	10,316		186,630	266,628	4,021
Utuado.....	10,004	319,637	339,041	60,780	678,770	6,830				135,387	313,378	336,484
Vega Alta.....	9,946	67,850	68,000	161,510	4,455		3,700	22,275	720	5,360	144,128	83,644
Vega Baja.....	240	167,186	177,142	514,515	3,965	200			14,630	11,673	281,408	72,336
Vieques.....	331	212,639	212,970	483,900	3,000	1,300	29,170	58,390	14,630	11,673	281,408	72,336
Yabucoa.....	4,365	165,110	169,475	564,669	1,000	4,000			20,000	9,129	396,082	19,733
Yauco.....	21,463	720,138	741,631	312,645	10,760	10,520			2,060	126,921	261,749	78,265
Total.....	11,786,397	32,738,582	44,474,879	22,342,469	10,410,149	975,573	335,990	716,118	740,081	2,959,009	27,906,968	4,478,965



## Rural.

Municipality.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total lands.	Rural houses.	Buildings and machinery.		Track stations.	Electric plants and lines.	Telephone.	Other improvements.	Total real property.
					Sugar.	Others.					
Adjuntas			\$1,215,933	\$120,928	\$10,000	\$79,693	\$34,889				\$1,540,898
Aguadilla	\$200	890	872,632	96,688	\$13,660	670	14,986		\$4,644		\$1,577,183
Aguila	10		267,405	96,430	4,300				24,238		1,573,190
Albion			245,310	44,034						\$928	1,568,012
Albion Puentes			44,034	44,034							923,733
Alfonso		5,078	1,747,968	44,034	1,500	1,340	33,497		6,417	157,190	1,569,512
Alfonso	400	24,648	2,863,948	203,483	50,500	8,433	120,274		38,180	700	6,120,524
Arcebo	2,000	3,540	2,863,948	203,483	1,083,773	156,864	31,650		4,823	642	1,776,643
Arroyo	2,270	17,600	913,444	60,680	406,675				3,680	2,073	1,708,133
Barceloneta			370,957	40,680	508,500	50	163,912				1,460,394
Barraquitas		1,555	413,413	56,314							711,125
Bayamon	2,070	42,440	1,027,279	118,321	331,675	120,776	111,470	\$113,287	19,039	4,725	3,293,783
Cabo Rojo	3,140	6,019	1,027,279	78,357	377,356				7,532	13,430	1,783,966
Caguas		14,115	1,073,994	98,323	380,278	187,799	274,848	48,851	1,946		3,204,731
Camuy		5,488	960,615	73,348	280,870	4,800	54,870		3,774	350	1,451,698
Carolina	20,023	2,132	1,308,270	74,088	355,960		54,953	14,455	8,734	2,620	2,041,919
Cayey		873	1,133,292	92,688	177,975	219,908	47,500	13,610		800	2,138,467
Cayey	2,360	2,140	1,331,877	116,160			64,851	3,170	3,121		644,119
Cidra		2,205	1,046,487	108,729		44,153			3,057	440	1,390,700
Cidra		35	534,968	33,720		72,998					684,090
Comerio	1,400	220	1,082,316	34,719					4,081		1,496,976
Comerio		1,506	284,987	26,159							1,711,418
Corozal		660	323,603	33,094		72,149		1,055,007	2,384		448,726
Corozal		102,658	4,320								115,825
Dorado	60	2,826	710,698	46,291			53,414	26,522	3,548	350	983,000
Fajardo	520	17,660	776,574	128,675	915,300	13,000	172,581	16,751	10,108		3,642,574
Guayama	2,020	3,822	692,068	191,668	1,881,450		77,301		8,898	4,700	2,896,713
Guayama	3,010	6,603	1,877,388	74,132	416,800	28,350			22,400	6,900	3,359,026
Guayanilla		269	833,179	64,080	405,350	7,670			5,750	38,000	1,483,971
Guayanilla	680	8,815	558,458	61,614	1,000	12,010	24,975	14,183	923		1,705,740
Guarabo		45	707,121	21,029	3,510	154,626	49,000	7,019	419		1,130,266
Hadiso	450	2,686	933,161	52,263		20			2,043	390	1,082,702
Hormigueros	200	831	446,943	41,800	217,600	7,602	6,000		4,561	394	725,776
Hormigueros	21,168	1,660	1,394,542	77,180	746,493		188,204	18,564	14,555		3,125,387
Isabela	40	1,770	701,859	90,182			19,964		5,839		988,374
Jajuya			671,787	94,755	2,000	9,930				350	819,683
Jajuya	1,310	27,064	2,340,982	166,239	155,410	22,080	25,420	8,665	4,742	2,460	2,908,777
Juncos			788,715	58,274	372,678	90,967	43,200		563		1,640,820
Lajas	1,060		1,392,322	79,083	26,800		1,500		6,202	100	1,540,307
Lares		1,000	1,590,503	184,384	26,200	38,585		3,512	4,207	770	2,086,231

TABLE No. 2.—*Tabulation of assessed value of real property, by municipalities and classes—Continued.*

Municipality.	Rural.										
	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total lands.	Rural houses.	Buildings and machinery.		Track stations.	Electric plants and lines.	Tele. phone.	Other improvements.	Total real property.
					Sugar.	Others.					
Las Marias.		\$700	\$1,158,430	\$137,752		\$21,760	\$92,000	\$9,462	\$642	\$19,283	\$1,356,106
Las Piedras.		1,120	1,540,880	18,647							681,610
Ledra.	\$24,310	27,335	1,265,864	61,874	\$408,500	3,700	115,345	13,670	3,831		2,173,126
Lumillo.	500		1,079,416	14,514	3,500	5,760	94,200	13,769	4,795		762,604
Manatí.	400	7,980	1,194,155	67,553	342,158	9,765	6,000	21,168	12,911		2,156,100
Maricao.		970	1,089,065	151,900		17,180				50,515	1,327,600
Maunabo.		760	1,265,911	16,054	325,370		8,947	35,161	4,145		696,650
Mayaguez.	8,420	4,022	1,698,268	298,426	460,860	52,883	24,997			4,265	5,832,156
Moca.		340	641,597	47,159	2,000						749,518
Morovis.		740	522,322	40,901	3,760	2,600	108,850	9,965	5,248	1,610	596,683
Naguabo.		600	639,090	50,401	2,732,260	5,900					1,661,984
Namallito.	7,910		258,915	25,894			7,500				306,687
Patillas.		1,560	722,166	70,396	241,637			1,883			1,160,647
Penuelas.	30		801,009	68,700	5,500		100		4,968		939,704
Ponce.		146									
Quebradillas.	5,080	31,205	3,391,265	340,945	1,064,960	160,022	319,335	183,922	102,941	1,650	12,277,721
Rincon.		1,560	464,322	32,555			34,540				664,640
Rio Grande.	27,846		1,068,149	48,861	297,472		4,000			180	690,682
Rio Piedras.	3,124	42,770	1,556,789	147,612	316,330	60,472	98,768	7,500	5,226	380	1,357,742
Salinas.	7,000	23,845	1,933,152	126,718	1,017,000	2,250	399,928	66,530	15,837		3,820,268
San German.		440	1,186,440	136,751							
San Juan.	2,360	2,100	1,165,095	10,865	14,455	620					
San Lorenzo.		6,661	487,481	24,397				16,861	21,620	19,375	1,965,876
San Sebastian.	10	3,068	1,059,724	120,174		1,468,776	319,068	696,079	284,717		20,228,748
Santa Isabel.		6,610	1,460,520	75,657		10,550	35,000	7,821		1,985	1,612,680
Tos Alta.		3,932	1,460,520	75,657		1,655	29,460	9,597			2,011,680
Tos Baja.		15,100	1,078,967	63,414	346,960	10,400	58,000	3,816	3,180		621,623
Trujillo Alto.	2,100	300	1,394,831	35,825		35,461	26,160	22,199	3,820		1,716,867
Utrero.							311,668	11,163	3,916	1,200	2,132,334
Vega Alta.	160	2,370	1,834,569	164,764	60,200	34,680	8,000			1,090	2,121,670
Vega Baja.	7,797	13,090	438,570	48,137	508,560		43,290	17,066	2,896		1,833,868
Vieques.	3,510	8,394	1,032,296	33,962	500,016	8,900	67,024	36,863	8,913		2,466,422
Yabucoa.		315	1,077,273	42,506	873,006		84,331				1,844,965
Yauco.	2,260		1,230,742	173,124	467,650		163,000	9,809	5,235		2,285,326
Total.	168,908	461,319	71,684,449	5,865,721	17,387,492	3,319,769	4,203,671	2,490,062	889,186	348,384	150,312,003

TABLE No. 3.—*Number of acres, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1916-17.*

[Corrected to Aug. 31, 1916.]

Municipality.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Citrus fruits.	Coco-nuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Timber and brush.	Marsh-lands.	Other lands.	Total.
Aduntas.	477	11,966			10		3,282	10,329	17,201			43,265
Aguada.	3,459	932				470	1,028	10,135	296	4	6	16,980
Aguadilla.	3,362	1,109	1			461	1,144	10,565	5,513	2	192	21,239
Agua Buenas.		2,205	91				1,997	13,704	2,008		56	18,661
Albionto.		2,081	2,157	8			1,799	10,653	3,206		129	20,013
Alonso.	5,053	4,606			40	212	2,255	8,648	2,445	20	858	24,076
Arcebo.	11,872	2,504			609	8	2,451	26,295	31,515	32	2,109	76,270
Arroyo.	2,622	226	2			117	60	4,783	1,069	250		9,215
Barceloneta.	4,008	1,185	10		344	7	333	6,653	6,332	114	1,820	21,257
Barranquitas.		3,699	315				1,869	13,768	4,967		51	20,773
Barros.	14	3,457	36				3,060	16,237	16,237	4	875	38,941
Bayamon.	2,116	638		161	651	29	1,750	21,900	2,791	676	875	30,677
Cabo Rojo.	6,878	91	17	54		669	1,727	24,435	2,691	114	484	31,580
Caguas.	2,909	328	1,980	5			1,024	23,285	7,225		1,008	27,192
Canuy.	2,788	969	75				1,612	15,615	6,474		409	26,942
Carolina.	2,825	132	7	192		228	1,953	21,837	857	1,476	177	26,446
Cavey.	3,952	3,068	2,061			9	3,717	13,814	9,326		139	31,813
Caiba.		8,867	21				1,832	14,641	1,835	421	236	13,023
Ciales.	61	8,867	1,806				1,547	13,588	14,641		969	31,641
Cidra.	124	2,325	6	2			1,768	39,359	1,547	70	1	42,074
Ciego.	14	891	1,894				1,940	13,940	1,451		46	18,118
Comerio.	48	981	1,45				1,140	2,137	1,451		194	18,250
Corozal.							2,137	1,451	1,451		16	24,794
Culebra.				145	273	100	2	5,537	4,907	6	24	3,990
Dorado.	2,224	3			80	45	54	13,585	1,806	19		13,249
Esjardo.	2,078		10				640	13,873	8,804			13,510
Guaita.	2,155						490	13,873	8,804	730	1,308	21,265
Guayama.	8,580	890				101	480	24,192	5,806	361	186	39,058
Guayanilla.	1,870	2,922	10			55	3,281	7,745	6,680		152	22,559
Guaynabo.	2,447	312	13	125	376	10	350	11,510	1,608	68	226	13,076
Guayubon.	1,471	408	755				350	11,510	1,608			13,076
Hatillo.	1,073	408	32	7			1,671	14,145	1,608		9	16,373
Hormigueros.	2,458	280					1,671	14,145	1,608		184	26,373
Humacao.	5,670						1,671	14,145	1,608		14	26,373
Isabela.	1,018	775	47	6		828	243	15,818	784	20	14	27,083
Jayuya.	36	6,244				121	5,974	11,834	784	502	60	27,083
Juncos.	8,113	4,551	3	3			2,976	8,057	12,128	4	37	28,728
Manati.	1,625	12			12		2,417	27,184	5,046			36,938
Mayaguez.	8,073	146	437			9	1,317	31,500	1,608	242	1,428	43,846
Lajas.		13,380		248			1,080	10,137	1,772	274	146	38,486
Lares.	42	12,657		10	100		428	2,180	13,758		140	31,444
Las Marias.	170											

TABLE No. 3.—Number of acres, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1916-17—Continued.

Municipality.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Citrus fruits.	Coco-nuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Timber and brush.	Marsh-lands.	Other lands.	Total.
Las Piedras.	2,122	84					289	13,629	719		16	10,859
Lolita.	3,388	929	93			1,122	465	20,313	2,570	1,517	1,418	31,815
Luquillo.	2,895	132		2		269	92	9,480	2,922			15,842
Manatí.	3,587	230	71	351	493	23	728	15,945	5,433	40	194	27,065
Maricao.	28	11,783					63	1,293	9,772		294	23,233
Mamabo.	2,865	141				30	215	6,817	1,213		13	11,294
Mayaguez.	4,968	9,769		80		492	1,781	10,585	4,742	332	386	33,145
Moca.	2,008	3,061					496	12,022	6,893		1,067	23,555
Morovis.	545	2,873	52				1,325	16,106	4,484		92	23,477
Naguabo.	4,601	45	60		23	132	138	19,533	1,194	719	4	26,849
Naranjito.	10	782	114	1			898	13,895	9,035		3	16,314
Patillas.	3,629	1,057	2			17	2,760	12,640	10,767	1	501	29,942
Ponce.	1,609	2,503	7		9	3	2,756	10,381	10,767		92	28,120
Quebradillas.	10,473	7,701	36		24	10	3,918	32,894	13,665	1,568	2,011	72,291
Rincon.	1,354	592					7,646	2,034	2,034		24	12,694
Rio Grande.	1,526	121			4	191	663	5,116	298			7,949
Rio Piedras.	3,193	596				571	269	20,038	4,876	2,121		31,684
Sabana Grande.	3,280	161		582	496	5	707	16,988	1,358		141	23,958
Salinas.	1,466	1,189	108			3	2,462	9,832	3,494	280	1,743	20,872
San German.	5,446	3,223	200	2		20	258	31,919	3,592	677	693	42,873
San Juan.	4,688				1	36	3,395	15,471	4,822		15	31,820
San Lorenzo.	1,112	442	176				1,329	637	180	235	6	1,075
San Sebastian.	835	8,577					7,642	17,104	8,989		2,558	31,740
Santa Isabel.	6,896					3	1,642	19,473	4,940	2	616	41,965
Toca Alta.	3,975	82	7	99	328		151	14,346	1,50		66	21,611
Toca Baja.	3,362		2	321	653	54	349	11,329	1,900		553	15,222
Trujillo Alto.	1,013			167	101		281	5,586	3,142	70	1,067	14,128
Trusado.	1,271	12,832	83				597	10,276	215		21	12,420
Vega Alta.	1,069	63	3	36	117	9	5,175	19,064	34,254	30	1,646	74,325
Vega Baja.	4,464	83	3	430	452	124	257	6,782	6,318		1,035	15,794
Vieques.	7,233	25	26				15	11,270	8,428	794	438	26,926
Yabucoa.	4,980	49	244			200	431	18,270	4,731	865		31,174
Yauco.	1,779	7,351	265			40	4,649	20,724	9,265	194	106	29,786
Total.	205,106	167,729	13,212	3,331	5,196	6,832	102,575	1,062,097	484,216	15,193	32,928	2,046,415

TABLE NO. 3A.—Average value per acre, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1916-17.  
[Corrected to Aug. 31, 1916.]

Municipality.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Citrus fruits.	Coco-nuts.	Minor fruit.	Pasture.	Timber and brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total.
Ajutlas.	\$38.20	\$64.19			\$50.00	\$146.36	\$29.92	\$15.78	\$9.75	\$50.00	\$5.00	\$28.10
Aguada.	129.08	65.64				119.91	42.10	24.12	7.81			51.55
Aguadilla.	84.56	51.42	\$120.00				42.10	32.93	9.59	5.00	76.67	37.53
Agua Buenas.		49.28	58.02				22.36	13.97	6.66		1.86	15.53
Albionito.		56.36	53.71	\$80.00			25.77	20.77	12.92		39.34	27.36
Alseco.	111.63	67.86			90.00	239.58	21.02	22.26	11.99	20.00		
Arecibo.	131.06	48.17		53.90			31.98	33.45	7.64	8.65	14.00	50.25
Arroyo.	128.62	47.66	100.00		123.06	125.00	37.80	35.69	11.04	8.00	16.76	38.70
Barceloneta.	115.42	57.71	72.00	110.90	135.35	96.50	30.76	33.00	8.44	19.91	32.57	59.68
Barraquillas.	56.26	49.81	39.99				30.76	16.28	9.86		30.49	17.86
Barros.	35.71	53.63	50.00				28.41	12.79	8.12	5.00		15.77
Bayamon.	106.55	45.89		90.25	137.35	155.86	22.63	29.28	13.41	3.09	48.50	35.77
Cabo Rojo.	86.74	65.44	105.29	94.07		137.56	31.43	25.56	9.15	27.54	12.43	34.96
Caguas.	81.23	42.23	72.49	200.00			25.85	27.04	7.10		14.03	28.56
Camuy.	91.33	49.27	79.53				47.67	35.00	8.02		13.44	33.40
Carolina.	124.13	45.08	62.86	99.43		56.75	24.76	37.47	23.82	13.57	12.05	45.99
Cayey.	94.04	48.89	120.18			58.89	34.54	30.64	11.03		6.28	35.63
Cebal.	92.90	67.50					27.03	28.41	12.62	5.61	9.07	40.94
Ciales.	47.37	64.89	114.29				21.46	18.59	9.32		2.35	25.19
Cidra.	60.48	46.32	41.42	50.00			29.94	23.06	11.19	20.00	35.00	24.34
Coamo.		70.69	38.33				26.77	20.78	11.42		4.78	22.49
Comerio.	52.86	49.07	55.77				26.82	13.52	9.71		7.76	23.42
Corozal.	40.90	56.79	44.16				30.52	11.96	7.61		6.25	14.22
Culebras.	110.63	66.67		36.69	169.63	93.12	30.00	25.77	8.22	10.00	27.50	20.17
Dorado.	73.78	20.00			117.50	52.22	43.24	60.45	12.42		19.62	33.34
Fajardo.	124.07		40.00				34.68	33.60	6.52	27.87	13.52	39.60
Guacima.	121.81	50.14				154.16	25.59	22.72	9.16	2.77	20.71	32.64
Guayanilla.	177.29	61.99	53.00				28.76	28.86	9.39	10.00	1.89	36.01
Guaynabo.	112.69	45.47	42.31			193.64	31.28	19.17	7.44		39.00	47.38
Gurabo.	77.24	47.33	113.92	100.72	111.69	100.00	30.57	26.46	14.08	10.00	5.00	38.24
Hatillo.	82.00	52.76	84.69	70.00			46.82	39.46	10.44		14.60	63.96
Hormigueros.	99.24	63.11					28.72	41.51	10.44	32.14	10.00	31.12
Humacao.	107.64	45.71				78.01	20.46	35.29	15.67	10.00	92.33	24.43
Isabela.	52.59	49.67	64.26			131.45	36.69	31.04	5.90	10.00	26.42	23.38
Jayuya.	77.78	54.84	150.00	60.00			24.82	16.39	11.38	5.00	19.01	39.09
Juana Diaz.	137.00	50.61			44.17		30.97	22.47	24.88			30.24
Juncos.	159.86	47.08	105.44				35.95	27.07	9.60		6.85	31.83
Lajas.	63.67	55.78		166.98		122.22	26.97	15.33	17.92	3.83		30.84
Lares.	63.69	89.60		50.00	35.40		29.80	19.37			5.00	
Las Marias.	73.76	63.50										

TABLE NO. 3A.—Average value per acre, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1916-17—Continued.

Municipality.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Citrus fruits.	Coco-nuts.	Minor fruit.	Pasture.	Timber and brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total.
Las Piedras.....	\$126.12	\$45.19					\$14.74	\$18.92	\$8.96		\$70.00	\$32.08
Lola.....	134.00	44.13				\$91.99	30.68	33.35	14.65	\$16.03	19.23	83.86
Luquillo.....	131.94	38.25		\$55.00		33.72	37.93	31.03	10.82	10.00		86.57
Manatí.....	159.74	62.73	63.04	\$4.63	\$128.32	134.78	33.43	28.46	18.55		40.85	44.07
Maricao.....	52.41	46.54					36.90	26.46	17.12		8.30	44.59
Masabo.....	57.51	57.23		185.69		29.77	8.58	30.59	15.41	25.36	57.69	42.53
Mayaguez.....	102.22	61.83				107.07	30.28	20.88	12.61		10.13	37.96
Moca.....	71.43	47.08					22.68	18.76	6.47		33	25.71
Morovis.....	70.74	42.05	45.00				24.32	28.20	7.16		8.04	17.72
Naguabo.....	77.74	47.33	200.00		252.17	100.98	24.32	28.20	7.08	11.00	150.00	74.65
Namujito.....	58.60	51.19	50.31	20.00			16.74	23.41	7.10	30.00		31.87
Patillas.....	84.19	61.00	40.00		95.56	50.00	25.45	22.11	10.86		1.50	23.86
Ponce.....	141.62	71.36	89.86		37.50	80.00	27.45	32.03	11.63	3.26	15.82	46.91
Quebradillas.....	141.62	51.22			30.00	10.00	46.53	36.59	10.74		64.58	39.94
Riocon.....	121.30	59.40				149.83	23.30	14.73	9.73			39.65
Rio Grande.....	113.69	49.45				33.80	32.30	26.32	9.73	13.13		33.71
Rio Piedras.....	112.43	52.30		130.82	155.92	150.00	44.06	53.26	31.29	13.02	303.33	64.93
Salinas.....	66.87	48.81	41.94			50.00	24.60	13.37	5.22	2.14	4.00	19.41
San Juan.....	133.02	25.79	30.00			150.00	37.14	33.79	14.48	10.34	33.69	45.00
San German.....	92.57	70.53	50.15	50.00		25.00	30.30	25.78	5.13		28.33	37.66
San Lorenzo.....	76.99	51.59	44.32		400.00	158.06	26.45	219.58	90.58	10.00	350.00	153.58
San Sebastian.....	67.62	62.95					26.45	219.58	5.90		2.60	15.36
Santa Isabel.....	126.26						21.64	13.02	8.54	5.00	5.02	25.24
Toca Alta.....	117.14	50.41	50.71	85.05	161.54	40.00	56.46	39.42	10.66		100.15	67.87
Toca Baja.....	126.13		50.00	84.67	173.23		26.53	22.55	13.60		7.11	30.81
Trujillo Alto.....	68.72	51.50		80.72	102.14	95.07	95.31	67.69	28.03	30.00	13.59	74.64
Trujillo.....	47.80	52.90	82.29				31.21	25.95	18.70		14.29	30.96
Vega Alta.....	151.09	33.23					26.16	16.46	9.84	5.00		20.65
Vega Baja.....	115.26	47.77	33.23	75.00	190.38	80.00	20.86	21.25	13.21	10.00	12.65	37.77
Vieques.....	64.14	100.00	50.00	67.84	129.13	117.98	26.96	24.96	8.56	9.82	19.16	37.22
Yabucoa.....	113.39	40.00	83.67			100.00	40.33	38.44	11.07	4.06		39.37
Yauco.....	175.74	58.05	51.32			51.25	87.41	18.63	6.04	11.60	5.58	33.82
General average.....	106.93	62.07	73.84	100.87	137.82	106.33	28.85	26.36	10.32	11.12	14.01	34.95

TABLE NO. 4.—Total assessed value of personal property, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1916-17.  
[Corrected to Aug. 31, 1916.]

Municipality.	Money.	Mechan- ical, raw material, furniture, and fixtures in estab- lishments.	Work cattle.	Other cattle.	Horses, mules, and donkeys.	Other animals.	Cattle drawn by animals.	Automot- obiles.	Coaches.	Portable tract.	Machin- ery.	Rolling stock.	Vessels.	Other property.	Total personal property.
Adjuntas.	\$10,392	\$30,290	\$8,990	\$15,775	\$29,375		\$2,795	\$2,300	\$860	\$3,000	\$3,175	\$11,886		\$8,851	\$112,722
Aguada.	47,112	14,458	40,920	14,770	8,995		4,135	800	390		9,000			31,770	184,033
Aguadilla.	6,997	276,558	21,210	26,960	13,980		6,250	16,890	530		6,100	\$4,880	\$10,360	9,258	398,491
Agua Buenas.	100	24,259	8,900	24,365	6,276		810		1,130					260	65,145
Albionito.	4,800	34,519	8,932	25,441	18,690		1,699	2,700	1,130	2,000	4,224	6,982		1,009	102,613
Anasco.	55,470	96,470	9,400	10,460	8,555		2,295	1,000	330		3,100			4,777	105,952
Aredibo.	161,525	701,259	91,015	99,398	35,584		16,317	24,580	3,951	40,280	7,037	113,832	60	42,582	1,297,910
Arroyo.	35,024	67,345	4,050	4,475	12,773		7,020	12,100	4,097	200	650	25,875	12,090	5,884	232,763
Barceloneta.	3,449	32,467	37,473	11,470	8,710		6,270	5,640	110	4,250	4,429	117,077		7,636	239,951
Barranquitas.		7,990	4,610	22,505	7,337		270	850	540					900	45,695
Barros.		10,100	1,890	31,657	15,070			2,200	60	3,600	9,273	52,650	53,575	6,390	80,997
Bayamon.	48,823	288,970	46,965	105,242	19,915		7,008	41,895	2,560					2,395	685,816
Cabo Rojo.	24,847	38,291	52,025	69,785	12,065		10,700	4,050	775	280	15,033	99,922	1,497	2,395	207,090
Caguas.	19,480	728,812	99,269	51,973	42,664		10,273	26,480	3,380					9,174	1,107,520
Camuy.	1,896	36,352	38,070	27,353	21,252		6,775	1,900	847	400	1,570	7,395	150	790	144,340
Carolina.	5,467	55,353	35,045	160,355	22,045		3,150	9,430	1,155	3,460		17,414		80	304,114
Cayey.		174,012	19,590	25,995	23,845		3,180	15,340	870	12,528	4,142	19,750		5,225	315,885
Cabre.		6,520	14,805	11,100	3,910		1,790	800	480			16,241		1,320	162,314
Cabres.	21,810	64,890	11,325	25,722	25,592		700	4,300	250						48,862
Cidra.	260	4,800	21,777	22,080	8,826		380	800						4,150	215,573
Comerio.	2,616	50,728	32,305	74,063	42,622		2,025	9,400	1,650		674			2,072	102,575
Corozal.		17,773	11,245	27,858	8,831		655							300	55,067
Culebra.	2,550	17,773	12,339	55,708	8,894		528	3,860	280		3,560		990		63,440
Dorado.	3,673	8,355	17,060	52,865	9,315		1,455	5,845	710	450	320	34,125		800	114,573
Fajardo.	41,852	217,100	190,075	25,615	21,112		25,995	12,200	560	8,500	29,257	49,715	28,680	9,590	645,952
Guacima.	29,302	65,700	61,963	51,405	16,190		9,695	7,700	770	43,000	71,500	255,940		5,580	645,952
Guayama.	14,637	285,678	91,160	55,665	29,905		16,270	15,600	5,790	12,800	785	18,550	40	4,610	520,270
Guayanilla.	250	31,000	35,895	22,845	8,805		8,805	1,300	1,340	3,560		17,800	2,900	98,000	255,640
Guaynabo.	751	12,104	21,545	25,847	9,399		2,954	2,400	155		1,105		260	3,045	65,917
Gurabo.		16,680	19,250	25,250	5,290		2,845	2,010	250			17,821		60	71,045
Hatillo.		12,005	21,625	45,797	13,987		2,845	3,580	360			17,340		20	100,729
Hormigueros.		4,020	28,139	7,974	4,999		2,845	1,580	760	14,413	13,015	8,017		260	55,005
Humacao.	16,504	135,893	65,955	25,607	14,195		5,888	14,195	1,115	5,200	3,545	64,313	9,010	550	361,529
Isabela.		34,714	36,440	40,079	15,431		5,025	2,050	1,805			6,505		80	145,405
Jajuya.	958	85,822	3,120	19,455	16,780		2,170	2,000	600					1,160	69,295
Juana Diaz.		86,010	65,440	97,199	39,761		8,285	3,300	2,520	6,900	350	16,250		4,980	297,405
Juncos.	1,200	60,915	59,110	11,450	7,140		4,570	5,060	200		100	12,899		1,325	162,529

TABLE NO. 4.—Total assessed value of personal property, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1916-17—Continued.

Municipality.	Money.	Mechan- dise, raw materials, furniture, and fixtures in estab- lishments.	Work cattle.	Other cattle.	Horses, mules, and donkeys.	Other animals.	Carts drawn by animals.	Automo- biles.	Coches.	Portable track.	Machin- ery.	Rolling stock.	Vessels.	Other property.	Total personal property.
Lajas.	\$1,725	\$11,725	\$59,400	\$71,254	\$11,850		\$10,081	\$8,000	\$340	\$8,500	\$10,630	\$8,785		\$1,180	\$178,015
Lares.	\$3,297	91,800	5,660	20,433	40,800		1,170		470					5,980	182,830
Las Marias.	300	3,000	3,760	20,433	13,600		960		200					6,460	40,010
Las Piedras.		5,430	30,885	5,765	5,765		1,080		450						88,969
Lobs.	7,900	22,896	37,090	70,832	16,265		2,970	4,280	845	1,000	300		\$110	1,166	201,432
Luquillo.		9,350	9,620	9,016	2,540		595	2,540	100	960					45,834
Manati.	25,660	156,354	38,430	34,199	19,119		5,911	19,650	870	37,260	1,020	38,038		3,095	371,896
Martore.	858	22,417	1,350	3,110	15,970		150	7,000						5,060	55,930
Masabo.	109,734	1,277,645	26,715	21,545	26,476	\$40	5,200	48,790	8,980	2,100		1,900	67,177	44,111	1,720,970
Mayaguez.	350	4,430	13,080	9,130	8,445		2,475	520	280	3,208	3,236	16,265			49,813
Morovis.	20	12,640	9,255	34,948	13,777		990	1,150	280	1,000		39,919	3,660	600	73,540
Naguabo.	830	38,980	60,545	42,668	10,490		2,260	6,760	900			10,763		100	202,972
Narajuto.		6,830	7,793	22,047	6,811		70	1,000	280					711	44,532
Pedulas.	2,252	42,075	62,460	29,865	15,280		9,180	2,550	1,610	5,900	910	11,225	3,630	170	187,077
Ponce.		22,273	76,140	14,924	8,800		14,552	121,266	14,048	24,000	20,000	90,700		2,630	144,661
Quebradillas.	294,781	32,886	22,775	77,715	76,140		3,210	1,100	950	25,100	43,775	11,721	500	499,748	3,734,471
Rio Piedras.	2,150	20,700	17,880	14,755	9,970		3,065	1,400	280	11,000	2,000	3,440	70	10,260	82,496
Rio Piedras.	4,000	12,725	20,250	58,746	9,666		2,785	1,700	465			31,851	600	3,783	195,056
Salinas.	9,267	183,885	66,840	46,187	18,943		8,790	26,210	2,525	2,560	30,137	115,641			517,722
Salinas Grande.	1,716	22,250	77,275	22,070	8,270	55	8,906	12,435	2,160	4,900	21,680	5,700	24,200	2,330	79,530
San Juan.	28,072	108,950	46,785	107,286	34,860		10,820	276,006	4,100						831,027
San German.	977,670	5,082,306	46,785	41,250	21,010		8,944	12,435	2,160			95,815	173,502	3,297,833	10,642,010
San Lorenzo.	1,270	35,800	1,270	45,021	9,561		2,145	1,850	778	600	914	27,438		72,689	396,226
San Sebastian.	1,448	32,186	29,831	35,386	21,157		2,150	2,900	140			5,268		801	171,567
Santa Isabel.	13,710	38,615	79,740	28,590	12,538		3,045	5,450	870	7,900	84,530	28,450		5,450	131,456
Torres.	13,710	38,615	79,740	28,590	12,538		3,045	5,450	870			28,450		33,638	268,667
Torres.	86,174	36,114	25,345	28,527	9,311		2,940	6,040	1,386	15,600	940	13,575	1,840		96,699
Trujillo Alto.	4,570	4,570	12,470	28,408	6,779		1,706	1,660	366		1,900	88,604		1,022	231,617
Utuado.	111	116,894	12,470	4,294	37,779		4,140	2,830	610					28	131,128
Vega Alta.	4,668	53,896	32,510	4,240	31,437		2,250	5,800				20,214		6,066	203,646
Vega Baja.	2,927	88,574	32,510	29,178	8,350		2,526	5,800	156	7,500	7,020	20,214		860	138,412
Vieques.	3,026	72,700	17,463	33,735	11,200		10,575	4,500	1,760	26,919	7,049	32,546	25,840	40	249,482
Yabucoa.	2,026	98,398	17,103	49,635	11,200		1,706	1,660	366	26,919	1,560	66,570	2,025	6,060	241,801
Yauco.	24,066	215,273	36,015	35,942	25,674		3,750	15,180	2,925	4,160	12,150			2,160	389,880
Total.	2,179,670	14,726,056	2,695,015	2,569,103	1,262,301	96	344,559	877,492	95,913	375,931	697,863	1,865,601	418,396	4,167,115	32,275,700



TABLE No. 5.—*Number of heads of live stock and vehicles and average value per unit.*  
 [Corrected to Aug. 31, 1916.]

Municipality.	Work cattle.		Other cattle.		Horses, mules, and donkeys.		Other animals.		Carts drawn by animals.		Automobiles.		Coaches.	
	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.
Adijuntas.	189	\$47.35	770	\$20.49	645	\$45.54			65	\$43.00	4	\$575.00	11	\$77.27
Aguada.	925	44.24	1,099	21.44	250	31.02			96	41.77	2	250.00	3	78.00
Aguadilla.	554	38.29	1,315	18.32	375	37.15			134	46.64	4	386.12	6	88.35
Aguas Buenas.	233	38.20	1,531	15.32	227	27.15			76	42.88	7	400.00	14	90.71
Aibonito.	214	41.74	1,262	21.39	307	40.81			40	62.86	6	160.00	14	86.00
Alaseco.	1,367	40.59	2,738	21.37	193	47.33			373	47.76	65	282.00	49	88.60
Arrecibo.	1,099	46.37	2,718	21.83	250	37.40			131	53.46	29	350.00	50	85.94
Arroyo.	890	47.32	1,523	22.83	225	38.77			163	38.47	12	206.84	2	55.00
Barceloneta.	894	41.57	1,523	21.83	225	38.77			163	38.47	12	206.84	2	55.00
Barraquitas.	116	37.74	1,136	21.89	224	37.31			7	38.57	3	283.33	3	67.50
Barrios.	40	37.13	1,424	22.23	254	34.64					3	412.00	1	47.00
Bayamon.	1,092	44.12	1,557	23.09	570	34.64			175	40.33	71	590.00	40	64.00
Cabo Rojo.	1,116	46.62	2,576	20.70	520	38.19			290	36.96	71	383.18	11	70.45
Agüas.	2,276	43.82	1,592	20.77	532	72.91			151	68.03	60	383.77	53	43.77
Caracas.	812	46.38	1,921	14.25	554	35.36			141	48.08	3	633.33	14	60.50
Carolina.	767	45.60	1,835	25.77	656	33.61			125	33.43	23	410.00	23	50.65
Cayey.	483	46.50	1,408	20.62	543	60.01			58	54.83	29	538.97	15	58.00
Cebal.	321	45.19	1,574	19.34	132	26.62			58	30.86	2	400.00	6	70.00
Ciales.	196	57.78	1,273	23.35	645	44.28			18	43.90	16	268.75	3	83.33
Cidra.	468	46.53	1,108	21.80	295	20.92			19	42.22	1	500.00	5	80.00
Coamo.	673	48.08	3,398	20.81	1,033	41.16			51	39.71	27	348.15	14	116.43
Comerio.	260	43.35	1,080	25.82	1,222	39.73			17	39.12	6	208.33	8	81.25
Corozal.	307	40.19	1,821	19.64	216	41.18			14	37.36	6	641.67	3	76.67
Culebra.	15	50.00	1,390	26.52	180	23.03								
Dorado.	384	44.43	1,198	27.45	195	47.77			41	35.49	11	531.36	11	64.55
Fajardo.	3,874	49.08	1,395	26.52	249	47.02			500	47.99	42	290.46	11	64.00
Guajana.	1,279	48.42	1,608	25.75	246	65.81			195	38.95	15	512.33	11	70.00
Guayama.	1,962	45.76	2,430	22.90	641	35.56			112	136.34	35	445.71	67	86.42
Guayanilla.	575	62.43	1,962	22.52	286	43.69			82	40.30	4	325.00	18	75.00
Guaynabo.	473	45.55	1,192	22.52	286	32.86			86	34.35	5	490.00	5	37.00
Gurabo.	237	43.54	1,031	18.64	166	31.51			15	43.00	7	267.14	2	126.00
Hatillo.	502	43.06	1,906	24.42	431	32.45			71	40.07	3	366.67	4	48.75
Hermigueros.	623	46.76	1,390	20.45	111	39.63			150	35.92	2	415.00	8	95.00
Humacao.	1,339	48.20	1,329	20.02	390	39.20			95	31.84	38	373.55	19	58.74
Isabela.	238	42.58	1,865	21.49	590	35.44			133	47.67	3	683.33	24	75.21
Jajuya.	338	38.36	996	20.12	379	44.14			47	46.17	1	400.00	6	96.33
Juana Diaz.	1,390	47.80	3,271	20.54	1,062	37.44			200	42.68	9	366.67	31	81.29
Juncos.	1,200	49.26	521	21.92	1,142	50.28			109	44.68	13	399.23	3	66.67
Lajas.	1,364	43.15	3,646	19.54	388	32.20			226	44.61	6	389.23	5	68.00

TABLE No. 5.—*Number of heads of live stock and vehicles and average value per unit—Continued.*

Municipality.	Work cattle.		Other cattle.		Horses, mules, and donkeys.		Other animals.		Carts drawn by animals.		Automobiles.		Coaches.	
	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.	Number.	Average.
Lares.	151	\$37.48	720	\$27.99	684	\$59.05			25	\$46.80	12	\$250.00	6	\$75.33
Las Marias.	65	39.38	157	23.89	294	46.43			21	45.24			4	50.00
Las Piedras.	435	41.63	1,424	21.55	200	28.78			33	32.73			9	50.00
Lofa.	804	46.03	3,278	21.62	489	33.32			91	32.64	10	428.00	20	42.25
Luquillo.	144	39.03	467	19.31	103	24.66			21	28.33	3	253.33	3	33.33
Manatí.	809	47.50	1,630	20.98	413	46.29			147	40.21	41	479.27	10	67.00
Maricao.	372	42.19	1,144	21.60	247	64.66			3	50.00	4	1,750.00		
Maunabo.	974	43.84	500	21.16	156	33.92			125	42.32	2	450.00	10	73.00
Mayaguez.	649	41.16	1,094	19.69	716	36.98			233	35.34	118	413.39	99	89.70
Moca.	347	37.69	1,434	21.04	225	37.53	4	\$10.00	55	45.00	2	290.00	4	57.50
Morovis.	220	42.20	1,745	20.03	397	34.70			21	47.14	4	287.50	3	76.67
Naguabo.	1,246	45.69	2,110	20.19	319	32.88			60	37.60	14	432.14	12	75.00
Naranjito.	1,220	35.43	1,215	18.15	256	26.61			2	35.00	1	1,000.00	3	93.33
Patillas.	1,264	49.41	1,674	17.83	557	27.34			194	47.32	7	364.29	20	80.50
Peduelas.	1,724	44.74	1,097	20.30	447	33.39			86	50.93	2	400.00	9	59.89
Ponce.	3,977	50.34	3,253	23.89	1,467	51.90			435	33.45	70	1,733.37	126	111.49
Quebradillas.	407	43.93	614	24.03	265	37.62			67	47.91	5	220.00	16	59.38
Rincon.	422	47.94	545	21.85	215	30.16			67	45.60	4	350.00	2	125.00
Rio Grande.	638	43.03	2,831	21.85	354	26.12			71	39.23	65	397.85	11	42.27
Rio Piedras.	1,240	51.43	2,080	23.17	496	38.27			222	39.62	10	320.00	14	61.59
Sabana Grande.	1,452	35.84	1,251	17.64	252	32.82			97	46.36	32	398.59	33	67.86
Salinas.	1,515	50.92	1,601	21.03	936	37.24			183	38.18	24	427.08	22	86.82
San German.	1,076	43.45	2,196	18.87	636	33.03	55	1.00	163	54.87	501	562.11	40	102.50
San Juan.	36	33.23	135	14.11	543	73.29			33	37.73	6	253.33	10	77.50
San Lorenzo.	655	43.97	2,685	17.85	362	26.41			46	46.74	11	263.64	12	70.00
San Sebastian.	436	40.89	1,658	21.36	579	36.54			33	37.73	0		15	54.00
Santa Isabel.	1,649	43.24	1,092	26.85	312	33.89			46	46.74	11	263.64	15	54.00
Toca Alta.	353	40.10	1,418	20.12	243	25.97			47	94.79	9	353.33	10	67.00
Toca Baja.	529	47.70	1,153	24.60	176	44.68			80	37.88	15	604.33	23	49.52
Trujillo Alto.	324	38.49	1,457	19.64	346	25.46			45	37.88	17	604.33	23	49.52
Utuado.	425	38.32	1,185	27.95	1,005	37.49			101	40.99	14	528.67	7	87.14
Vega Alta.	657	49.43	414	20.14	130	26.73			8	32.36	11	350.00		
Vega Baja.	398	47.23	1,101	21.05	254	33.76			60	32.86	24	730.00	15	130.00
Vieques.	1,405	41.02	1,455	23.20	440	24.36			297	37.16	6	730.00	15	130.00
Yabucoa.	2,395	44.50	1,567	23.20	453	26.99			131	37.13	13	369.77	12	89.92
Yauco.	801	44.86	1,764	20.33	717	26.99			101	37.13	25	607.50	27	108.33
Total.	58,433	46.12	118,563	21.67	31,550	38.69	59	1.61	7,954	43.32	1,716	511.36	1,229	78.86

The increased revenue from the property tax upon which the chief reliance was placed as a result of the legislative enactments of 1916 for making good the deficit which seemed so imminent at the time of the report for last year has been surpassed by another source of revenue, which heretofore occupied but a comparatively inconspicuous place in the financial scheme of the insular government. By the terms of the act of 1913, which extended the income tax to Porto Rico, it was provided that all the revenues collected in Porto Rico, should accrue to the Insular government, and, although put into operation at once, the total yield from this source during the first year of its operation was only \$50,000. This total rose for the next year of 1915 to the amount of \$70,000, but this can hardly be considered an increase, since the first period comprised only 10 months of the first year of operations. During the next succeeding year of 1916 the total collections nearly doubled, reaching the sum of \$136,353, although some \$16,000 of this amount corresponded to levies of preceding years. In the estimate made for the year just passed, at the beginning of the period it was calculated that approximately \$150,000 would be received from this source at the then prevailing rate of 1 per cent, which would be more or less twice that amount if the rate were doubled, as seemed probable at that time. The act of September 8, 1916, which went into effect approximately one month after the date of the former report, levied the anticipated rate of 2 per cent as the normal tax for Porto Rico, the same as was fixed for the continental United States. It is therefore an agreeable surprise to find that the total levy on incomes returned by corporations and individuals for the fiscal year just past reached the total of \$408,415.48, as shown in the table given below.

The amount shown in Exhibit No. 20 as total collections from income taxes, amounting to \$410,107.52, includes penalties and surcharges and collections for prior years, thus explaining the excess of \$1,692.04 over the amount shown above as the original levy.

TABLE No. 6.—*Statement of income taxes levied on individuals and corporations Aug. 15, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

Number of separate assessments.	Class of levy.	Rate (per cent).	Total.
925	Normal.....	1	\$140,242.01
	Additional on net income:		
120	\$20,000 to \$40,000.....	1	15,554.77
47	\$40,000 to \$60,000.....	2	16,562.19
33	\$60,000 to \$80,000.....	3	14,623.94
17	\$80,000 to \$100,000.....	4	9,687.51
10	\$100,000 to \$150,000.....	5	16,694.37
4	\$150,000 to \$200,000.....	6	5,933.14
1	\$200,000 to \$250,000.....	7	3,411.46
			222,709.39
198	Retained at source from individuals.....		8,800.39
	Corporations earning—		
85	\$1 to \$50,000.....		18,236.79
11	\$50,000 to \$100,000.....		14,747.41
..	\$100,000 to \$200,000.....		31,076.24
11	\$200,000 to \$500,000.....		55,341.56
3	Over \$500,000.....		57,503.70
	Total.....		408,415.48

The increased prices received for two of the island's principal crops—sugar and tobacco—undoubtedly explain in great measure the increased income returned, and as the prices for these commodities give every promise of continuing for the ensuing fiscal year it is felt that it is not unreasonable to expect fully as much or more as the yield from this source for 1917–18. It has been increasingly evident, however, that there was a pressing need for a more thorough administration of the income-tax collections, and with this end in view authorization was secured from the governor for the employment of a special field inspector, for the payment of whom the governor generously made provision out of the special fund for miscellaneous expenditures. The inspector has made a number of important investigations and has been instrumental in securing a number of revised returns where the declarant had omitted

some important sources of income, and it is undoubtedly true that a certain amount of the decided increase shown over the original estimate is due to the firmer administration of the law which has obtained during the year just closed. It is hoped that an even greater measure of usefulness may be obtained during the coming year, so that it will be possible to state that the collection of the tax is as thorough as seems reasonably possibly to secure.

#### RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE TAXES.

Early in the history of the insular government, when the present system of insular finance was crystallized into more or less its present form, it was felt that, to quote the words of Hon. W. F. Willoughby, the treasurer of Porto Rico at that time, appearing in his annual report to the Governor of Porto Rico for the year 1904, "to as great an extent as possible the insular government and the municipal governments would each have their own systems of taxation and not be dependent for their income upon the same sources of revenue." In his final report, upon severing his connection with the treasury department, Treasurer Willoughby again alluded to this theory of the division of insular and municipal revenue (p. 68, report for 1907) in the following words: "The union of the tax systems of the central and local governments is, as has been stated, to be avoided if possible. Particularly is this true in a country where the policy is that of attempting to develop a vigorous municipal life. In the case of Porto Rico the logical assignment of taxes to the different political bodies is evidently that of making the system of excise taxes one exclusively for insular purposes, and that of the general property tax one, as far as possible, exclusively for municipal purposes. This, consequently, is the policy that has been consistently followed in amending the original act. By an act approved March 1, 1902, it was provided that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, only  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the proceeds of the system of excise taxes should be apportioned among the municipalities, and that thereafter such payments should be entirely discontinued, excise taxes thus becoming exclusively a source of income for the insular government. As regards the property tax, conditions of the insular treasury did not permit of the immediate assignment of the whole tax to the municipal governments. As soon as conditions did justify such action, however, steps in this direction were taken. Thus, it was first provided that, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, the municipalities should receive eighty one-hundredths of the total tax levy of 1 per cent and the insular government twenty one-hundredths; and later, that beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the apportionment of the proceeds of this tax should be eighty-five one-hundredths to the municipalities and fifteen one-hundredths to the insular government. During the past year the insular receipts have increased so rapidly and the condition of the insular treasury is now so satisfactory that the time has undoubtedly arrived when it will be possible to surrender to the municipalities the remaining fifteen one-hundredths of 1 per cent now enjoyed by the insular government. When this is accomplished, as it probably will be at the next session of the legislature, the task of assigning to the insular government and the municipal governments their own independent sources of income will have been completed. This, of course, applies only to the sources of the ordinary income of these bodies. There will still be in existence the special tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent levied for the purpose of obtaining money with which to pay the interest on the insular loan and the repayment of the principal of such loan as the successive series mature. The existence of such a special tax, however, does not violate in any undesirable way the general principle that each class of political bodies should have its own independent source of income."

Although, as was stated in the report for last year, there is no adequate defense in principle for the provision which obtains at present that the tax on property should become in theory an insular tax, and that the municipalities should receive allotments from this general fund, based not upon the total assessed valuation of the property lying within the municipal district, nor upon a tax rate applied to such property within the municipal district fixed by the municipal authorities, as was theoretically the case before, but upon an arbitrary fixed sum determined by the proceeds derived by each municipality for the period prior to the reassessment, it was frankly accepted as the best compromise possible in the emergency much in the same way as indicated in the report of Treasurer Willoughby of 10 years before, that such a necessity was met at that time. It was hoped that some solution could be found whereby a readjustment of the insular revenues might be made which would provide for sufficient revenue for the insular government without the necessity for any further demands upon the property tax, which would thereupon be surrendered to the municipalities for the raising of such revenues as might be required by the local governments, and

the granting to Porto Rico by the Congress of the United States of the revenues collected under the internal-revenue laws of the United States on products of Porto Rico transported to the mainland brought this hope almost within realization. Although this provision became effective immediately upon the enactment of the new organic act on March 2, 1917, there were certain details of accounting to be arranged before the proceeds of this tax could be turned over to the insular treasury, so that it was well into the month of June before the proceeds of the collections of the first quarter were available. The final transfer of this money to the insular government was not effected, therefore, until after the close of the fiscal year and consequently no receipts from this item appear in the detailed statement of receipts found in tabulated form on another page. From the best information available, the receipts of a 12-month period will amount to somewhat over \$600,000, which is approximately the amount derived from the insular portion of the tax on property, and this, coupled with the increased receipts from income taxes, would have placed the insular government again in a position where, as indicated by the language of Treasurer Willoughby above quoted, the separation of insular and municipal revenues would give promise of becoming an accomplished fact, and the main reliance of the Insular Government for support might be placed upon excise taxes properly so called, although a considerable portion of the insular revenue would be secured from customs, income taxes, and other miscellaneous sources. That this hope was not to be realized, however, became increasingly evident within a very short time after the passage of the organic act, when the provision through which the prohibition question to be submitted to the vote of the people began to receive extended discussion. The movement for prohibition gathered considerable strength from the outset and developed steadily until its sweeping triumph of almost 2 to 1 at the polls on July 16. That the people might have a full knowledge of the bearing of prohibition on the insular revenues, a carefully prepared statement was made at the request of one of the principal daily newspapers in which the total amount of revenue derived by the government from taxes on the manufacture and sale of alcohol was given in detail, and this statement showed that approximately one and one-half million dollars of governmental funds were derived from this source. With a full knowledge of this fact, therefore, the people went to the polls to express their will on this question, and the verdict is so unmistakable that there can be no question as to its meaning. Although the provisions of this clause of the organic act do not go into force until March 2, 1918, the effect of the act was felt almost from the very day of its passage. Conditions at the commencement of the fiscal year gave every indication that the receipts from excise taxes would reach a larger total than ever before, and this belief was strengthened during the first three or four months. The prosperous condition of the principal industries of the Island and the increased wages which labor had demanded and was receiving was reflected in the increased receipts to such an extent that it was confidently predicted that the total excise receipts would reach \$3,000,000, and at the close of February, 1917, the total for the eight months showed an increase of \$256,511.82 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The organic act containing the provision for the prohibition referendum was enacted and went into effect on March 2, 1917, and a comparison of the excise tax figures for April, 1917, with those of April, 1916, shows that not only had the average increase of over \$32,000 per month been wiped out, but that there was a net decrease of \$372.82 which rose in the following month of May to \$36,363.63, and the year closed with a total revenue from all excise sources of \$2,890,986.95, as shown in detail in the table following.

TABLE No. 7.—Comparative statement showing sources of excise taxation in Porto Rico, the quantity of merchandise, in the case of specific and the value thereof in the case of ad valorem tax levied, tax paid during the past four fiscal years and the amount of such tax collected, including licenses and miscellaneous.

Sources of taxation.	1913-14		1914-15		1915-16	
	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.
Distilled spirits:						
Domestic.....liters..	1,967,620	\$883,910.40	1,886,087	\$943,033.50	1,782,947	\$891,473.50
Imported.....do....	63,968	31,984.00	60,072	30,036.02	43,849	21,924.49
Contained in medicines, cosmetics, lotions, toilet waters.....liters..	11,722	3,283.48	8,995	2,518.75	15,359	4,300.70
Beer:						
Domestic.....do....	857,291	62,000.17	556,507	40,088.77	612,805	43,311.69
Imported.....do....	876,107	87,581.25	828,150	82,815.05	897,336	89,733.00
Wine.....do....	549,259	54,925.92	483,638	48,363.85	543,723	54,372.37
Sparkling wine.....do....	3,049	1,525.80	4,438	2,219.15	3,478	1,739.20
Champagne.....do....	5,373	5,373.50	1,421	1,421.25	3,567	3,567.90
Cigars.....number..	112,711,543	327,450.98	101,423,083	304,269.25	109,130,296	324,532.59
Cigarettes.....do....	376,695,120	753,390.24	339,080,165	678,160.33	308,025,865	616,051.73
Perfumery.....value..	\$107,908.30	16,171.25	\$95,227.00	14,284.05	\$88,691.00	13,303.70
Patent medicines.....do....	\$395,091.20	39,509.12	\$381,148.10	38,114.81	\$426,093.00	42,609.36
Cosmetics, lotions, toilet waters, etc.....value..	\$17,668.20	1,766.82	\$10,027.70	1,002.77	\$56,202.00	5,620.22
Arms and ammunition.....do....	\$19,468.74	7,787.57	\$22,222.77	8,889.11	\$21,340.70	8,536.30
Cards.....packs.....	14,967	3,741.77	29,472	7,368.00	27,707	6,926.75
Matches.....gross box.	157,102	31,420.50	185,208	37,040.76	258,530	51,706.02
Prepared smoking and fine-cut chewing tobacco.....ounces..	1,440,500	16,526.95	225,219	6,756.58	181,862	5,455.86
Internal-revenue licenses.....		273,440.50		266,211.75		239,363.00
Opium licenses.....				250.98		697.02
Miscellaneous.....		140,086.28		158,121.75		252,884.48
Total collected.....		2,841,888.50	( <sup>1</sup> )	2,670,915.86	( <sup>1</sup> )	2,677,610.52

Sources of taxation.	1916-17		Increase for 1916-17 as compared with fiscal year 1915-16.		Decrease for 1916-17 as compared with fiscal year 1915-16.	
	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.	Quantity or value.	Tax.
Distilled spirits:						
Domestic.....liters..	1,905,803	\$852,901.46	122,856	\$61,427.96		
Imported.....do....	47,566	23,782.43	3,717	1,857.94		
Contained in medicines, cosmetics, lotions, toilet waters.....liters..	23,708	6,638.31	8,349	2,337.61		
Beer:						
Domestic.....do....	947,606	61,006.36	234,801	17,694.67		
Imported.....do....	823,457	82,345.64			73,879	\$7,388.05
Wine.....do....	607,111	60,711.04	63,388	6,338.67		
Sparkling wine.....do....	2,034	1,016.80			1,444	722.40
Champagne.....do....	4,507	4,507.00	940	939.10		
Cigars.....number..	125,242,544	346,523.73	16,112,248	21,991.14		
Cigarettes.....do....	349,043,280	698,086.56	41,017,415	82,084.83		
Perfumery.....value..	\$110,251.00	16,537.73	\$21,560.00	3,234.03		
Patent medicines.....do....	\$637,372.00	63,737.26	\$211,279.00	21,127.90		
Cosmetics, lotions, toilet waters, etc., value.....	\$95,086.50	9,508.65	\$38,884.50	3,888.43		
Arms and ammunition.....value..	\$21,162.50	8,465.02			\$178.20	71.28
Cards.....packs.....	49,896	12,474.00	22,189	5,547.25		
Matches.....gross box.	141,668	28,333.58			116,862	23,372.44
Prepared smoking and fine-cut chewing tobacco.....ounces..	187,815	5,634.45	5,933	178.59		
Internal-revenue licenses.....		228,136.00				11,227.00
Opium licenses.....		684.77				12.26
Miscellaneous.....		279,956.16		27,571.73		
Total collected.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	2,890,986.95		256,169.85		42,793.42

<sup>1</sup> Industrial and commercial licenses are no longer a source of revenue and have not been included, therefore, in this comparative statement.

Notwithstanding the uncertainty regarding prohibition, which, as has been shown, resulted in sweeping decreases in all classes of receipts from distilled, vinous, and fermented liquors, the great majority of the respective items show increases for the year over the corresponding amounts of the preceding year. The striking exceptions where decreases are shown are in imported beers and revenue licenses, which are easily understood in the light of the explanations given above, and in matches. The net decrease of \$23,372.44, shown in this item, or approximately 45 per cent of the previous year's total, at first glance seems difficult to account for, but an examination of the totals for a period of six years immediately preceding the present year shows that the consumption of matches fluctuates very little, the revenue from this source amounting to approximately \$40,000 per annum. On account of trade and shipping conditions, however, importations are generally made in large invoices, so that a large part of the tax is paid at one time. When it is noted that the total for 1915-16 reached the unprecedented amount of \$51,706.02, it seems quite apparent that a large part of the usual importations which would have corresponded to 1916-17 were made just before the close of the preceding year, and thus were credited to that year rather than to the succeeding one during which the matches were consumed. The most noteworthy increase, on the other hand, is in the item of cigarettes, which gives promise of producing in the near future as much revenue as was secured during the most favorable year of 1913-14. Certain changes in the rate of tax occurring about this period caused a falling off in the receipts from the cigarette tax, and it appears that after three years the effect of the change in rate is becoming spent and that receipts from this source will continue to increase from this time forward.

Six distilleries were in operation during the year and manufactured 1,905,803 liters of alcohol, on which the tax of 50 cents for local consumption was paid. In addition, 112,200 liters of alcohol were released free of tax to be denatured for industrial purposes, 148,583 liters were released for the manufacture of bay rum for local consumption with benefit of drawback, 859,436 liters of high-proof alcohol were exported in bond free of tax, and 215,476 liters of alcohol were manufactured into bay rum in bond and also exported free of tax. On account of the demand for alcohol as an ingredient for the manufacture of war material, the exportation of undiluted high-proof alcohol has made a tremendous advance since 1913-14, during which year only 234,004 liters were exported. One new distillery was built during the year, but was not placed in operation until July 1, 1917. In view of the fact that prohibition will become effective on March 2, 1918, the revenue from the production of alcohol will undoubtedly decrease steadily until that time. The provision in the organic act which confers upon the local legislature the authority to regulate the manufacture and sale of alcohol for scientific and industrial purposes may afford some relief to the manufacturers and open the way for the manufacture of alcohol for fuel purposes, where at the prevailing high prices charged for gasoline it might find a ready market, but the revenue to be secured from such uses would be almost negligible.

The one brewery in Porto Rico released upon payment of the tax 847,606 liters of beer, an increase of 234,801 liters over the previous year, while 180,290 liters of fermented liquors were exported to neighboring countries and other islands of the West Indies group, principally St. Thomas, Santo Domingo, Haiti, and Curacao.

The graduated rate of taxation on cigars established in April, 1916, has proven eminently successful and the year just closed showed a decided increase in both the number of cigars paying the tax and the total receipts from this source. The loss in license taxes was due to a slight reduction in the rates as well as a noticeable reduction in the number of licenses issued during the last quarter, which will, of course, continue in an even more marked degree for the succeeding quarters of the new fiscal year.

The following table gives the average number of licenses of the several classes issued each quarter and the revenue derived from each over a period of six years:

TABLE NO. 8.—Average number of licenses issued during the past six fiscal years, with revenue received therefrom.

Years.	Manufacturers.		Wholesale dealers.		Retail dealers.		Billiard tables.		Opium licenses.		Total.	
	Number. <sup>1</sup>	Amount collected.	Number. <sup>1</sup>	Amount collected.	Number. <sup>1</sup>	Amount collected.	Number. <sup>1</sup>	Amount collected.	Number.	Amount collected.	Licenses in force.	Tax received.
1911-12.....	712	\$28,225.70	853	\$52,189.00	20,460	\$189,630.75					22,015	\$270,045.46
1912-13.....	793	28,528.50	871	55,535.00	19,584	191,533.50					21,248	275,597.00
1913-14.....	743	31,073.00	776	46,828.50	16,013	195,539.00					17,532	273,440.50
1914-15.....	756	29,127.50	715	43,145.00	14,929	188,171.75	577	\$5,767.50	613	\$250.36	17,590	266,462.11
1915-16.....	692	22,565.00	655	39,617.50	13,902	172,098.00	505	5,052.50	761	697.02	16,515	240,060.02
1916-17.....	704	22,247.25	742	40,307.00	15,315	160,686.75	489	4,895.00	691	684.77	17,941	228,820.77

<sup>1</sup> This number represents the average number of licenses in force each quarter throughout each year. The number issued annually is therefore in each instance four times as great as that given.

The administration of the excise tax law has been markedly successful during the past year due to the fact that the force of internal-revenue agents was kept recruited up to its authorized strength, with infrequent exceptions, throughout the year, and the average length of service of the majority of the agents was greater during this year than has been the case for some time past. Most of the men had been in the internal-revenue service for a sufficient length of time to have become thoroughly familiar with their duties and the standard of the new men joining the force was noticeably raised. The complete reorganization of the force which was started several years ago has now had sufficient time to have become well adjusted and the men now employed have been with the service long enough to have demonstrated their ability and integrity, so that it is believed that the work accomplished by the field men is conscientiously thorough. The increase in revenues from many sources, where such increase could only be obtained by active enforcement of the law, seems to afford abundant justification for this belief. When it is considered that the hours of service required of these men are irregular and the nature of their duties extremely arduous and exacting, the difficulties in securing capable men at the inadequate salaries provided and retaining their services after they have become trained and are of value to the department become readily apparent. Men of the ability and devotion to duty required by this service are hard to find and the department is constantly losing some of its best men on account of positions at higher salaries having been offered them by private business organizations. In addition to the drafts made upon the service by business houses, the war is taking a heavy toll, one fourth of the entire number of agents having volunteered at the first call, including the chief of the field force and the assistant chief of the bureau. The enactment of the prohibition law in Porto Rico will increase rather than lessen the responsibilities of the revenue service, and it is earnestly recommended that this matter be carefully considered by the legislature so that provision may be made in the way of adequate salaries and sufficient personnel, so that the present high standard of law enforcement, which is the boast of this service, may not be impaired.

During the year 1,827 infractions of the revenue laws were reported to the Department by the agents, the final disposition of each one of which must, under the terms of the excise tax law, be made personally by the treasurer. Of these, 1,728 were minor offenses, such as delay in renewing licenses, failure to destroy stamp on tobacco or cigarette boxes or packages, or clerical errors in stock accounts of manufacturers, and where the evidence indicated that there was no intent to defraud the revenue and that the infraction had occurred through ignorance or carelessness rather than deliberate premeditation, the complaints were settled administratively. In 347 cases, almost without exception first offenses, a warning only was given, sufficiently firm, however, to impress upon the delinquent the necessity for strict compliance with the internal-revenue laws, while in 1,381 complaints, administrative fines, often accompanied by seizure of the goods, were imposed, which amounted to \$2,922.15. Inasmuch as the maximum administrative fine is fixed by law at \$10, and it is generally not deemed



advisable to impose the maximum penalty, the average as shown above is slightly above \$2, while a great many first offenders are fined only \$1. The remaining 99 cases were placed in the hands of the public prosecutors for action by the courts and it is worthy of note that of this number there were secured 92 convictions, 6 acquittals, and 1 case dismissed by the court without trial on demurrer of the accused. The number of prosecution cases while considerably less than for the previous year show almost the identical percentage of convictions and again demonstrates the care shown in pressing for prosecution only those cases where the fraud is evident and the guilt of the accused reasonably certain, as well as the efficient cooperation of the courts in the enforcement of the revenue laws.

A law passed by the legislative assembly of 1915, but which did not become operative according to its terms until July 1, 1916, providing for the protection of Porto Rican cigars in the markets of the United States against fraudulent misrepresentation and requiring the use of guarantee stamps on all cigars exported from Porto Rico, was put into operation on that date and has been administered through the three special tobacco agents provided for by the law. In addition to the work of inspection and enforcement of the law, these special agents have been charged with the compilation of statistics covering the acreage of Porto Rico devoted to tobacco planting, the number of hundredweights of tobacco harvested, the purpose for which the various kinds of tobacco are eventually used, as well as the amount of leaf tobacco imported in Porto Rico from the United States for blending with Porto Rican for the manufacture of cigars, and the amount of tobacco exported from Porto Rico partially manufactured in the leaf—this is to say, stemmed, but not manufactured into cigars. As this is the first year that data of this sort has been secured, there are no figures available for comparison, but the net result of their investigations, as shown in the following table, will undoubtedly be of interest in a study of the Porto Rican tobacco industry:

Acreage planted and under cultivation of tobacco.....	acres..	34, 538. 75
Total crop, all kinds.....	pounds..	25, 410, 020
For use in chewing tobacco.....	do.....	490, 124
For elaboration into cigars.....	do.....	14, 189, 144
For exportation as leaf.....	do.....	10, 730, 452
Leaf tobacco imported into Porto Rico.....	do.....	2, 497, 393
Imported leaf used exclusively for manufacture of cigars exported from Porto Rico.....	do.....	383, 743
Used with Porto Rican tobacco in the manufacture of cigars.....	do.....	269, 754
Used for cigars elaborated and consumed in Porto Rico.....	do.....	1, 843, 896

**GUARANTEE STAMPS AFFIXED TO CIGARS EXPORTED FROM PORTO RICO.**

Exclusively of Porto Rican tobacco.....	cigars..	148, 533, 556
Part Porto Rican and part other tobacco.....	do.....	58, 968, 821
Tobacco other than Porto Rican.....	do.....	2, 876, 968
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>210, 399, 365</b>

From the above it will be seen that there was exported from Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1916-17 a total of 210,399,365 cigars, which exceeds the previous high-water mark of 1914-15 of 174,275,407 by 36,122,958, or nearly 20 per cent. These figures are of exceptional importance to the insular treasury at this time, since commencing with March 2, 1917, all excise taxes collected under the revenue laws of the United States on such cigars, which heretofore produced no revenue for the Porto Rican government, will be returned to Porto Rico. The present rate of this tax in the United States is \$3 per thousand, while under the revenue bill now pending in Congress an increase is made of \$1 per thousand on cigars retailing between 4 cents and 7 cents each, which comprises approximately  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the Porto Rican exportation to the United States, and an increase of \$3 per thousand is made on cigars retailing between 7 cents and 15 cents, each, into which class would fall practically the remainder of the total exports. If these increases are enacted into law, it would result in an addition to the insular revenues of somewhat over \$300,000 over and above the present returns from that source.

As the internal revenue on Porto Rican products transported to the United States to be returned to the island under section 9 of the organic law applies to alcohol and cigarettes as well as to cigars, the table following showing the volume of such products will be of considerable interest.

TABLE 9.—*Taxable articles exported from Porto Rico during the past five fiscal years free of tax.*

Article.	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	Increase 1916-17 over 1915-16.	Decrease 1916-17 compared with 1915-16.
Alcohol.....liters.	333,254	281,125	234,004	676,979	859,436	282,457	.....
Bay rum.....do.	261,598	318,920	272,325	290,561	395,132	104,571	.....
Alcohol in bay rum.....liters.	136,563	173,182	152,142	165,560	215,476	49,916	.....
Beer.....do.		17,628	13,907	110,099	180,290	70,191	.....
Cigars.....number.	165,768,512	150,363,961	174,276,407	159,248,835	210,399,305	51,150,510	.....
Cigarettes.....do.	8,907,600	6,195,000	12,020,750	11,785,490	9,571,250	.....	2,214,180
Medicines.....					\$4,905.48	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Value not quantity.

As mentioned in the report for last year, a change in the method through which the supply of revenue stamps was secured was found advisable, and after a number of obstacles to making the change were overcome, an agreement was finally reached whereby the stamps for cigarettes used in Porto Rico are to be prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of Washington, and furnished to the insular government at cost. The excellence of the work performed by this bureau, which does all the work of this class for the United States Government, and the assurances against fraudulent duplication, which could be given in the highest degree by this governmental agency, made it extremely desirable to secure its advantages for the printing of the cigarette stamps, most especially as the documentary and other so-called excise stamps in use by the insular government have been furnished by this bureau since the inception of the civil government. Upon proposal of the treasurer, and following the custom which obtains in the United States of perpetuating the memory of distinguished men by placing their portraits on bank notes, postage and revenue stamps, the consent of the family of the Hon. Luis Muñoz Rivera was secured to the plan of including a likeness of the lately deceased Resident Commissioner as the central feature of the new stamp. The memory of Mr. Muñoz Rivera is cherished in Porto Rico by all classes more than that of any other native son, and the suggestion met with instant approval throughout the island. When it becomes necessary to prepare new designs for cigar stamps, it is probable that the idea will be extended to include other notable Porto Ricans, so that the distinctive Porto Rican revenue stamps will form a typical series, each different stamp bearing the portrait of some illustrious Porto Rican.

#### ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR NEXT YEAR.

Under this heading, in the report for last year, there appeared an estimate of the probable receipts of current revenue of the insular government for the fiscal year 1916-17, which showed a total of \$4,230,000, and in connection therewith attention was drawn to the fact that this estimate did not reach the total amount of appropriations made for the same fiscal year, and that unless conditions during the year were found to be very different from what was at that time apparent, the available balance in the treasury would be almost, if not entirely, depleted at the end of the year. It is an agreeable disappointment to be able to state that the estimate has proven to have been "too conservative rather than unduly optimistic," the basis on which it was made, to quote the words appearing immediately before the table. As has been stated in a previous part of this report, business conditions throughout the island improved so materially shortly after the inception of the fiscal year that receipts from all classes of excise taxes increased very considerably during the first eight months, and were it not for the expected adoption of the provision of law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages, these receipts would probably have reached a round three million dollars. The final total of excise taxes, however, shows a net increase of approximately \$200,000, or about 7½ per cent, over the estimate. An even greater increase over the amount estimated, or \$260,107.52, is shown in the receipts from the income tax. This, as explained in the previous discussion on this subject, is due primarily to the doubling of the rate of normal tax, coupled with the increased prosperity of most of the island's industries. The customs also produced \$78,000 more than estimated, and these receipts, together with minor increases in some of the other items, brought the grand total of current revenue receipts, excluding the items of

\$301,733.33, proceeds from the sale of refunding bonds, and \$118,500, the amount of bonds redeemed by municipalities and school boards, as shown in the total of \$5,259,418.21 in Exhibit 27 of the consolidated financial tables, to a net total of \$4,839,184.88, an increase of over \$600,000 above the estimate. The balances remaining, at the end of the year, of \$413,476.17 in cash, and \$168,000 in municipal and school board bonds, or a total of \$581,476.17, show that the apprehension felt at the size of the authorized expenditures was not unfounded, and that but for the unexpected increases in the different sources of receipts, a number of such authorized expenditures would necessarily have had to be curtailed. To the above balance of \$581,476.17 may be added \$94,216.69 of advances or loans to the municipalities and school boards for which bonds have not been issued, but which may be converted into bond-secured loans, at the option of the insular treasurer. The grand total of \$675,692.86 of assets available for expenditure is not at all too large under present conditions, most especially as there is yet outstanding an unsecured short-term loan of the insular government of \$400,000 with a banking house in New York City. It is earnestly recommended that the departmental expenditures be adjusted in such a manner that this balance should not be seriously depleted.

For the ensuing year of 1917-18, the following estimate has been prepared, and the hope is again expressed that the results at the end of the year will show that it is sufficiently conservative, although it can hardly be expected that unforeseen increases will swell the total to the extent that has been experienced during the past year. Due allowance has been made for the falling off on account of prohibition, not only in excise taxes but in customs revenue as well.

TABLE No. 10.—*Estimate of insular revenue cash receipts for year ending June 30, 1918.*

Customs.....	\$300,000.00
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	810,000.00
Excise taxes:	
Distilled spirits.....	\$428,000.00
Beer.....	55,000.00
Wine.....	34,200.00
Cigars.....	1,190,000.00
Cigarettes.....	600,000.00
Perfumery, patent medicines, matches, etc.....	130,500.00
Licenses.....	165,650.00
	2,693,350.00
Miscellaneous:	
Notarial instruments.....	\$42,000.00
Court fees.....	82,000.00
Automobile tax.....	55,000.00
	159,000.00
Registrars of property.....	87,000.00
Other miscellaneous.....	4,000.00
	250,000.00
	2,943,350.00
Inheritance taxes.....	12,000.00
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	70,000.00
Court fines.....	35,000.00
Harbor and dock fees.....	25,000.00
Interest on loans to municipalities and school boards.....	75,000.00
Interest on bank deposits.....	60,000.00
Income tax.....	500,000.00
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation.....	110,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	65,000.00
Total.....	5,006,350.00

Although the digest prepared by the auditor's office of appropriations made by the legislature during the session of 1917 reaches a total of \$5,471,169.17, there are included in it several appropriations, notably one of \$300,000 for the construction of an insane asylum, which may be suspended or postponed if the condition of the treasury makes such action imperative, so that the discrepancy between probable revenue and authorized expenditure for the coming year does not appear so alarming as it did at the same time last year.

The session of the legislative assembly, which was well under way on the date of the enactment of the new organic law, was very wisely confined to legislation of a current or emergent nature and made no attempt to carry into effect any plans or policy of far-reaching nature, on account of the very important change in the constitution of the law-making bodies, and the fact that the new legislature, to be selected entirely by popular vote, was to meet within comparatively few months. Especially is this statement true in regard to financial legislation, since the former element of uncertainty was greatly increased as far as financial matters were concerned by

the impending vote on the question of prohibition. The estimate of probable revenue, as has been stated, was made on the basis of prohibition going into effect on March 2, 1918, which has since been definitely established, and the legislative assembly responded willingly to the suggestion of the governor, contained in his message delivered immediately after the passage of the Jones law, as the organic act is popularly termed, that in view of this fact the total of the general appropriation act should be confined within prudent limits and that an attempt should be made to restore the available cash balance in the treasury which had been exhausted during the period of depression. The total of appropriations, therefore, is within the limits of probable revenue, and present indications give promise of substantial balances at the end of the coming fiscal year.

The first session of the newly organized "legislature," as the law-making body is termed in the organic act as distinguished from the former "legislative assembly," is to commence on August 13, 1917, and one of its first duties will be the determination of the scale of expenditures, not for the fiscal year 1917-18, which has already been adopted, but for the fiscal year 1918-19, since the sessions of this body are to be biennial, and the next regular session will not be held until the spring of 1919. Upon the governor is placed the duty of submitting at the inaugural of each legislative session a budget of probable receipts for the period for which the legislature is to provide, coupled with a proposal for the necessary expenditures for the same period. Under the new law, as provided in the final paragraph of section 34, no appropriations may be made in excess of the probable revenue at that time provided for by law and applicable for such appropriation or expenditures, including any available surplus in the treasury, unless the legislature making such appropriation shall provide for levying a sufficient tax to pay such appropriation or expenditure within such fiscal year. In view of these requirements of the law, it is not expected that the new legislature will at its first session make any appropriations to take effect prior to the commencement of the fiscal year 1918-19, and that such appropriations as may be made will be confined exclusively to services for the same fiscal year, while public works of such magnitude and cost as might extend their operation over a longer period will be financed through bond issues or direct transfer of sums sufficient to defray their total cost from current revenues to special trust funds which will thenceforward be available only for the particular expenditure for which they were created.

In compliance with the requirement for submitting a "budget" of receipts and expenditures, the governor some time before the new legislature was to meet, requested the department of finance to prepare an estimate of the probable revenues for the fiscal year 1918-19. Due to the fact that the period under consideration was not to begin until somewhat more than 11 months in the future, the task presented greater difficulties than had been met with before in preparing such estimates, nevertheless from the best information obtainable, and giving due consideration to the fact that no revenues would be secured from alcoholic beverages, either through excise taxes or customs duties, and that the uncertain duration of the war might disarrange the most careful calculations, an estimate was prepared which reached the gross total of \$4,634,000. That the total amount was brought up to this fairly encouraging figure is due almost entirely to the expected increases from the income tax, which has shown such a promising development, and from the taxes to be returned from the United States on Porto Rican products transported to the mainland. Under the new Federal revenue bill the increased taxes on cigars will bring the total amount to be realized from this source close up to the million mark, and should the decided increase in the export of Porto Rican cigars shown during the last fiscal year continue, this might well become one of the island's principal sources of revenue.

Although the estimate was somewhat more encouraging than might have been expected in view of the loss of the one and one-half million dollars through prohibition, it is still insufficient to provide for the many needed public improvements without which the wonderful progress that Porto Rico has shown during the last 17 years will cease, nor to provide for the extension of the far-sighted policy of education, the completion of the public roads and the completion of the vigorous campaign for sanitation which is now commencing to bear its first fruits, and it is generally estimated that if not the whole of the amount lost through prohibition, at least something near \$1,000,000 of new revenues should be provided in partial replacement of these now received from taxes on alcoholic beverages.

With this end in view, careful consideration has been given to the most available sources from which this new revenue can be secured and to this end valuable suggestions have been gained from the present revenue policy which is to be made the basis for increased revenues of the Federal Government. Following the indication contained in the new revenue bill now before Congress, section 5 of which provides that the proposed increased rates in the United States shall not apply to Porto Rico,

but that the insular legislature shall have power to alter, modify or amend the existing income tax law as may best suit the interests of the island, it is expected that a wise use of this authority may result in an increased yield from this source of approximately \$300,000. In addition to this, another source of revenue is offered in a tax on securities, notes, mortgages, stocks, bonds, credits and intangibles in general. Although the present law permits certain of these items of wealth to be taxed, it is very deficient in providing a thorough method by which the rule of taxation shall be made clear, and sufficient power and authority be given the treasurer to compel all classes to bear their just share of the taxation burden. There is at present no exact information as to the extent of this class of wealth, but it is estimated that it will fall not far short of \$30,000,000, and through a moderated tax such as has been tried out and found successful in many of the States of the Union, a very considerable revenue can be secured from this source.

Although the main reliance is expected to fall on the two sources mentioned, a not inconsiderable revenue may also be secured from an equitable tax on admissions to theatrical or moving-picture entertainments, which is also in accord with the trend of the Federal revenue legislation. The moving-picture has made great advances in popularity in Porto Rico and few if any of the towns even in the most remote interior are not supplied with one or more of these amusement enterprises. It may be assumed that a considerable part of the sums formerly spent on alcohol will continue to be spent on amusements, extravagances or luxuries, and although the pernicious effects of the use of alcohol will be eliminated, it will be long before the great mass of people will save this excess or devote it to more profitable purposes. A tax on such extravagances or luxuries will to a certain extent have a salutary effect if it succeeds in diverting the expenditure of this money to more useful purposes through forcing it to bear relatively the same share of taxation as it carried before. Consistently with this theory, an extension of the present excise tax system, which now includes within its field firearms, matches, and proprietary medicines, might be made to embrace jewelry, silks, phonographs, pianos, pleasure automobiles, and such other articles of luxury or extravagance as would give promise of a yield in revenue sufficiently in excess of the cost of collection to make the imposition of a tax advisable.

An extension of the present guaranty stamp law, which at present applies only to manufactured cigars exported from Porto Rico, might very properly be made to include stemmed leaf tobacco, which is exported in this partially manufactured condition for elaboration into cigars in the United States. The primary object of the guaranty stamp is, of course, the protection from misrepresentation of the name and fame of the genuine Porto Rican cigars made wholly from the Porto Rican leaf, since other cigars, although manufactured in Porto Rico, must bear different classes of labels of distinctive colors which state that such cigars either are a mixture of Porto Rican and foreign tobacco or are made wholly from foreign grown leaf. Were this extended to cover the tobacco not made in cigars here but exported in the leaf, it would afford the same protection to the genuine article that has been sought only in regard to cigars, while the requirement for a much higher license for stripping factories operated other than in conjunction with a cigar factory using the stripped leaf so manufactured, would tend toward securing the manufacture of most of the Porto Rican tobacco within the island, thus affording employment for a larger number of its inhabitants and securing the payment of the tax on the manufactured cigar for the benefit of the island treasury.

#### INTEREST-BEARING INDEBTEDNESS.

In accordance with the policy of caring only for those matters which needed immediate attention, the legislative assembly of the spring of 1917 made but one allotment of money, besides the appropriation from ordinary revenues of \$300,000 for the construction of an insane asylum, for public improvements, which is found in Act No. 23 of this session and took the form of an authorization for a further bond issue of \$100,000 in addition to the \$500,000 already sold, for the continuation of the improvements of the harbor of San Juan. There is good reason to expect that the Federal Government will this year provide a generous appropriation for the further dredging of the harbor, and it is especially desirable that the insular authorities continue the construction of the bulkheads and marginal streets so that full advantage can be taken of the improved harbor areas. It is expected that this issue will be ready for sale within a very short time, and this together with a further series of \$100,000 of refunding irrigation bonds under the general authority to provide for the refunding of principal payments on the former issues, will be the extent of the bond sales to be made for the insular treasury this year. The totals on Exhibit No. 14 of the consolidated financial tables, which are as of June 30, 1917, and therefore do not include

the proposed sales just mentioned, show a gross amount of bonds outstanding of \$9,280,000, as compared with \$8,480,000 on the corresponding date of 1916. As explained in last year's report, there were to be sold \$500,000 of new road improvement bonds and \$200,000 of refunding irrigation bonds, the two lots being offered together for bidding on October 3, 1916, and received the flattering offer of an average of 104.6055 beside accrued interest on \$600,000 out of the total offering of \$700,000, which equals an interest return of approximately  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. The remaining \$100,000 were awarded to other bidders at prices ranging from 102.622 for the shorter terms to 105.385 for the longest terms, equal to an interest return basis of from slightly over  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent to under  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. This was the most successful bond sale yet carried out by the insular government and once more demonstrates the high rating of the island's credit. Some time later in the year it was found advisable to authorize a loan of \$300,000 to the school board of San Juan, and although the general rule has been to finance actual construction work from current funds of the insular treasury reserving the sale of the bonds for such time as conditions might be most favorable, shortly after the new organic act went into effect it was found that on account of the shrinkage of revenues from distilled spirits caused by the uncertainty regarding prohibition, the sale of refunding bonds to reimburse the insular treasury for the amounts advanced on account of this loan became a pressing necessity. The sale was accordingly advertised for April 17, 1917, just after the entrance of the United States into the world war, and when the plans for the gigantic loans for Federal purposes were still the subject of uncertainty and speculation. To add a further disadvantage, the Federal Farm Loan Board put out the first issue of farm loan bonds at  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent at almost the same time, so that the Porto Rican issue had many difficulties to contend against. In spite of all these unfortunate circumstances, however, the entire issue was taken by a Cleveland firm at 99.30, equal to an interest return basis of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, which is considered comparatively satisfactory under the conditions cited. The total sales during the year, therefore, are seen to have been \$1,000,000 which when reduced by the two instalments of former bonds falling due during the year of \$50,000 on the first public improvement and road loan of 1907, and \$150,000 on the first irrigation loan, makes the net increase of \$800,000 shown by the table (Exhibit No. 14, Consolidated Financial Tables).

In addition to the bonded debt, there still remains outstanding a short-term demand note of \$400,000 with the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York City appearing in the last annual report. This class of obligations has also been increased this year by the entrance of Porto Rico into the ranks of those commonwealths which have been impressed by the necessity of safeguarding the food supply of their peoples. Joint Resolution No. 10, approved by the governor on April 12, 1917, provides that the governor may borrow either by the issue of bonds or the negotiation of short-term notes secured by the credit of The People of Porto Rico, such amount as may be found necessary up to the total of \$1,000,000, such funds to be expended by a commission to be appointed by the governor and to be known as the food commission. Acting on this authority, the governor promptly appointed as members of the commission five of the most representative men in the business and financial world of Porto Rico, and the commission so appointed took prompt and energetic measures to carry out their functions. Up to the close of the fiscal year a total of \$200,000 had been borrowed on notes issued by the governor under this authority, and it is quite probable that the full amount authorized may be utilized. The plans of the commission which bear every indication of being successful, will result in the complete refund of all amounts borrowed, accompanied, perhaps, by a certain additional amount as profits from the operations of the commission.

Although this commission is financed by the insular government and eventually will account for or repay the amounts advanced which are now carried on the government's books as available assets in the same way that similar advances to the municipalities and school boards are treated, it handles its funds independently from the general treasury account, and the totals appearing in Exhibit No. 21 of balances on June 30, 1917, in the several depositories do not include the food commission's money. The amount of \$2,284,574.48, shown in this exhibit as cash, together with the sum of \$539,842.74 in transit, or a total of \$2,824,417.22, is made up in great measure of trust funds and sinking funds for the redemption of bonds, and although the depositories pay interest on these deposits at the prevailing rates, it would be desirable to reduce the gross amount whenever the obligations of the sinking and other trust funds should permit this to be done. With this idea in view, an opinion was secured from the attorney general as to the legality of a proposal to buy in for the account of the sinking fund the last 10 series or exactly one-half of the total issue of the road-loan bonds of 1907 still remaining outstanding and which mature annually from 1918 to 1927. The favorable opinion of the attorney general

was submitted to the executive council, which is, under the law, authorizing this issue, the board of commissioners of the sinking fund, and a resolution was adopted by the council providing for the redemption in this manner of this first venture of Porto Rico in the issue of bonds. Aside from the gratifying record of having provided for the repayment of the loan before more than one-half of its term had expired, there will be the further advantage of reducing in some degree the gross total of outstanding bonded indebtedness and the large cash balance, together with a saving of interest, which will amount to approximately \$5,000 annually.

#### BANKING AND INSURANCE.

The accompanying banking and insurance tables show that Porto Rico has not lagged behind in the quickened march of financial development which is so noticeable elsewhere. Due to the entrance of the United States into the war against Germany, the insurance business, which is largely in the hands of German and British companies, was very much unsettled. Although the first proclamation of the President permitted the German companies to continue their business, many of the local agents took steps to secure representations of American companies, and very recently several American marine and fire companies have entered the local field. The later proclamation prohibiting the business of marine insurance by the German companies was not wholly unexpected, and the new companies will be fully prepared to handle the volume of business which will thus be thrown upon them. The consolidated table of bank statements shows a still further increase in the resources of the 11 active banking institutions, including the branches which five of them maintain in towns other than the seat of the main bank. The total of deposits has increased more than \$3,000,000 over last year's figures, while the amounts due to island banks from banks and correspondents outside of Porto Rico show a net credit in the island's favor of approximately \$5,000,000, nearly six millions of the island's money being used in the United States, while the account with foreign countries shows a debit balance of approximately \$1,000,000. The stock of cash held by the banks in their vaults amounts to nearly \$7,000,000 as against their obligations to their depositors of nearly twenty-two and one-half millions. Periodical returns are required from all banking institutions, and this supervision is supplemented by examinations performed either by public accountants or members of the staff of the department. Unfortunately the model banking act which was drafted several years ago by a select committee appointed for that purpose, again failed of passage in the house of delegates, after its introduction and passage in the executive council, and the department is still forced to depend for much of its authority to regulate and inspect banking institutions on the more or less general terms of section 354 of the Political Code, which includes banks along with insurance, building and loan, and all other quasi-public corporations as subject to supervision by the treasurer. There is a great need for the appointment of an examiner of corporations of this character who shall devote his attention particularly to the enforcement of the various statutes concerning these corporations, and the banking bill above mentioned contains a provision for such an officer. It is hoped that the new legislature may give this subject the attention which it merits, so that the enforcement of the law may be greatly improved.

TABLE No. 11.—Consolidated report of organized banks in operation in Porto Rico at the close of business June 30, 1917.

	American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.	Banco de Puerto Rico.	Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico.	Banco Popular de San Juan.	Banco Territorial y Agrícola.	Bank of Nova Scotia.	Caja de Economías y Prestamos de Cabo Rojo.
<b>RESOURCES.</b>							
Immediately available assets:							
Bonds (pledged to secure insular and Federal deposits)	\$1,200,949.25		\$80,000.00				
Bonds (unpledged)	202,650.00		500.00	\$10,000.00	\$80,000.00		
Stock investments	132,215.00				200,520.00		
Reserve fund in bank—							
Bills, legal-tender	1,133,770.00		946,408.00	2,276.00	1,480,152.00	\$351,681.00	\$26,494.00
Bills, Spanish Bank	120.00		1,343.86				
Gold coin	47,936.54		6,355.00	1,170.00	131,900.00	365.00	4,720.00
Silver dollars	7,135.00		64,724.25	94.00	21,700.00	1,171.00	720.00
Fractional coin	88,768.74		17,138.47	887.00	4,303.90	7,787.60	3,831.63
Clearing-house items	72,764.09		42,992.13	982.68	80,438.43		
Other checks and cash items	184,673.57		116,003.58	137.90	53,011.93	17,860.20	6,128.33
Balances with banks and bankers—							
In Porto Rico		\$31,388.14		76,662.64		6,721.51	97,767.82
In the United States	1,878,101.48	509,164.24			916,298.20		
In foreign countries	3,889.21	23,844.82			38,220.58		
Balances with other correspondents—							
In Porto Rico	32,468.60	164,566.94			92,185.83		
In the United States		517.55					
In foreign countries		432,651.73		81,750.00	486,256.18	96,178.94	
Secured by collateral	376,724.89						
Loans—							
Secured by real estate	30,600.00	400.00	154,968.78	113,483.44	943,858.06		
Personal securities	2,214,110.43		1,351,024.42	114,108.19	626,001.11	552,178.39	28,067.88
Overdrafts	5,772.61		2,977.17				
Real estate—							
Bank building	106,271.18		74,000.00		80,000.00		
Other real estate	8,228.99		3,167.26	22,000.00	4,268.41		
Furniture and fixtures	34,630.63	113.00	10,672.05	988.08	20,728.77		330.39
Current expenses	21,686.80			6,694.45		2,968.64	1,512.33
Taxes paid	1,767.38			1,113.15			389.15
Interest paid							
Cash short account	44.46						6.29
Other assets (not included under the foregoing heads)	14,519.93	60,000.00	29,167.27	3,367.83	9,055.20		
Total	7,889,743.17	91,871.14	4,031,223.55	434,626.36	5,291,635.30	1,035,411.28	160,856.02



## LABILITY.

LIABILITIES.									
<b>Liabilities to shareholders:</b>									
Capital stock paid in.....	400,000.00	12,320.78	750,000.00	50,000.00	696,212.48	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00
Reserve fund.....	400,000.00	.....	67,000.00	35,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	750.10
Undivided profits.....	161,838.17	.....	96,616.72	282.13	104,520.24	.....	.....	.....	101.87
Dividends unpaid.....	12,173.00	789.80	7,678.00	.....	4,882.47	.....	.....	.....	166.60
<b>Deposits:</b>									
<i>Liabilities to the public—</i>									
Individual deposits, subject to check.....	4,895,933.98	13,112.24	2,299,626.44	115,566.37	2,725,416.36	.....	.....	371,838.82	79,137.84
Demand certificates of deposit.....	17,908.25	.....	10,824.96	5,637.95	51,190.78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Time certificates of deposit.....	186,217.68	.....	265,669.89	540.00	182,814.07	.....	.....	60,000.00	1,500.00
Certified checks.....	38,319.59	.....	7,247.34	1,867.12	4,735.64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cashier's checks.....	747.70	.....	27.59	.....	1,149.66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savings deposits.....	602,856.42	.....	326,301.64	207,477.42	556,781.32	.....	.....	1,828.40	.....
<b>Government deposits—</b>									
Insular government deposits.....	970,111.17	.....	78,000.00	.....	60,000.00	.....	.....	.....	60,774.95
Federal Government deposits.....	187,237.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to other banks and bankers—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In Porto Rico.....	7,910.06	.....	4,033.59	.....	39,116.47	.....	.....	8,092.23	3,620.06
In the United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,935.83	.....	.....	484,706.58	.....
In foreign countries.....	.....	.....	98,835.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to other correspondents—	.....	.....	7,112.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	332.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In the United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In foreign countries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank rents.....	1,120.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest account.....	36,345.34	.....	.....	14,194.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,786.81
<b>Profit accounts</b>									
Exchange account.....	.....	.....	.....	6.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission account.....	.....	.....	.....	694.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Notes issued.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	826,425.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mortgage bonds issued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,798.65	.....	.....	138.08	.....
Interest accrued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73.02	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash over account.....	.....	.....	73.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities (not included under the foregoing heads).....	.....	15,378.53	13,543.78	1,930.26	9,588.64	.....	.....	1,100.83	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,889,743.17</b>	<b>91,871.14</b>	<b>4,031,223.55</b>	<b>434,626.36</b>	<b>5,281,839.30</b>	<b>1,055,411.28</b>	<b>169,856.02</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>

TABLE NO. 11.—Consolidated report of organized banks in operation in Porto Rico at the close of business June 30, 1917.—Continued.

RESOURCES.					
Immediately available assets:					
Bonds (pledged to secure insular and Federal deposits).....					\$1,510,949.25
Bonds (unpledged).....					265,887.37
Stock investments.....					332,785.00
Reserves in bank—					
Bills, legal-tender.....					5,737,492.00
Gold, Spanish Bank.....					73,463.86
Silver dollars.....					108,006.79
Fractional coin.....					108,693.25
Fringing case items.....					180,464.06
Clearing-house items.....					290,528.68
Others with banks and cash items.....					385,200.78
Balances with banks and bankers—					
In Porto Rico.....					848,401.75
In the United States.....					6,835,459.13
In foreign countries.....					153,680.07
Balances with other correspondents—					
In Porto Rico.....					289,241.07
In the United States.....					847,896.65
In foreign countries.....					3,332,382.97
Loans—					
Secured by real estate.....					1,394,781.32
Personal securities.....					6,385,290.37
Overdrafts.....					154,927.28
Real estate—					
Bank building.....					277,068.58
Other real estate.....					37,573.60
Furniture and fixtures.....					73,743.41
Current expenses.....					54,169.17
Taxes paid.....					8,401.92
Interest paid.....					4,163.41
Cash short account.....					50.75
Other assets (not included under the foregoing heads).....					186,886.95
Total.....					29,913,712.53
LIABILITIES.					
Deposits:					
In Porto Rico.....					8,363,722.77
In the United States.....					80,852.19
In foreign countries.....					1,871,945.94
Balances with other correspondents—					
In Porto Rico.....					292,479.52
In the United States.....					1,871,945.94
In foreign countries.....					80,852.19
Loans—					
Secured by real estate.....					1,394,781.32
Personal securities.....					6,385,290.37
Overdrafts.....					154,927.28
Real estate—					
Bank building.....					277,068.58
Other real estate.....					37,573.60
Furniture and fixtures.....					73,743.41
Current expenses.....					54,169.17
Taxes paid.....					8,401.92
Interest paid.....					4,163.41
Cash short account.....					50.75
Other assets (not included under the foregoing heads).....					186,886.95
Total.....					29,913,712.53

## LIABILITIES.

LIABILITIES.						
Liabilities to shareholders:						
Capital stock paid in.....	45,430.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	300,000.00	25,000.00	2,329,233.26
Reserve fund.....	16,724.91	15,400.00	15,400.00	120,000.00	3,176.38	565,670.68
Undivided profits.....	529.63	480.00	480.00	11,569.56	315,023.16	315,023.16
Dividends unpaid.....	63.50					27,232.17
Deposits:						
Liabilities to the public—						
Individual deposits, subject to check.....	203,028.55	148,273.03		907,211.30	16,731.30	3,219,127.48
Time certificates of deposit.....					128.26	85,300.16
Time certificates of deposit.....				62,870.80	4,748.40	63,335.17
Certified checks.....						57,000.00
Cashier's checks.....						57,763.25
Savings deposits.....	94,721.94	57,541.27		384,194.16	24,311.35	4,304,983.17
Government deposits—						
Insular government deposits.....				50,000.00		1,966,831.63
Federal Government deposits.....						187,237.44
Due to other banks and bankers—						
In Porto Rico.....		5,718.91			4,625.60	29,976.46
In the United States.....						736,433.24
In foreign countries.....						1,564,631.21
Due to other correspondents—						
In Porto Rico.....				1,600.00		102,371.35
In the United States.....						7,112.27
In foreign countries.....				576.00		42,763.72
Bank rents.....						1,805.14
Interest account.....	9,060.12	6,345.97		28,625.78	2,627.26	111,291.62
Profit accounts—						
Exchange account.....				5,358.35	3.42	14,283.75
Commission account.....	300.00	670.26				7,265.07
Others.....						692.35
Notes issued.....						50,000.00
Mortgage bonds issued.....						826,425.00
Interest accrued.....						6,994.73
Cash over account.....						146.02
Other liabilities (not included under the foregoing heads).....	776.65					42,527.68
Total.....	370,838.29	292,479.52	1,871,945.94	80,352.19	8,363,722.77	29,913,712.53

TABLE NO. 12.—*Transactions in Porto Rico by insurance companies in the calendar year 1916.*

## A. FIRE.

Name of company.	Insurance written.	Premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1916.	Losses incurred in 1916.
Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co., Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany.	\$3,803,829.49	\$14,406.27	\$2,968.93	\$2,808.20
Atlas Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.	1,610,125.25	8,222.07	39,787.74	39,787.74
Baloise Fire Insurance Co., Basle, Switzerland.	3,384,624.06	12,372.48	4,759.04	3,187.10
British American Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.	5,464,863.54	13,781.98	2,564.86	2,564.86
Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.	2,336,754.91	17,552.65	26,783.31	26,783.31
Guardian Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.	1,688,901.00	11,184.32	470.82	13,000.00
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg, Germany.	4,041,845.38	14,684.37	6,268.61	4,696.67
Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	1,933,649.50	12,706.30		
Home Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.	4,180,681.49	15,270.39	27,502.73	27,502.73
Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Co., Liverpool, England.	1,460,100.00	10,401.98	134.12	9,000.00
Lancashire Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.	1,668,325.00	8,783.77	22,572.90	22,572.90
La Union de Paris, Paris, France.	1,482,846.00	11,425.27	15,688.00	
Magdeburger Feuerversicherungsgesellschaft, Magdeburg, Germany.	2,339,170.89	10,022.88	3,790.87	3,790.87
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., London, England.	15,563,423.69	42,194.77	6,617.89	3,198.86
Nord-Deutsche Insurance Co., Hamburg, Germany.	3,737,003.84	18,375.12	20,502.39	20,502.39
Northern Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.	10,110,900.00	28,790.62	27,261.00	27,261.00
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society (Ltd.), Norwich, England.	2,236,548.00	18,247.28	32,834.36	22,434.86
Palatine Insurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.	1,087,607.00	9,559.97	134.12	26,000.00
Phoenix Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.	966,000.00	5,750.22	7,578.11	8,278.11
Prussian National Insurance Co., Stettin, Germany.	2,574,739.84	9,029.60	3,414.45	3,414.45
Royal Exchange Assurance Co., London, England.	5,619,806.00	26,532.19	6,048.08	6,048.08
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.	8,213,702.00	19,980.81	10,284.93	10,284.93
Western Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.	3,059,355.00	21,424.09	17,912.88	18,187.88
Yorkshire Insurance Co. (Ltd.), York, England.	1,668,720.00	13,806.60	15,279.20	13,279.20
Total.	90,233,519.88	374,477.95	301,343.84	313,568.14

## B. MARINE.

British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.	\$1,804,842.07	\$17,868.61	\$7,550.72	\$23,153.00
Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.	410,221.02	4,687.62	334.77	334.77
Mannheim Insurance Co., Mannheim, Germany.	5,922,387.62	19,587.00	19,337.59	19,337.59
Nord-Deutsche Insurance Co., Hamburg, Germany.	8,018,753.31	26,437.50	10,625.64	9,965.66
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society (Ltd.), Norwich, England.	16,444.00	100.01		
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.	7,092,466.00	19,786.97	8,473.63	8,473.63
Total.	23,265,114.02	88,466.71	46,322.35	61,254.65

## C. LIFE.

Name of company.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1915.		Policies written, revived, etc., in 1916.		Discontinued by death, lapse, surrender, maturity, etc., in 1916.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
New York Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.	1,378	\$2,073,242.00	1	\$1,010.00	80	\$114,677.00
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal, Canada.	970	2,531,756.88	177	601,060.60	121	341,591.14
Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Toronto, Canada.	21	39,000.00	1	2,000.00		
Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., Toronto, Canada.	328	661,004.00	124	260,000.00	40	76,650.00
Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.	82	103,775.00			3	2,892.00
Total.	2,779	5,408,777.88	303	864,070.60	244	535,810.14

<sup>1</sup> This does not include losses incurred and settled for abroad. Impossible to obtain information on account of war.

TABLE NO. 12.—*Transactions in Porto Rico by insurance companies in the calendar year 1916—Continued.*

## C. LIFE—Continued.

Name of company.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1916.		Annuities in force, annual payments.		Gross premiums paid.
	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	
New York Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y. . . . .	1,299	\$1,959,575.00	2	\$482.00	\$80,581.81
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal, Canada. . . . .	1,026	2,791,226.34	.....	.....	138,131.22
Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada. . . . .	22	41,000.00	.....	.....	2,476.18
Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., Toronto, Canada. . . . .	412	844,354.00	.....	.....	41,567.76
Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y. . . . .	79	100,883.00	.....	.....	4,569.20
Total. . . . .	2,838	5,737,038.34	2	482.00	267,325.67

## D. ACCIDENT.

Name of company.	Insurance written.	Premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1916.	Losses incurred in 1916.
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England. . . . .	\$97,000.00	\$421.50	\$426.38	\$426.38

## E. FIDELITY.

American Surety Co. of New York, New York, N. Y. . . . .	\$643,300.30	\$2,539.91	\$526.44	\$526.44
Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, Baltimore, Md. . . . .	2,436,109.81	11,657.11	3,630.93	4,653.88
National Surety Co. of New York, New York, N. Y. . . . .	3,438,783.09	11,200.80	574.01	574.01
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England. . . . .	10,000.00	25.00	.....	.....
Total. . . . .	6,528,192.20	25,422.82	4,731.38	5,754.33

## F. LIABILITY.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England. . . . .	(1)	\$36,385.15	\$9,972.97	\$9,012.97
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## G. PROPERTY DAMAGE.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England. . . . .	\$303,250.00	\$5,655.19	\$693.19	\$598.19
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## H. HURRICANE.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn. . . . .	\$150,000.00	\$1,312.50	.....	.....
Phoenix Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England. . . . .	53,900.00	370.57	.....	.....
The Home Insurance Co., New York. . . . .	1,533,535.00	11,617.46	\$18,560.92	\$18,560.92
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., London, England. . . . .	1,998,581.00	13,600.03	8,399.38	8,399.38
Total. . . . .	3,736,016.00	26,900.56	26,960.30	26,960.30

## I. STEAM BOILER.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England. . . . .	\$115,000.00	\$425.00	.....	.....
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## J. HEALTH.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England. . . . .	\$20,000.00	\$132.50	.....	.....
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<sup>1</sup> Amount of "insurance written" not reported.

## MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The municipalities of Porto Rico, which by the creation of Villalba through the segregation of certain barrios of Juana Diaz by the last legislative assembly now number 75, received a total of \$2,008,638.06 gross income from all sources, except loans and bond redemption taxes, made up of \$1,885,753.41 of "ordinary funds" and \$122,884.65 of "road funds," the latter amount being the 8 per cent of revenue received from general property taxes, which all municipalities, except the purely urban one of San Juan, are required to set aside for the construction, maintenance, and repair of rural roads. In San Juan this fund is 5 per cent of the same tax, and is required to be devoted to streets in the suburban district of Santurce. Receipts from taxes, including the general property tax, increased from \$1,446,571.34 in 1915-16 to \$1,455,673.15, exceeding the high-water mark of 1913-14 by \$6,011.88. Receipts from other purely governmental sources of revenue, such as fees, permits, fines, etc., decreased \$6,036.33, this decrease being due to the fact that during the year just closed all fines which had formerly been covered into the municipal treasuries and which were so covered during nine months of the fiscal year 1915-16, were during the past year covered into the insular treasury.

Receipts from public service enterprises, including water supply systems, electric plants, and piers, increased \$9,988. The increase from water supply systems alone amounted to \$20,232.20, but the very appreciable decrease of \$17,632.56 was experienced in the municipal dock of Ponce, this being due no doubt to the falling off in shipping.

From the use of municipal property the municipalities derived the sum of \$112,-673.54, an increase of \$13,163.59 over the preceding year.

The increase in receipts for the use of municipal property is equally distributed through all the items under that heading. The cash balance of "ordinary funds," that is, those available for general expenditures as distinguished from "road funds," "loan funds," and others, the use of which is restricted to specific purposes, was \$224,243.38, a decrease of \$40,513.76 as compared with the preceding year. Deducting from this balance the amount of floating and current indebtedness carried over into the next fiscal year, there is left a surplus of \$117,265.81, or \$13,988.76 less than the surplus at the end of the previous year.

Expenditures chargeable against the total current receipts of the municipalities amounted to \$2,051,506.51, an increase of \$194,590.06 over the preceding year. Expenditures from "ordinary funds" increased \$188,463.34, while expenditures from "road funds" increased \$5,214.16. Disbursements on account of current expenses, as distinguished from outlays and payments on indebtedness were \$57,794.70 greater than in 1915-16. As stated in previous annual reports, salaries continued to increase, aggregating \$756,627.71, as against \$741,865.91 in 1915-16. All other current expenses for repairs and maintenance, supplies, materials, and incidentals increased also, as did the amount disbursed on account of insular supervision of the sanitation service. It should be remembered that the municipalities, as heretofore stated, incurred indebtedness exclusive of loans and bond issues to the amount of \$106,977.57, practically all of which was incurred for current expenses. It is readily seen, therefore, that the actual cost of running the municipal governments during the past year was much greater than in any previous year.

Expenditures from current receipts for construction and improvements showed an increase of \$16,880.56 over the previous years, most of which occurred in the items of streets, rural roads, municipal buildings, and hospitals. The total expenditures on rural roads amounted to \$118,106.36, an increase of \$12,130.83 over the preceding year.

The expenditures are listed in considerable detail in Table No. 15 and afford an interesting comparison with the similar tables published in previous reports. Inasmuch as this table shows all payments made during the year both on account of current charges, as well as outlays and payments on outstanding indebtedness either current or floating of the previous year, care has been taken to follow exactly the form in which the previous tables have been made in order to avoid confusion in examining one feature of the municipal activities of one year in relation to the succeeding year. The result showing from an examination of this sort is on the whole favorable to the municipal administrators, as it demonstrates that in spite of the enormously increased prices demanded for commodities of all sorts which the municipalities as well as other going concerns must use, the current costs of government have not been increased to an alarming extent, and the proportion of municipal funds devoted to lasting public improvements is constantly increasing. The most unfortunate aspect of the record for the year is the large amount of unfunded debt which, however, is \$26,525 less than for last year. The municipal law contemplates a strictly "pay-as-you-go" policy for the local governments, making provision for the incurring of debt only for public

improvement by bond issues, or for certain emergencies upon approval of the central government, but the close of the year showed that certain of the municipal governments reported current indebtedness to the amount of \$11,634.02, this being indebtedness incurred within the budgetary appropriations, but not paid before the end of the fiscal year, either on account of a falling off in the estimated receipts or on account of some delay in the rendition or audit of the accounts. This condition is not necessarily a serious one, as it is within the scope and spirit of the law, and provision is made for prompt payment of these obligations from the receipts of the new fiscal year in the municipal law itself. The more serious phase of the question is, however, the amount of floating indebtedness or that incurred in excess of the budgetary appropriations and which requires the prior approval of the executive council to give it the sanction of the law. This amounted at the close of June, 1917, to \$95,343.55, nearly two-thirds or \$60,465.11 of this total pertaining to the municipality of San Juan, which is an increase for this one municipality of \$4,490.49 over last year's already swollen total of \$55,974.62. The remaining 74 municipalities are responsible for only \$34,878.44 of unauthorized debt for 1916-17, as compared with \$70,516.21 for the same item of 1915-16, having thus reduced the total by somewhat more than half. The tendency to go beyond the available means thus seems to have been curbed to a great extent in all except the most important municipal government in the island, and it is to be hoped that the totals for the coming year will show a much lower amount. The secured indebtedness of the municipalities was increased to a large extent during the year by the largest municipal loan yet floated. The city of San Juan had been in negotiation with the insular government for some time for authority to secure a loan which was tentatively fixed in the amount of \$1,700,000 and at an interest rate of 5 per cent, but after extended consideration it was decided that the insular treasury was not in a position to underwrite this issue and authority was given the municipality to make an independent loan, the amount having been reduced, however, to \$915,000. Bids were opened on March 9, 1917, from seven bidders and the whole issue was awarded to the best bidder at the price of 107.8, which is equivalent to an interest return of approximately 4.22 and was a somewhat better rate than municipalities of the class of Houston and Dayton had been able to secure a short time before.

This splendid showing is undoubtedly due to the record made by the four municipalities which issued bonds on their own credit in 1902, the two municipalities shown last year as having some of these bonds outstanding at the time of the last report having paid off the last of their obligations on June 30, 1917. The terms of these bonds were generally for 20 years, and the fact that there has never been the slightest delay or failure to comply fully with the terms of the contracts and that the last of these issues were liquidated at the expiration of three-fourths of their full period, has created an enviable reputation for Porto Rico's municipal governments. In addition to the San Juan independent loan, which is now the only one of that class outstanding, two municipal bond issues were authorized during the year 1916-17, which with 13 temporary loans aggregated \$216,460, and makes up the total of the gross increase in municipal secured indebtedness, the expenditure of by far the greater part of which is limited strictly to the construction of public improvements of a permanent nature, and thereby directs a fixed portion of the municipal revenue into works of lasting benefit. Applications from 19 other municipalities were received for loans of approximately the same amount, but either on account of the current needs of the municipality for all of its revenue so that proper provision can not be made for the repayment or on account of unliquidated prior indebtedness, they have been postponed for later action.

TABLE No. 13.—*Comparative statement of receipts of all municipalities in 1915-16 and 1916-17.*

Items.	1915-16		1916-17	
	Total.	Ordinary funds.	Total.	Ordinary funds.
<b>GENERAL REVENUES.</b>				
Taxes.....	\$1,446,571.34		\$1,456,673.15	
Property taxes, general funds.....		\$1,115,713.40		\$1,114,198.21
Tax on sale and slaughter of meat.....		138,482.80		144,496.47
Business licenses.....		186,319.14		190,473.06
Dog and other licenses.....		6,056.20		6,505.42
Public-service enterprises.....	217,057.13		227,045.13	
Water-supply systems.....		166,756.52		186,938.72
Electric-light plants.....		10,408.56		17,796.02
Piers and docks.....		39,892.06		22,259.49
Use of municipal property.....	99,509.95		112,673.54	
Sewers.....		1,094.20		1,710.41
Markets.....		44,467.65		47,377.04
Meat shops.....		12,086.57		12,999.26
Slaughterhouses.....		9,268.73		10,249.23
Animal pounds.....		7,897.35		10,338.64
Cemeteries.....		9,656.95		11,538.55
Municipal lots.....		2,138.28		2,826.76
Theaters.....		2,096.16		1,706.65
Hospitals (pay patients).....		4,281.69		6,554.60
Other property.....		6,523.37		7,573.24
Miscellaneous.....	23,598.22		22,551.89	
Privileges.....		3,425.92		3,605.42
Permits.....		2,201.89		1,431.42
Fees.....		5,987.99		7,373.65
Fines.....		10,545.11		377.23
Interest.....		6,935.22		8,501.96
Other current receipts.....		492.09		1,262.19
Total general revenues.....	1,791,726.64		1,817,943.71	
Repayments.....	20,564.27		51,621.51	
Maintenance of insular prisoners.....		15,400.00		13,439.56
Transportation of patients to asylums.....		128.43		75.86
Other repayments.....		5,035.84		38,066.09
Receipts not current.....	12,154.18		16,188.19	
Sales.....		3,112.85		2,760.17
Grants, donations, etc.....		1,725.23		4,343.86
Miscellaneous.....		7,316.10		9,064.16
Total receipts, ordinary funds.....		1,824,445.09		1,885,753.41
<b>SPECIAL FUNDS.</b>				
Road funds.....	123,634.06		122,884.65	
Property tax.....				
Loan-redemption funds.....	67,160.47		54,025.53	
Property tax.....				
Interest on redemption funds.....				
Loans.....	364,136.89		173,931.14	
Proceeds of loans.....				
Interest on loan funds.....				
Total, special funds.....	554,931.41		350,841.32	
Total receipts, all sources.....	2,379,376.50		2,238,594.73	



TABLE NO. 14.—*Gross receipts of municipalities, detailed by sources and destination, fiscal year 1916-17.*

Items.	Total.	Ordinary funds.	Road funds.	Loan redemption funds.	Proceeds of loans.
<b>GENERAL REVENUES (\$1,817,943.71).</b>					
<b>Taxes.....</b>	<b>\$1,455,673.15</b>				
Property taxes, general funds.....		\$1,114,108.21			
Tax on sale and slaughter of meat.....		144,406.47			
Business licenses.....		190,473.05			
Dog and other licenses.....		6,506.42			
Public-service enterprises.....	227,045.13				
Water-supply system.....		188,988.72			
Electric-light plants.....		17,796.92			
Piers and docks.....		22,259.49			
<b>Use of municipal property.....</b>	<b>112,673.54</b>				
Sewers.....		1,710.41			
Markets.....		47,377.04			
Meat shops.....		12,609.26			
Slaughterhouses.....		10,349.38			
Animal pounds.....		10,338.64			
Cemeteries.....		11,538.55			
Municipal lots.....		2,825.76			
Theaters.....		1,708.65			
Hospitals (pay patients).....		6,554.60			
Other property.....		7,573.35			
<b>Miscellaneous.....</b>	<b>22,551.89</b>				
Privileges.....		3,605.42			
Permits.....		1,431.42			
Fees.....		7,373.65			
Fines.....		377.25			
Interest.....		8,501.96			
Other current receipts.....		1,262.19			
<b>Repayments.....</b>	<b>51,621.51</b>				
Maintenance of insular prisoners.....		13,489.56			
Transportation of patients to asylums.....		75.86			
Other repayments.....		38,066.09			
<b>Receipts not current.....</b>	<b>16,188.19</b>				
Sales.....		2,760.17			
Grants, donations, etc.....		4,343.86			
Miscellaneous.....		9,084.16			
<b>SPECIAL FUNDS (\$350,841.32).</b>					
<b>Road funds.....</b>	<b>122,884.65</b>				
Property tax.....			\$122,884.65		
<b>Loan-redemption funds.....</b>	<b>54,025.53</b>				
Property tax.....				\$48,236.79	
Interest on redemption funds.....				5,788.74	
<b>Loans.....</b>	<b>173,931.14</b>				
Proceeds of loans.....					\$173,931.14
Interest on loan funds.....					
<b>Total receipts, all sources.....</b>	<b>2,236,594.73</b>	<b>1,885,753.41</b>	<b>122,884.65</b>	<b>54,025.53</b>	<b>173,931.14</b>
<b>Cash balance, beginning of year.....</b>	<b>409,423.83</b>	<b>264,757.14</b>	<b>59,909.37</b>	<b>10,066.55</b>	<b>74,730.77</b>
<b>Total available for expenditure.....</b>	<b>2,646,018.56</b>	<b>2,150,510.55</b>	<b>182,754.02</b>	<b>64,092.08</b>	<b>248,661.91</b>
<b>Total expenditures during the year.....</b>	<b>2,322,360.91</b>	<b>1,926,267.17</b>	<b>124,326.78</b>	<b>58,391.10</b>	<b>213,365.86</b>
<b>Cash on hand at end of year.....</b>	<b>323,657.65</b>	<b>224,243.38</b>	<b>58,427.24</b>	<b>5,700.98</b>	<b>35,296.05</b>

TABLE No. 15.—Detailed expenditures of municipalities, fiscal year 1916-17.

Purpose.	Current expenses.				Outlays.		Indebtedness.			Total from current income.	Additional from special tax.	Additional from loans.	Grand total.	
	Total.	Salaries and supervision.	Repairs and maintenance.	Supplies, materials, incidentals.	Construction and improvements.	Property and equipment.	Floating.	Funded.						
								Interest.	Principal.					
General government.....	\$398,189.77	\$314,267.11	\$16,151.64	\$67,780.82	\$12,167.86	\$6,265.53	\$12,122.49	.....	.....	\$428,745.64	.....	.....	\$6,537.86	\$435,283.50
Executive and finance offices.....	286,459.71	243,988.11	69.01	41,402.59	.....	3,987.86	4,616.29	.....	.....	294,063.86	.....	.....	.....	294,063.86
Legal services and costs.....	6,618.65	3,704.84	.....	2,913.81	.....	.....	633.18	.....	.....	7,251.83	.....	.....	165.00	7,416.83
Courts.....	42,826.59	36,723.61	.....	7,102.98	.....	10.00	3.42	.....	.....	42,840.01	.....	.....	.....	42,840.01
Civil register.....	24,037.89	23,842.14	.....	195.75	.....	.....	46.68	.....	.....	24,084.57	.....	.....	.....	24,084.57
Municipal buildings.....	24,092.25	3,800.07	16,082.83	4,119.35	12,167.86	1,920.42	2,414.87	.....	.....	40,604.57	.....	.....	5,862.86	46,467.43
Traveling expenses.....	15,154.68	3,108.34	.....	12,046.34	.....	338.25	4,408.06	.....	.....	19,900.98	.....	.....	510.00	20,410.98
Fire departments.....	24,472.33	11,066.70	.....	13,376.63	300.00	664.37	2,363.86	.....	.....	27,900.56	.....	.....	1,698.38	29,598.93
Health conservation and sanitation.....	267,232.94	179,084.42	83.22	88,066.30	473.94	1,745.57	31,243.49	.....	.....	300,696.94	.....	.....	29,076.60	329,773.54
Insular supervision.....	111,062.29	111,052.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,606.63	.....	.....	120,647.92	.....	.....	.....	120,647.92
Street cleaning and refuse disposal.....	143,045.13	64,465.73	60.00	78,519.40	.....	1,552.98	16,470.29	.....	.....	161,068.40	.....	.....	9,000.00	170,068.40
Street sprinkling.....	5,184.99	.....	.....	5,184.99	10.66	192.69	2,182.78	.....	.....	7,571.02	.....	.....	.....	7,571.02
Sewage systems.....	5,781.25	2,720.40	23.22	3,027.63	.....	.....	340.00	.....	.....	6,121.25	.....	.....	20,076.60	26,197.85
Miscellaneous.....	2,166.28	836.00	.....	1,333.28	123.28	.....	2,994.79	.....	.....	5,287.35	.....	.....	.....	5,287.35
Highways.....	312,411.00	23,800.28	142,046.40	146,564.32	43,993.03	6,106.58	45,314.23	\$29.69	\$1,300.00	409,214.53	.....	.....	13,188.14	422,392.67
Streets, sidewalks, and plazas.....	60,540.38	16,747.01	48,734.07	4,068.30	24,814.57	4,199.45	18,912.72	.....	.....	117,476.12	.....	.....	12,571.58	130,047.70
Street lighting.....	144,614.43	2,488.50	386.36	141,730.57	703.94	582.48	26,401.61	.....	.....	173,302.86	.....	.....	.....	173,302.86
Rural roads.....	96,247.19	4,564.77	92,915.97	766.45	18,474.52	1,384.65	.....	29.69	1,300.00	119,436.05	.....	.....	566.56	120,002.61
Charities.....	396,334.11	212,362.70	568.61	185,402.80	10,329.13	3,047.05	26,787.91	.....	.....	438,498.20	.....	.....	15,380.76	453,878.96
Outdoor poor relief.....	106,086.90	92,942.13	.....	13,144.77	.....	.....	278.00	.....	.....	106,363.90	.....	.....	.....	106,363.90
Relief stations and hospitals.....	191,812.49	98,266.15	421.23	93,086.11	10,329.13	2,598.16	15,931.45	.....	.....	219,771.22	.....	.....	10,204.55	230,077.78
Dispensaries.....	41,346.76	17,081.52	.....	24,263.94	.....	399.48	7,157.61	.....	.....	45,902.68	.....	.....	3,533.94	49,436.62
Medicines.....	38,581.37	.....	.....	38,581.37	.....	.....	7,117.61	.....	.....	45,698.98	.....	.....	299.89	46,008.87
Poor in institutions.....	13,554.19	2,896.60	115.91	9,611.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,554.19	.....	.....	515.50	14,069.69
Miscellaneous charities.....	6,961.40	216.00	31.47	6,703.93	.....	49.41	206.44	.....	.....	7,207.25	.....	.....	915.28	8,122.53
Corrections, jails.....	40,776.99	22,303.08	196.37	18,273.64	.....	4.50	555.07	.....	.....	41,386.66	.....	.....	2,035.24	43,421.90

Education.....	7,198.94	4,371.66	2,827.26	3,010.75	50.00	10,269.69	.....	10,269.69
Scholarships.....	1,440.00	360.00	1,080.00	.....	.....	1,440.00	.....	1,440.00
Libraries.....	5,530.94	4,011.66	1,599.28	3,010.75	.....	8,531.69	.....	8,531.69
Miscellaneous, not obligatory.....	238.00	.....	238.00	.....	50.00	288.00	.....	288.00
Recreation.....	26,638.74	22,543.45	4,093.29	583.92	434.67	27,655.33	7.00	27,662.33
Bands and concerts.....	26,362.77	22,543.45	3,819.32	580.92	434.67	27,378.36	7.00	27,385.36
Celebrations and entertainments.....	173.72	.....	173.72	3.00	.....	176.72	.....	176.72
Miscellaneous.....	100.26	.....	100.26	.....	.....	100.26	.....	100.26
Municipal property.....	122,922.74	77,738.60	36,211.02	1,270.28	10,331.77	165,464.10	140,053.78	305,517.85
Water-supply systems.....	55,387.63	22,583.12	17,198.05	373.74	6,453.98	70,688.77	122,223.24	192,912.01
Electric-light plants.....	5,420.50	2,998.97	2,421.53	168.98	72.50	5,707.08	13,521.88	19,228.96
Piers and docks.....	21,738.76	7,741.50	13,997.26	45.10	.....	21,738.76	.....	21,738.76
Markets.....	7,424.90	6,964.33	343.56	9,213.89	484.63	17,131.82	2,316.39	19,448.21
Meat shops.....	4,652.74	3,551.37	580.02	477.45	374.55	6,930.71	185.23	7,115.94
Slaughterhouses.....	7,685.53	5,928.29	1,010.04	9,572.10	375.94	14,812.07	1,807.04	16,619.11
Cemeteries.....	19,268.38	17,131.02	747.20	59.19	2,534.17	26,346.34	1,399.97	27,746.31
Animal pounds.....	130.50	48.00	48.68	.....	36.00	166.50	.....	166.50
Theaters.....	1,022.15	840.00	182.15	5.50	.....	1,027.65	.....	1,027.65
Others.....	191.65	.....	166.00	50.00	.....	1,914.40	.....	1,914.40
Miscellaneous.....	2,133.41	72.00	2,061.41	83.25	126.96	201,835.97	56,991.13	258,827.10
Total.....	1,600,308.97	897,680.00	367,969.46	22,841.80	129,330.44	68,391.10	212,453.30	2,322,350.91
Indebtedness:								
Floating.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,426.00	.....
Funded, interest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,490.69	.....
Funded, principal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,500.00	.....
Outlays:								
Construction and Improve-								
ments.....	11,010.21	5,368.42	74,074.98	23,797.11	14,146.73	.....	2,250.00	.....
Property and equipment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178,158.95	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239.47	.....

TABLE NO. 16.—Receipts and expenditures, fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, cash on hand at beginning and end of year, and outstanding indebtedness, by municipalities.

	Gross receipts.	Cash on hand at beginning of year.	Total available for expenditures.	Gross expenditures.	Cash on hand at end of year.	Total indebtedness.
Adjuntas.....	\$14, 140. 29	\$2, 196. 38	\$16, 336. 67	\$15, 343. 26	\$993. 41	\$1, 103. 81
Aguada.....	12, 679. 36	3, 490. 10	16, 169. 46	13, 011. 40	3, 158. 06	.....
Aguadilla.....	29, 760. 63	14, 943. 85	44, 704. 48	43, 272. 51	1, 431. 97	101, 035. 15
Aguas Buenas.....	6, 942. 81	1, 915. 88	8, 858. 69	7, 650. 30	1, 208. 39	2, 778. 20
Albionito.....	21, 147. 71	1, 470. 61	22, 618. 32	18, 291. 92	4, 326. 40	1, 125. 00
Añasco.....	14, 357. 79	382. 74	14, 742. 96	13, 778. 14	964. 82	2, 686. 00
Arecibo.....	94, 559. 62	24, 284. 59	118, 844. 21	97, 053. 34	21, 790. 87	800. 00
Arroyo.....	14, 761. 40	4, 317. 07	19, 078. 47	15, 547. 05	3, 531. 42	22, 000. 00
Barceloneta.....	16, 109. 32	5, 269. 21	21, 378. 53	17, 044. 42	4, 334. 11	3, 139. 00
Barranquitas.....	5, 543. 48	1, 495. 00	7, 038. 48	5, 638. 74	1, 399. 74	8, 588. 00
Barros.....	6, 419. 56	629. 67	7, 049. 23	6, 572. 84	476. 39	12, 345. 32
Bayamon.....	45, 070. 44	5, 707. 77	50, 778. 21	46, 121. 56	4, 656. 65	700. 00
Cabo Rojo.....	18, 336. 01	4, 118. 22	22, 454. 23	18, 131. 28	4, 322. 95	147. 00
Caguas.....	51, 812. 81	28, 400. 50	80, 213. 41	65, 928. 34	14, 285. 07	80, 529. 09
Camuy.....	12, 783. 39	1, 576. 08	14, 359. 47	13, 227. 41	1, 127. 06	119. 59
Carolina.....	19, 955. 04	6, 386. 20	26, 341. 24	22, 228. 26	4, 112. 98	.....
Cayeys.....	31, 065. 28	6, 843. 70	37, 908. 98	29, 917. 53	7, 991. 45	37, 500. 00
Celba.....	5, 572. 18	862. 74	6, 434. 92	5, 255. 32	1, 179. 60	.....
Ciales.....	14, 529. 31	1, 899. 72	16, 429. 03	14, 164. 52	2, 264. 51	24, 000. 00
Cidra.....	7, 656. 75	1, 176. 84	8, 833. 59	7, 196. 54	1, 637. 15	.....
Coamo.....	18, 377. 68	1, 886. 71	20, 164. 37	19, 089. 13	1, 075. 24	10, 919. 03
Comerio.....	18, 088. 53	5, 215. 76	23, 304. 09	17, 496. 37	5, 807. 72	12, 790. 53
Corozal.....	6, 837. 86	2, 034. 71	8, 872. 57	6, 604. 02	2, 268. 55	4, 850. 00
Dorado.....	9, 653. 95	1, 787. 09	11, 441. 04	9, 463. 52	1, 977. 52	5, 500. 00
Fajardo.....	33, 854. 20	8, 718. 76	42, 572. 96	39, 367. 99	3, 204. 97	97, 900. 00
Guanica.....	25, 840. 17	8, 694. 58	34, 534. 75	19, 848. 27	14, 686. 48	.....
Guayama.....	110, 310. 62	13, 791. 81	124, 102. 43	109, 081. 37	15, 021. 06	96, 549. 28
Guayanilla.....	13, 728. 80	8, 473. 34	22, 202. 14	15, 400. 84	6, 801. 30	17, 000. 00
Guaynabo.....	7, 037. 95	1, 601. 63	8, 639. 48	5, 773. 43	2, 866. 05	2, 260. 00
Gurabo.....	15, 313. 61	5, 637. 39	20, 951. 00	16, 803. 05	4, 147. 95	19, 354. 00
Hatillo.....	9, 248. 32	1, 282. 32	10, 530. 64	8, 772. 30	1, 758. 34	60. 00
Hormigueros.....	6, 473. 33	2, 538. 59	9, 011. 92	6, 242. 29	2, 769. 63	.....
Humacao.....	44, 113. 12	22, 376. 17	66, 489. 29	45, 376. 51	21, 112. 78	59, 456. 08
Isabela.....	10, 456. 94	1, 179. 32	11, 636. 26	10, 749. 92	886. 34	3, 500. 00
Jayuya.....	7, 898. 85	2, 717. 85	10, 616. 70	7, 809. 99	2, 806. 71	2, 700. 00
Juana Diaz.....	23, 379. 12	2, 010. 84	25, 390. 96	24, 647. 62	742. 34	3, 793. 26
Juncos.....	21, 083. 80	3, 099. 13	24, 182. 93	20, 409. 43	3, 773. 50	32, 000. 00
Lajas.....	13, 402. 64	1, 464. 47	14, 867. 11	13, 417. 18	1, 449. 93	.....
Lares.....	23, 678. 48	6, 016. 04	29, 694. 52	22, 102. 52	7, 592. 00	52, 505. 85
Las Marias.....	10, 438. 16	1, 399. 25	11, 837. 41	10, 340. 46	1, 496. 95	.....
Las Piedras.....	6, 396. 50	1, 334. 31	7, 730. 81	5, 464. 16	2, 266. 65	367. 64
Loiza.....	19, 478. 28	8, 479. 97	27, 958. 25	23, 085. 22	4, 873. 03	1, 604. 16
Luquillo.....	6, 844. 07	1, 529. 18	8, 373. 25	5, 775. 59	2, 597. 66	28. 36
Manati.....	25, 604. 40	3, 360. 82	28, 965. 22	26, 511. 64	2, 453. 58	589. 12
Maricao.....	11, 052. 11	1, 710. 80	12, 762. 91	10, 536. 18	2, 226. 73	.....
Maunabo.....	8, 286. 98	8, 173. 22	16, 460. 20	12, 863. 68	3, 596. 52	178. 00
Mayaguez.....	94, 246. 94	12, 947. 62	107, 194. 56	97, 594. 91	9, 599. 65	4, 705. 89
Moca.....	6, 528. 80	161. 48	6, 690. 28	6, 014. 67	675. 61	.....
Morovis.....	6, 850. 65	1, 010. 96	7, 861. 61	6, 847. 14	1, 014. 47	.....
Naguabo.....	17, 928. 95	7, 804. 59	25, 733. 54	16, 923. 17	8, 810. 37	.....
Naranjito.....	3, 593. 41	475. 44	4, 068. 85	3, 180. 77	888. 08	1, 298. 05
Patillas.....	12, 929. 44	1, 072. 77	14, 002. 21	13, 041. 68	960. 53	.....
Peñuelas.....	9, 234. 00	2, 168. 13	11, 402. 13	10, 015. 22	1, 386. 91	12, 911. 77
Ponce.....	231, 890. 19	50, 586. 62	282, 476. 81	276, 371. 72	6, 105. 09	387, 783. 71
Quebradillas.....	6, 581. 62	667. 40	7, 248. 92	6, 480. 11	768. 81	1, 020. 00
Rincon.....	6, 556. 66	2, 609. 59	9, 166. 25	6, 838. 51	2, 327. 74	.....
Rio Grande.....	13, 560. 40	2, 612. 61	16, 173. 01	14, 199. 14	1, 973. 87	95. 37
Rio Piedras.....	39, 585. 54	6, 591. 24	46, 176. 78	42, 311. 30	3, 865. 48	13, 047. 16
Sabana Grande.....	7, 783. 76	1, 570. 96	9, 354. 72	6, 813. 19	2, 521. 53	.....
Salinas.....	21, 311. 01	6, 784. 36	28, 095. 37	27, 988. 26	107. 11	20, 025. 00
San German.....	25, 450. 03	1, 538. 53	26, 988. 56	25, 068. 63	1, 919. 93	.....
San Juan.....	571, 194. 68	20, 321. 52	591, 516. 20	565, 404. 32	26, 111. 88	975, 557. 99
San Lorenzo.....	9, 545. 63	802. 56	10, 348. 19	9, 182. 96	1, 165. 23	2, 909. 00
San Sebastian.....	18, 075. 31	4, 522. 95	22, 598. 26	17, 511. 94	5, 086. 32	11, 600. 00
Santa Isabel.....	17, 333. 37	1, 612. 30	18, 945. 67	15, 542. 05	3, 403. 62	6. 05
Toa Alta.....	7, 697. 74	415. 93	8, 113. 67	6, 394. 32	1, 719. 35	50. 00
Toa Baja.....	14, 677. 47	4, 607. 11	19, 284. 58	15, 963. 10	3, 321. 48	9, 104. 44
Trujillo Alto.....	7, 801. 79	5, 900. 02	13, 701. 81	8, 700. 21	5, 001. 60	.....
Utua.....	26, 226. 56	150. 94	26, 377. 50	22, 393. 50	3, 984. 00	4. 00
Vega Alta.....	10, 642. 89	2, 549. 43	13, 192. 32	10, 977. 12	2, 215. 20	6, 000. 00
Vega Baja.....	18, 668. 23	3, 895. 95	22, 564. 18	18, 397. 05	4, 167. 13	600. 00
Vieques.....	23, 139. 55	5, 619. 97	28, 759. 52	25, 468. 34	3, 291. 18	23, 254. 22
Yabucoa.....	23, 534. 61	5, 525. 27	29, 059. 78	20, 599. 92	8, 459. 86	.....
Yauco.....	33, 759. 17	11, 584. 22	45, 343. 39	37, 720. 30	7, 623. 09	73, 050. 00
Total.....	2, 336, 594. 73	409, 423. 83	2, 646, 018. 56	2, 322, 350. 91	323, 667. 65	2, 263, 965. 77

TABLE No. 17.—*Outstanding indebtedness, detailed by municipalities, June 30, 1917.*

[Indebtedness, fixed.]

	Total.	Floating.	Current.	To insular government and trust funds.	Net bonded indebtedness less sinking funds.
Grand total.....	\$2,263,985.77	\$95,343.55	\$11,634.02	\$36,258.20	\$2,120,750
Adjuntas.....	1,103.81	1,103.81			
Aguadilla.....	101,035.15	2,535.15		3,500.00	95,000
Aguas Buenas.....	2,278.20			2,278.20	
Albionito.....	125.00	125.00			
Añasco.....	2,666.00	666.00		2,000.00	
Arecibo.....	800.00	800.00			
Arroyo.....	22,000.00				22,000
Barceloneta.....	3,139.00	90.00	49.00		3,000
Barranquitas.....	8,668.00	68.00			8,500
Barros.....	12,345.32	345.32			12,000
Bayamon.....	700.00	700.00			
Cabo Rojo.....	147.00	147.00			
Caguas.....	80,529.09		529.09		80,000
Camuy.....	119.59	119.59			
Cayey.....	37,500.00				37,500
Ciales.....	24,000.00				24,000
Coamo.....	10,919.03		919.03		10,000
Comerio.....	12,790.53	790.53			12,000
Corozal.....	4,850.00	50.00		4,800.00	
Dorado.....	5,500.00				5,500
Fajardo.....	97,900.00			4,400.00	93,500
Guayama.....	96,549.93	3,910.25	139.68	7,000.00	85,500
Guayanilla.....	17,000.00				17,000
Guaynabo.....	2,280.00			2,280.00	
Gurabo.....	19,354.00	354.00			19,000
Hatillo.....	60.00	60.00			
Humacao.....	59,456.08	2,960.22	3,505.86		53,000
Isabela.....	3,500.00			3,500.00	
Jayuya.....	2,700.00	200.00			2,500
Juana Díaz.....	3,783.26	2,222.39	820.87	750.00	
Juncos.....	32,000.00				32,000
Lares.....	52,505.85		5.85		52,500
Las Piedras.....	367.64	289.13	78.51		
Loiza.....	1,604.16		4.16	1,600.00	
Luquillo.....	28.36	28.36			
Manatí.....	589.12	589.12			
Maunabo.....	178.00	178.00			
Mayaguez.....	4,705.89		4,705.89		
Naranjito.....	1,298.05		198.05	1,100.00	
Peduelas.....	12,911.77	461.77		700.00	11,750
Ponce.....	387,783.71	12,783.71			375,000
Quebradillas.....	1,020.00			1,020.00	
Río Grande.....	95.37	95.37			
Río Piedras.....	13,047.16	997.06	50.10		12,000
Salinas.....	20,025.00		825.00		19,500
San Juan.....	975,557.99	60,465.11	92.98		915,000
San Lorenzo.....	2,909.00	209.00		700.00	2,000
San Sebastian.....	11,600.00			600.00	11,000
Santa Isabel.....	6.05		6.05		
Toa Alta.....	50.00			50.00	
Toa Baja.....	9,104.44	104.44			9,000
Utua.....	4.00		4.00		
Vega Alta.....	6,000.00				6,000
Vega Baja.....	600.00	600.00			
Vieques.....	23,255.22	755.22			22,500
Yauco.....	73,050.00	550.00			72,500

<sup>1</sup> Bonds purchased by University of Porto Rico, \$9,500, deducted from amount due insular revenue, as proceeds of sale were placed into miscellaneous receipts.

<sup>2</sup> Independent bond issue.

The new organic law which became effective immediately upon its enactment on March 2, 1917, contains a number of provisions having an important bearing upon the treasury department, which on that date received the official designation of "department of finance." The filling of the vacancy caused by the resignation of the former treasurer, Hon. Allan H. Richardson, which had been postponed until after the passage of the new law, was, according to the terms of the act, placed in the hands

of the governor, and on the day following its approval the appointment of the acting treasurer to the position of treasurer was made and confirmed by the executive council, together with the other officers who were to fill the newly created positions in other departments. This appointment carried with it the additional duty of membership in the executive council, and the pressing requirements of the last month of the assembly, together with the protracted sessions of the board of review and equalization, have left little opportunity for a detailed study of the many innovations which it would be desirable to put into effect, and which have therefore been necessarily postponed for action during the present fiscal year. The routine work of the department has been carried on successfully, however, despite the enforced vacancy in the position of assistant treasurer and the loss of so many of the most valuable men of the department through the allurements of commercial employment and the drain on the personnel through volunteering for service with the colors, and to the loyal service of those who remained is due the credit for the record of achievement which has been maintained throughout the year. The excellent services rendered during the year by the field force of assessors and the internal-revenue agents has already been commented upon, and it would be no more than just to add that fully as faithful service has been rendered by the corps of collectors, located in 66 of the 76 municipalities into which the island is divided. Exhibit No. 19 of the consolidated financial tables in last year's report showed a total of \$35,402.20 of taxes outstanding and uncollected, which was a reduction of about 50 per cent from the amount pending collection at the corresponding time of the previous year. The total amount of taxes assessed and levied for the current year, as shown in Exhibit No. 19-A, is \$2,734,451.68, making a total charge of \$2,769,853.88. The amount of taxes collected is \$2,749,571.93, which, together with certain penalties and readjustments of additional items, reach the total of \$2,765,926.15, as shown in Exhibit No. 19-B, and leaves the total amount of taxes pending collection, therefore, on June 30, 1917, reduced to the sum of \$20,281.95, which is the lowest point that this account has shown for more than five years, and when compared with the total amount of over \$25,000,000 levied since the installation of the tax system is seen to represent but eight one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the total levy. Of this total, approximately \$4,000 corresponds to two sugar mills in bankruptcy proceedings in the Federal court, which will be terminated within the next few months, and the whole of this amount collected, while about \$1,100 more is awaiting other judicial action. Nearly \$2,000 more represents taxes the payment of which has been extended for a limited period upon proper security having been given for the eventual payment, while another \$3,000 is under investigation as to the correctness of claims which have been presented against the assessment. Of the remaining \$10,000, which is an accumulation from the beginning of the present tax system, it is improbable that much can be collected. An act approved at the last session of the legislature provides that taxes more than four years overdue and whose collection is impracticable on account of all property having disappeared may be certified to the auditor, and upon examination by this officer and certification by him to the legislature may be ordered written off. This provides a simple means of disposing of many uncollectible accounts generally of taxes levied on personal property, especially automobiles, which has changed hands or disappeared and the debtor either can not be located or claims to have no other property subject to seizure. The number of collectors' offices has again been slightly reduced by the elimination of Lajas and Hatillo, two small towns, each of which is located near another town where a collector's office is maintained. To provide for the sale of documentary and cigar stamps in these places, as well as certain other populated centers which have attained sufficient importance to have secured a post office, another act of the last session authorized the treasurer to place a sufficient number of such stamps in the hands of the postmaster or other responsible person to supply the needs of the surrounding region. The compensation for this service is to be based on the value of the stamps sold and is limited to \$25 per month.

In addition to their official duties, which have included besides the collection of the property tax described above the collection through the sale of revenue stamps of the \$2,890,986.95 of excise taxes and the \$34,660.27 of inheritance taxes and \$410,107.52 of income tax the collectors have contributed loyally to a number of other movements which are not strictly within the scope of this department. They have aided in the compilation of statistical data concerning the principal crops of the island and in many other ways have demonstrated the value of having representatives of the Insular Government in the most widely separated parts of the island. At the time the United States Treasury issued the call for subscriptions to the first war loan, the various officials and field men of the department of finance answered readily to the opportunity to aid in this patriotic service. It was particularly fitting that this should be so, as the Federal Government has during the past six years

attended to the details of placing on sale the various issues of insular bonds, and the department welcomed the chance to reciprocate. Circulars were prepared and issued from each of the collectors' offices and subscriptions were received and collections made in over 90 per cent of the island towns. When it is considered that in an even greater degree than in the United States the Porto Rican people are unfamiliar with government bond issues or loans, and that perhaps not one in ten thousand owned this class of securities before the war, the response from all classes of people was very gratifying. Although comparatively small in total amount, the \$600,000 worth of liberty loan bonds bought by the Porto Rican people means much more as an expression of loyalty to the American Government than can be measured in dollars and cents.

While desiring to observe fully the principle that annual reports should not contain biographical or eulogistic matter relating to the past or present personnel, I wish to express here the loss which the department has sustained in the death of Eugene J. Reynolds, chief of the bureau of municipal finance, on June 25, 1917, at Addison, N. Y., while on leave of absence. His long years of service in the department, during which his exceptional ability had earned for him successive promotions, culminating in the position which he occupied at the time of his death, and his rare tact and sound judgment which had made his conduct of the affairs of the bureau so successful, measured not only by its value to the government but also by the esteem in which he was held by the municipal authorities with whom he dealt, makes his place in the department and in the hearts of his associates most difficult if not impossible to fill.

Early in the year Mr. Stanley Warzala, the chief of the bureau of excise taxes, resigned after 14 years of faithful and valuable services in the department, and Mr. W. A. Hillis, the internal-revenue agent at large, was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Hillis has succeeded in maintaining the high record of efficiency left him by his predecessor, and to him, as well as to Mr. Noah Shepard, the chief of the bureau of property taxes, and Mr. Paul F. Oakes, the paymaster and chief of the bureau of accounts, and to the other members of the department's personnel, it is desired to express the appreciation which their loyal cooperation so highly merits.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES F. HILL,  
*Treasurer of Porto Rico.*





## APPENDIX VI.

### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR,  
*San Juan, P. R., August 20, 1917.*

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 13 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1917, I have the honor to submit the annual report regarding the operations of the department of the interior during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

#### PUBLIC WORKS AND GENERAL ENGINEERING.

The bureau of public works of this department has direct charge of the construction and maintenance of all insular roads, bridges, culverts, harbors, bulkheads, and water fronts (with the exception of the port of San Juan) and of the investigation of the physical conditions of franchises and permits involving technical questions relating to railroads, bridges, piers, and general engineering construction, as well as the supervision of the construction and maintenance of municipal roads.

This bureau is by far the most important division of the department of the interior, and the chief of the bureau, who is designated by law as the superintendent of public works (which designation, by the way, is a misnomer) occupies the most difficult engineering position in Porto Rico. The bureau handles the problems of insular road and bridge construction and maintenance, which are constantly becoming more difficult of adequate solution because of the continuously increasing traffic of automobiles and trucks and the present inability of the insular treasury to finance the reconstruction of such portions of the insular highways, which, being subject to the heaviest traffic, require a more solid and permanent pavement.

#### WEATHER.

The weather conditions for the year just ended have been worse from the standpoint of damage done to the public works than for many years past. Unusually heavy rains set in early in July, when the fiscal year had hardly begun, which lasted all through the fall, as late as the first half of December, greatly damaging the surface of the roads, causing landslides, and weakening and partly or totally destroying some bridges and culverts.

The strong winds and extraordinary rainstorm which occurred August 22, 1916, when the wind blew with a velocity of 90 miles an hour during several hours, did great damage all over the island, destroying the telegraph and telephone lines, uprooting trees, and intercepting the traffic over the public roads for more than 24 hours. This storm was followed by severe cyclonic disturbances during the rest of the month of August. The removal of the landslides produced by this extraordinary weather, which fell generally all over the island, cost about \$16,000. This expenditure was immediately necessary in order to restore the public traffic. Besides this, other heavy expenditures were required and made for repairing a good number of structures which had been badly damaged, notably among them the pile bridge over the Manati River at Barceloneta, which was twice partly washed out, the Estero River wooden bridge at Mayaguez which was completely carried away, restoring the macadamized roadway and to clean out obstructed ditches. The total of these expenses amounted to about \$35,000, which had to be paid out of the annual appropriation for maintenance of roads and bridges. This unexpected additional expense was partly made up to the department by a deficiency appropriation of \$30,000 passed at the last session of the legislature held during the past winter.

The most serious single item in the list of damages was the destruction by flood on July 14, 1916, of the 90-meter span, reinforced concrete bridge over one of the mouths of the Grande de Arecibo River at Arecibo. The flood, one of the highest recorded, scoured the pile foundations of the bridge to a depth of 30 feet, causing the collapse of seven sections, each 10 meters in length. The bridge was nearing completion, so that the event involved not only the loss of the money spent in building the part destroyed

but also the rendering almost useless, until the bridge is rebuilt, of another bridge and portion of the insular road leading from San Juan in to the city of Arecibo.

The excessive rain also interfered greatly with contractors in furnishing broken stone for the maintenance of the roads, which in turn caused delay and increased expense to the department's own work of maintenance.

Fair weather has prevailed since January 1, and the dry spell has been, in fact, so pronounced during the first four months of the present calendar year as to greatly inconvenience the work of placing stone on the roads for resurfacing the macadam, a factor which has operated to make the cost of doing such work higher than in other years.

It may be said, in short, that the weather during almost the whole of the fiscal year has been unfavorable for the work of road maintenance.

The following table shows the appropriations available for maintenance, repair, and construction of roads and bridges in the island and the amounts actually paid out from such appropriation during the year. As shown later, the amount appearing as a balance in the first item is virtually taken up by accounts pending payment.

*General statement of appropriations and expenditures.*

	Appropriation.	Transferred to appropriation.	Total credits.	Expended prior to fiscal year 1916-17.	Expended during fiscal year 1916-17.	Balance at end of fiscal year 1916-17.	Transferred from appropriation.
Maintenance, repair, and construction of insular roads and bridges:							
1916-17.....	\$530,000.00	.....	\$530,000.00	.....	\$493,428.85	\$36,571.15	.....
1915-16.....	315,001.00	.....	315,001.00	\$297,373.72	17,619.08	8.20	.....
Road construction, appropriation 1910.....	170,000.00	.....	170,000.00	169,995.83	.....	.....	\$4.12
Bridge and road construction acts of 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917....	895,300.00	\$4.12	895,304.12	603,703.93	142,226.52	146,744.85	2,628.82
Road construction, 1916, trust fund.....	9,625.00	3,600.80	13,225.80	5,693.45	7,532.35	.....	.....
Road-bond fund, 1916, (\$2,000,000).....	513,390.33	.....	513,390.33	.....	23,773.17	489,617.16	.....
Total.....	2,433,316.33	3,604.92	2,436,921.25	1,076,766.98	684,579.97	672,941.36	2,632.94

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Before entering on a detailed explanation of the construction work done during the year a detailed statement of the partial expenditures on road and bridge construction during the fiscal year is given below:

<b>Roads:</b>			<b>Bridges and culverts—Continued.</b>	
Yauco-Lares.....	\$12,031.09		Over the Orocovis River, near Bar-	
Martin Peña-Bayamon.....	14,354.88		ros.....	\$958.75
Las Piedras-San Lorenzo.....	10,356.07		Repairs to Fajardo River Bridges...	422.70
Barceloneta-Florida.....	2,479.34		Land purchased for approaches to	
Cabo Rojo-San German.....	962.74		bridge over Maruefios River, Ponce.	140.00
Ponce-Adjuntas.....	584.26			
Road in Vieques Island.....	3,078.90		Total expended on bridge con-	
			struction.....	100,390.12
Total.....	43,847.28			
<b>Bridges and culverts:</b>			<b>Survey of bridge sites:</b>	
2 bridges over the Arecibo River, in-			Over Cibuco River, on road No. 2....	5.71
cluding 2.5 kilometers of road and			Over Inabon River, on road No. 3....	127.16
approaches.....	11,178.52		Over Bucana River, on road No. 3....	2.60
Over Portugues River, on road No. 1.	30,045.82		Over Guatemala Creek, Aguadilla-	
Over Portugues River, on road No. 3.	9,036.33		Lares Road.....	8.14
Over Vegas River, near Yauco.....	6,439.68		Total.....	100,523.63
Over Bayamon River, near Baya-				
mon.....	26,171.97		<b>RESUME.</b>	
Over Pitahaya, Juan Martin, and La			Expended on road construction.....	43,847.28
Burra Creeks, near Luquillo.....	3,901.85		Expended on bridge construction.....	100,523.63
Over Quebrada Grande, on Vega			Expended on road surveys.....	46,925.63
Baja-Morovis Road.....	3,280.29		Total expended.....	191,296.44
Over Quebrada Los Ruices, on the				
Trujillo Alto Road.....	2,428.70			
Over Quebrado San Fernando, on				
the Aguas-San Lorenzo Road.....	6,375.51			

In the above amount of \$191,296.44 are included the following expenses, which have been paid from appropriations other than those for road and bridge construction:

Completion of bridges, Pitahaya, Juan Martin, and La Burra Creeks, on the Luquillo-Fajardo Road, paid from the appropriation for maintenance and repairs of roads and bridges, fiscal year 1916-17.....	\$3,901.85
Construction and repairs of bridges and culverts as described under "new construction" in road maintenance, paid from the appropriation of maintenance and repairs of roads and bridges, fiscal year 1916-17.....	12,903.80
Construction of the suspension bridge over the "Orocovis" River at Barros.....	958.75
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,764.40</b>

If the amount of \$17,764.40 included in the total expended is deducted, the total will then be \$173,532.04 expended for surveys and new constructions and repairs of bridges, which is the total shown in "General statement of appropriations and expenditures."

From the above it will be noted that most of the work done was in bridge construction and little in road building, which is further emphasized in the following statement, where the length of macadamized roads built during the year is detailed.

	Kilometers.		Kilometers,
Barceloneta-Florida Road.....	0.5	Las Piedras-San Lorenzo.....	5.6
Yauco-Lares Road.....	4.1		
Martin Peña-Bayamon.....	5.6	<b>Total length.....</b>	<b>15.7</b>

The total cost of the bridges completed and opened to the public use during the fiscal year and the span of each is given in the following statement. The bridges are all of reinforced concrete with the exception of that over the Orocovis River, which is of wood and steel.

Bridge over—	Location, municipality.	Span (meters).	Total cost.
Pitahaya Creek.....	Luquillo.....	20	\$5,438.90
Juan Martin Creek.....	do.....	12	5,551.51
La Burra Creek.....	do.....	10	3,458.55
Las Vegas River.....	Yauco.....	30	6,641.41
Portugues River (Guadalupe Street).....	Ponce.....	100	31,196.21
Portugues River (Comercio Street).....	do.....	70	9,036.33
Arecibo River (El Pasaje).....	Arecibo.....	80	13,664.03
Don Fernando Creek.....	San Lorenzo.....	8	6,375.51
Los Ruices Creek.....	Trujillo Alto.....	6	2,428.70
Orocovis River.....	Barros.....	40	958.75
Quebrada Grande.....	Morovis.....	6	3,280.29

The following is a brief description of the different roads and bridges constructed during the year, being considered in the order in which it appears on the preceding lists.

#### YAUCO-LARES ROAD.

The contract for the construction of a portion of this road and a reinforced concrete bridge over Vegas River was let during the year 1915-16 for a total of \$45,027.03. During the previous year 1.5 kilometers were macadamized, beginning at kilometer 9.4 where construction was stopped in 1909, and during this fiscal year another portion of 4.1 kilometers as well as the bridge was completed and the road up to kilometer 15 has been open to traffic since December.

The work done by the contractor included also a large amount of earthwork between kilometers 15 and 18, but this portion was not macadamized for lack of funds, as it was necessary to make substantial repairs and improvements to the many culverts of dry stone masonry previously constructed, and to increase the slopes on cuts in order to avoid future landslides as far as possible. Many protecting walls on sharp turns were also constructed.

The contract as finally liquidated amounted to \$58,148.29, from which \$3,067.59 were deducted for stone placed alongside the road by the department and used by the contractor, and the balance of \$49,080.70 was paid from the two appropriations for the construction of this road and the bridge over the Vegas River.

## MARTIN PEÑA-BAYAMON ROAD.

For the completion of this road the legislature in 1915 appropriated the sum of \$55,000. From this amount the cost of construction by contract has been paid as follows:

For work done during fiscal year 1915-16 .....	\$18,741.54
For work done during present fiscal year .....	14,354.88

Total cost of construction of 5.5 kilometers of road .....	33,096.42
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This road was completed and opened to traffic in March, 1917, but little traffic can make use of it until the bridges over the Bayamon River are completed.

## LAS PIEDRAS-SAN LORENZO ROAD.

This road is 12 kilometers long and a portion of it, from kilometers 6 to 12, was to be completed under contract for the amount of \$21,779.85. The work was commenced during the previous year, when the contractor completed all culverts, about 90 per cent of the excavations and the macadamizing of 1,620 lineal meters.

However, the financial condition of the contractor did not permit him to continue the work, and he agreed to have it finished by the personnel of the department under the following conditions:

- (a) That the work was to be finished by administration.
- (b) That all money spent by the department of the interior for material and labor in finishing the construction and in maintaining the section finished by the contractor, was to be charged to him.
- (c) That the final liquidation of all work done on this road be made according to the original contract unit prices, the contractor to receive the balance, if any, between the actual cost and the value according to the contract; but if the actual cost were higher than the amount shown in the final liquidation the contractor's bondsmen were to pay the balance within 30 days after due notice.

The work done by administration is progressing and the road will soon be completed, when the final settlement will be made. The total amount expended during the year is \$11,356.07.

## BARCELONETA-FLORIDA ROAD.

Of the total length of this road, 10 kilometers, 9.5 kilometers were completed previous to the present fiscal year; the remaining 540 meters were constructed by administration at a cost of \$2,479.34, which expense was paid from the appropriations for this road, \$2,088.45, and from maintenance of roads, \$390.89; total, \$2,479.34.

The road is now completed as far as the village of Florida.

## CABO ROJO-SAN GERMAN ROAD.

The item appearing under this heading, of \$962.74, expended during the present fiscal year, is to cover the amount retained on the contract for work done during the previous year, when the road was completed, as explained in the previous report, and paid to the contractor during this fiscal year.

## PONCE-ADJUNTAS ROAD.

The item of \$584.26 shown under this head is also the 10 per cent retained as per contract, which was not paid until this fiscal year had begun.

## VIEQUES ISLAND ROAD.

The amount expended for construction work on this road was \$3,078.90 and the work done consisted in quarrying, crushing, and transporting stone using convict labor.

Plans are being prepared to start the construction of a section of about 5 kilometers.

## BRIDGES OVER ARECIBO RIVER AND 2½ KILOMETERS OF MANATI-ARECIBO ROAD.

These two bridges, over the Arecibo River on road No. 2, Manati-Arecibo, were to be built under contract for \$33,846.76, but on account of extra work on excavations and the addition of one span of 10 meters to the bridge over La Boca, which was first designed as 80 meters long, the final liquidation amounted to \$39,054.53.

The contract for this work included the construction of one 90-meter reinforced-concrete bridge near Arecibo and over a mouth of the Arecibo River called Boca

Nueva, a second 80-meter bridge of the same type over another mouth of the same river at Pasaje, and about 2.5 kilometers of road from central Cambalache to Arecibo. During the fiscal year 1915-16 the road from central Cambalache to the place called Pasaje, about 2 kilometers in length, was finished and the embankment between the two bridges was constructed, but this part of the road was not macadamized.

On July 14, 1916, as briefly mentioned before, one of the greatest floods ever seen in Arecibo occurred and the bridge over Boca Nueva was destroyed; the seven spans built on concrete piles were carried away and only two 10-meter spans built upon native-rock foundation were left of the whole structure. The cause of the failure was the undermining of the pile foundations, probably to the very point of the 40-foot piles, as shown by soundings made as soon as the conditions permitted. Although a great part of the channel had been filled up by the action of the sea, the soundings revealed a depth of 28 feet at some points several days after the failure occurred.

It was decided to complete the Pasaje Bridge and about 70 linear meters of road beyond the Jareales Curve, which was finished late in August, 1916.

The cost of the part of the bridge destroyed was estimated at \$13,374.31, that of remaining bridge and road at \$25,463.13, and the value of material on site at \$317.09; total, \$39,054.53.

The construction of the bridges over the Rio Grande de Arecibo was undertaken under a law approved August 9, 1913, appropriating \$25,000 for such construction. Besides this amount there had been appropriated, on March 13, 1913, the amount of \$12,200 for the completion of road No. 2, and later, on March 11, 1915, the amount of \$9,000 was also appropriated for the completion of the bridges, making a total available of \$46,200.

The great mistake in this construction, which afterwards determined its failure, was the passing of a law which specially determined the route to be followed, reading thus: "Over the road followed by the old municipal road passing central Cambalache and to the beach, and continuing along the beach to Arecibo," without having given serious study to the problem of location or to the feasibility of carrying out this construction, or consideration of the amount necessary to do the work.

The design of the bridges was, therefore, governed by the amount appropriated, and their location fixed by law. There was no discretion left to the department in the important matter of location. It should be mentioned in connection with the failure of this bridge that in March, 1916, about three months before its destruction, a report of the superintendent of public works asking for \$34,000 additional in order to properly finish the construction of the bridge at La Boca was sent by the commissioner of the interior to the committee on public works of the house of delegates with a request for favorable consideration. No action was taken on this matter by the legislators, though it was shown conclusively that the original amount of \$25,000 appropriated, and under which the work was started, was about one-third of the money which should have been appropriated to successfully design and construct the structure at the point designated by law. It is probable that if the additional money had been voted the bridge could have been so strengthened as to render it safe against the flood which destroyed it.

#### PORTUGUES RIVER BRIDGES.

These bridges of reinforced concrete were built over the Portugues River in the city of Ponce, one of high-level type, 100 meters long, at Guadalupe Street, on the Ponce-San Juan road, and the other of submergible type, 70 meters long, at Comercio Street, on the Ponce-Guayama road. The balance available for the construction of these bridges was \$43,367.70, and this amount was increased by a transfer of \$5,052.80 of balance left from other appropriations for work already finished, making the total of \$48,320.50. The original contract was made for the sum of \$37,358.10, but on account of changes made in the Guadalupe Street Bridge and the addition of two 10-meter spans to the Comercio Street Bridge, which was originally designed for a length of 50 meters, the contract when finally liquidated will amount to \$44,105.38.

Both bridges have been finished and are now open to traffic, the contractor having been paid during the fiscal year the sum of \$39,082.16.

#### BRIDGES OVER VEGAS RIVER ON YAUCO-LARES ROAD.

The construction of this bridge was included in the contract for the construction of the road between Yauco and Lares. It was completed during the year and opened to traffic, and its cost amounted to \$6,461.41. The bridge is 30 meters long, three spans of 10 meters each, built on rock foundation.

## BRIDGE OVER BAYAMON RIVER ON THE MARTIN PEÑA-BAYAMON ROAD.

Besides the contract for the road there was another contract for the amount of \$19,420 for the construction of a 50-meter reinforced concrete bridge and another of 10-meter span over the Bayamon River.

On July 29, 1916, there was a great flood in the Bayamon River and the high water reached a higher level than any previously reported. It was decided then to add on a 10-meter span to each bridge and raise the level of bridge floor 50 centimeters more, adding \$8,321.56 to the original contract.

On October 14, 1916, there was another flood, the channel of the river reaching to a depth within 20 centimeters of the bottom of the foundation as originally projected; also the river showed a tendency to change its course toward the San Juan side. It became necessary, therefore, to change the foundation to a much more costly one and to protect the river banks, increasing the cost of the work by \$15,692.90 and making the total amount contracted for \$43,434.46.

Work then proceeded with the foundation of the bridge until April 1, 1917, when all work was stopped, there being no more funds available.

The amount spent on the bridge during the year has been \$26,171.97, including inspection and miscellaneous expenses, and it will require approximately \$20,000 to complete it in accordance with the modified plans approved on January 14, 1917.

This additional amount was not requested from the legislature at its last session because it was the intention of this office to set aside the required amount from the regular budget appropriation for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges and finish the construction of this bridge, which is necessary in order to utilize the portion of the Martin Peña-Bayamon road recently completed, and make a direct connection between San Juan and the north shore lying to the west.

## BRIDGES OVER PITAHAYA, JUAN MARTIN, AND LA BURRA, ON ROAD NO. 3, LUQUILLO-FAJARDO.

During this fiscal year the three reinforced concrete bridges over Pitahaya, Juan Martin, and La Burra Creeks were finished and opened to traffic, and the amount of \$3,901.85 due the contractor was paid. The final liquidation of these three bridges amounted to \$12,397.86, the funds having been taken from the appropriations for "Construction, maintenance, and repairs of roads and bridges" corresponding to fiscal year 1915-16, there being no special appropriation to meet this expense.

In the annual budgetary appropriation entitled "Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges," for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, were included certain amounts for special construction as follows:

Reinforced concrete culvert on Vega Baja-Morovis road.....	\$2,000
Reinforced concrete culvert on Trujillo Alto road.....	2,000
Culverts on Caguas-San Lorenzo road.....	88,000
Wall at the hill "La Guardia Civil," on the Military road.....	1,500
Repairs of foundations, Fajardo Bridge.....	800
Repairs to Cibuco River Bridge.....	3,000

## CULVERT OVER QUEBRADA GRANDE, ON THE VEGA BAJA-MOROVIS ROAD.

The culvert constructed years ago over this creek collapsed when a heavy flood undermined the foundation of the two abutments, which were of dry masonry.

The new 6-meter span, reinforced concrete slab culvert, with abutments and walls of third-class masonry, was constructed during the year by administration. The cost, including approaches, was \$3,280.29; of this amount \$2,000 was paid out of the special appropriation and the balance from the appropriation for "Construction and maintenance of roads and bridges." It was opened to traffic in January, 1917.

## CULVERT OVER LOS RUICES CREEK, ON THE TRUJILLO ALTO ROAD.

The only ford crossing on this road, known as "Los Ruices," was spanned by a reinforced concrete culvert of 6-meters span.

The contract for the construction of the culvert alone was let for the amount of \$1,950, and the approaches were finished by day labor and paid for partly from the balance of the special appropriation and the rest from the general appropriation for "Construction, maintenance, and repair of roads and bridges."

The total cost of this work was \$2,428.70.

## CULVERT OVER DON FERNANDO CREEK ON THE CAGUAS-SAN LORENZO ROAD.

The amount included in the annual budgetary appropriation for culverts on the Caguas-San Lorenzo road was intended to be expended on the construction of more than one structure of the many that are badly needed on this section, but due to the fact that a very heavy grade on the road at the ford of the Don Fernando Creek greatly reduced the loads that could be carried between San Lorenzo and Caguas, and stopped traffic by the high water at every freshet, this work was the first undertaken. As it was necessary to design very high abutments to eliminate the grades on both sides, the estimate for the work reached the total of the appropriation, and no other work could be considered to be paid from this appropriation. The contract was let for the amount of \$7,501.60.

The work was delayed because it was very difficult for the contractor to obtain the necessary beams, but the construction is practically finished, the macadam pavement being the only work pending.

The total paid to the contractor up to June 30, 1917, is \$6,375.51.

## OROCOVIS RIVER BRIDGE, NEAR BARROS.

A suspension footbridge over the Orocovis River was designed and built by administration to connect the town with the public school built on the Coamo side of the river, which during floods could not be crossed by the scholars.

The suspension span is 30 meters long, with the two approach spans between the towers and the river banks of 5 meters each, making the total length of the bridge 40 meters. It consists of a wooden floor, hung with  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch steel rods from the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch steel cable, supported over reinforced concrete towers. It was built with a special fund of \$1,000 transferred from the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenditures subject to the approval of the governor," fiscal year 1916-17.

## CONSTRUCTION OF GUARD WALL AT A CURVE ON THE HILL KNOWN AS "LA GUARDIA CIVIL," ON THE MILITARY ROAD.

Plans for this structure were prepared embracing the construction of a retaining wall of third-class masonry with concrete coping and parapets.

It is located at kilometer 23.3 of road No. 1, and only the wall was completed during the year, the work having been done by administration, at a cost of \$1,297.06.

## REPAIRS OF FOUNDATIONS OF THE FAJARDO RIVER BRIDGE.

The foundations of one of the piers of the Fajardo bridge were undermined during an extraordinary flood of the river, and although there was no danger of collapse, an appropriation of \$800 for repairing it was asked for and granted at the last session of the legislature.

The work, which simply consisted of filling the open space made by the flood around the piles with bags of concrete, was carried out by administration, the expenditure amounting to \$422.70.

From the appropriation of \$3,000 included in the annual budget for the repairs of the Cibuco River Bridge, only \$5.71 were expended on survey and the rest transferred to the general item for "Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges," as the amount required for this bridge, according to a revised estimate under present conditions is \$8,000.

## MINOR EXPENDITURES.

Other minor expenditures during the year include \$47.16 in purchase of material, from the \$1,000 appropriated by special act for changing the course of the Yaurel River near Arroyo, and \$70.85 which was spent in the survey and plans of the public service railroads in order to comply with the provisions of "An act relating to the construction of public service railroads in the easterly end of Porto Rico."

By this act the commissioner of the interior was authorized to formulate projects and to enter into negotiations with any company operating a public service or private railroad to form with the railroad lines already constructed an unbroken public service railroad line over a standard gauge of 1 meter from Carolina through Loiza, Mameyes, Luquillo, Fajardo, Naguabo, Humacao, Juncos, and Gurabo, to a convenient point of the line of the Caguas Tramway Co. between Caguas and Trujillo Alto.

The commissioner was also authorized to negotiate with the companies controlling the railroad in the easterly end of the island about converting the private railroads into public service railroads.

He was also required to make a careful study and report with recommendations to the legislative assembly, upon the feasibility and necessity of any or all of the railroad lines being constructed or acquired by and for the account of The People of Porto Rico. This requires an extensive survey of all the existing branches of private railroads, which are controlled by different corporations.

In compliance with the provisions of the act referred to the plan for a public service railroad in the eastern end of the island has been formulated by the commissioner of the interior and approved by the executive council. In it a year is given for standardizing the gauge of all narrow-gauge railroads included in the said plan, and for converting into public service those of private ownership. Those railroads not complying with this requirement will have to remove their tracks whenever they are laid upon public property. In case these railroads do not remove their tracks of their own volition, the commissioner of the interior is directed to have them torn out by agents of the government and to prevent such railroads from any further occupation of the public domain thereafter.

#### MAINTENANCE OF ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The following statement shows the amounts that were estimated to be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and repair of the insular roads and bridges, and the amounts that were included in the annual budgetary appropriation for the fiscal year 1916-17:

Items.	Esti- mated.	Appro- priated.	Items.	Esti- mated.	Appro- priated.
Personnel.....	\$98,940	\$98,356	Repair of bridges and culverts	\$50,000	\$20,000
Asphalt and screenings.....	10,000	10,000	Construction of roads subject to floods.....	20,000	10,000
Purchasing and placing stone (125,000 cubic meters).....	275,000	275,224	Incidental expenses.....	22,210	30,000
Care and feeding of mules.....	11,250	1,620	Construction of various bridges.....	57,300	17,300
Purchase and repairs of ma- chinery and tools.....	15,000	15,000	Lease of various parcels of land.....	300	300
Traveling expenses.....	12,000	12,000			
Cleaning ditches and land- slides.....	25,000	10,000	Total.....	595,000	500,000

To meet the needs of the work certain transfers had to be made during the year from some items to others in which the amounts assigned had been exhausted. An additional appropriation of \$30,000 voted by the legislature at its last session, made possible the carrying out of maintenance work during the last two months of the year, as the original amount of \$500,000, with the exception of the amount set aside for salaries, had all been expended in the first eight months of the year.

The following distribution shows how the funds assigned for the maintenance of roads were expended:

Purchase and replacing of stone for repairing macadam.....	\$251,909.25
Minor repairs to macadam and resurfacing with tosea.....	13,841.88
General cleaning and removal of lands lides.....	96,937.11
Purchase and spreading of bituminous materials.....	4,961.00
Repairs and reconstruction of road structures.....	27,387.90
New construction.....	14,200.86
Purchase and repair of machinery.....	26,637.90
Field supervision and inspection.....	39,564.30
Miscellaneous expenditures.....	41,141.34
Total.....	516,581.54

This total represents the amount chargeable to work actually done up to June 30, 1917, there being still pending, however, payments for orders which although placed some time ago have not yet been filled. There remains also to be paid out of this appropriation the amount of the contract recently made for the construction of a relocated portion of the Jayuya-Alto de Bandera road, which was destroyed by floods, so that when all obligations contracted on account of the appropriation for maintenance have been paid, the total sum expended will very closely approach \$530,000, the total appropriation.

#### ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL.

Before discussing the various items making up the total work of maintenance done during the year, a brief description of the organization and personnel under which this work was done will be given.



The scheme of dividing the island into small districts for the purpose of maintenance was completed this year, making in all 10 districts. Each district is in charge of an overseer and the length of road included in each district ranges from 109 to 140 kilometers. This length of road is further divided into sections about 30 kilometers long, and each section is in charge of a foreman who reports directly to the overseer.

The plan of employing road menders permanently in all the roads of the island, each man taking care of from 3 to 6 kilometers of road, was put in operation early this year. The length of road assigned to each man depends on the importance of the road. On the military road, for instance, from Ponce to San Juan, the distance assigned to each man is only 3 kilometers, while in other roads of secondary importance the distance is increased to 6 kilometers.

Some difficulty has been experienced during the year in securing good and reliable laborers to discharge the duties of road menders, partly on account of the low wages that the government could afford to pay with the funds available, and partly also on account of the lack of roadhouses to enable these men to live close to the place of work. With the larger appropriation available for the coming year the wages of road menders have been increased to \$25 a month for those sections of road along the coast where wages are higher and living is more expensive, and \$20 a month for those roads within the interior of the island where labor is more abundant and living is cheaper.

Scarcity of laborers along certain sections of the island made necessary the use of convict labor during the year. Three camps were established on the road from Rio Piedras to Fajardo, one on the road from Ponce to Santa Isabel and one at the crusher plant of kilometer 42, Salinas-Guayama road. A prisoner's camp was also established lately at kilometer 53 of the Caguas-Cayey road in connection with the crusher plant recently installed at that place.

Convict labor was also used on those sections of road lying within distances of about 6 kilometers from towns where there are district jails, from which the gang of prisoners can be taken out to work every day.

Police foremen are employed to guard the prisoners while at work. During the year there were seven of these police foremen employed permanently, and the additional number that was needed was taken on and off as the work required.

The department owns 22 road rollers, which are in fair working condition. Ten drivers for those rollers are on the list of permanent annual employees, there being work for them practically all the year around. The other 12 drivers necessary to man the other rollers are hired by the day when needed.

The department also maintains a shop in San Juan where repairs to machinery and to other equipment are made.

#### PURCHASE AND PLACING OF STONE FOR REPAIRING MACADAM.

During the year there were purchased, delivered along the roads, 106,783.41 cubic meters of broken stone, at a total cost of \$173,492.17. This volume added to 5,401.72 cubic meters left over from last year made a total available quantity of 112,185.13 cubic meters.

Out of this total there were placed on the roads 96,473.13 cubic meters, which were used in partial repairs of the macadam and for the total resurfacing of certain sections which were in an entirely worn-down condition, leaving a balance on hand of 15,712 cubic meters for next year.

Although bids were invited for the furnishing of every one of the lots of broken stone on the various sections of the island, only part of the stone bought, viz, 75,065.41 cubic meters was obtained under contract, a good number of bids having been rejected as being too high and no proposals having been received for certain lots. The balance, 31,718 cubic meters, was obtained by administration, with day labor where it was necessary or more advantageous, or through direct purchase from small contractors.

The average unit cost of the total quantity of broken stone bought during the year was \$1.62 a cubic meter. The average unit of cost of stone bought under contract was \$1.71 a cubic meter, while the average unit of cost that obtained by administration was only \$1.43 a cubic meter. This lower cost, however, is explained by the fact that a good portion of the material obtained by administration was gravel, the cost of which, delivered along the road, generally averaged \$1.25 a cubic meter, and also account must be taken of the fact that this cost does not include administration overhead expenses and that proper contractor's profit must be added to it, before making a fair comparison with the average contract unit cost.

No success was met with in the attempt made to secure contractors to furnish broken stone for sections of roads like the one from Ponce to Guayama, which, owing to the absence of quarries along the road, has up to the present time been maintained with gravel. A crusher plant was installed at kilometer 42, where a suitable quarry

was found to supply the necessary stone to resurface a portion of the section between Salinas and Guayama, and as soon as a sufficient amount of this stone has been produced, the projected repairs to the road will be made.

The contractor for the stone which was to be used on the section of road No. 1, between Caguas and Cayey, failed to make delivery of the material, and on that account this section of road could not be resurfaced this year, as had been planned. A crusher plant has been established at kilometer 53 of this road and sufficient stone will be crushed there next year to make a thorough repair of the macadam of the first 12 kilometers of this section out of Cayey. The necessary stone for repairing the first 4 kilometers of the road from Las Cruces to Cidra will also be furnished by this plant.

The work of placing stone in repairing macadam was done this year at an average cost of \$0.81 per cubic meter, an increase of \$0.03 over the cost of this item the year before. This increase is caused by the higher prices of stone and labor. The increase is also partly due to the fact that relatively much larger amounts of stone were placed this year in certain districts along the coast where water for binding the macadam was very scarce and could be obtained only at a high expense, and also where the level of wages is much higher than in the interior districts.

In discussing this unit cost of placing stone, it must be noted that the price of materials and supplies necessary to place 1 cubic meter of stone increased about 15 cents per cubic meter and that only through an increased effort of the working force was it possible to bring this unit cost down to 81 cents. This increased efficiency on the part of the personnel deserves special mention.

Last year the average number of cubic meters of stone placed daily by each foreman in charge of a section of road was only 18 cubic meters, while this year this same average rose to 28 cubic meters, thus compensating for the higher cost of materials and supplies, such as gasoline and coal, as well as the higher cost of labor.

The total unit cost of stone purchased and placed was \$2.43 per cubic meter, or \$0.22 higher than the similar cost for the previous fiscal year.

#### MINOR REPAIRS TO MACADAM AND RESURFACING WITH TOSCA.

This item, which this year amounted to \$13,841.88, includes those repairs to the macadam which can not properly appear as work done in placing stone. It comprises such work as the application of sand or other suitable material to provide a smooth wearing surface in those places where the macadam has begun to deteriorate, and also the quarrying, hauling, and application of "tosca" on those roads where no stone for macadam is available, or for use as binder in temporary repairs.

#### GENERAL CLEANING AND REMOVAL OF LANDSLIDES.

The item next in importance to the purchase and placing of stone is the cost of removal of landslides, cleaning of ditches, weeding and grading of shoulders, cleaning of structures and draining channels, etc. There was expended on this work during the year the amount of \$24,732.27. Of this, \$24,732.27 were expended in constructing 495,000 linear meters of new side ditches to provide proper drainage for a good portion of roads which were entirely without them; \$15,881.37 were spent in removing landslides and making repairs to damages caused by extraordinary storms, such as the one which occurred on August 22, 1916, which for a short time greatly impeded traffic on some of the roads.

The balance of \$56,353.47, making up the total of this item, covers the expense of general cleaning of ditches and other parts of the roads, which is ordinarily required throughout the year, and also the removal of landslides, which are of ordinary occurrence.

The unit cost per kilometer of road for this item amounted to \$85.15. The unit cost, leaving out of account the extraordinary work and reckoning only the work which is ordinarily needed, amounted to \$49.50 per kilometer.

In the total amount of \$96,937.11, for this item is included about \$30,000 paid in wages to road menders, this amount corresponding to that part of their time during the year which was spent on this class of work. The rest of their time is charged partly to requiring the macadam and the balance to patrol duty on inspection.

#### PURCHASE AND SPREADING OF BITUMINOUS MATERIALS.

Only two sections of insular roads are being maintained with an asphalt wearing surface, these being the first 13 kilometers of road No. 1, between San Juan and past the urban zone of Río Piedras, and the last 3 kilometers of this same road, which connects Ponce with Ponce-Playa.

Five kilometers of the San Juan-Rio Piedras section, from kilometer 8 to kilometer 13, were entirely resurfaced this year with asphalt and stone screenings, at a cost of \$2,499.15, which corresponds to a cost of very close to \$500 per kilometer.

The balance of \$2,461.85 making up the total amount of \$4,961 expended under this item represents the cost of maintaining the other 11 kilometers of road provided with this kind of pavement, which gives a maintenance cost of \$224 per kilometer.

The condition of the roads thus treated, considering the unusually heavy and varied class of traffic passing daily over them, and particularly the San Juan-Rio Piedras section, clearly demonstrates the satisfactory wearing qualities of this type of surface.

#### REPAIRS AND REBUILDING OF ROAD STRUCTURES.

Repairs were made during the year to several important structures, and also to a considerable number of small ones, including bridges, culverts, and retaining walls. A large number of culverts formerly of wood were reconstructed in concrete, this being the general scheme that has been followed for the last two years in every case where funds available have permitted.

A total of \$27,387.90 was expended under this item, in which is included the painting of a large number of steel bridges, which cost \$4,000.

The most important repairs and reconstructions carried out were: Repairs to Las Damas Bridge, a steel span over Rio Caguitas, on the road No. 1, near Caguas, at a cost of \$793.45; construction of a new handrail on the Carolina Bridge, Rio Piedras-Fajardo Road, kilometer 11-12, at a cost of \$728.39; bridge over Rio Estero, Mayaguez-La Correccional Road, at a cost of \$1,115.05; repairs to floor of wooden bridge over Rio Afiasco, Mayaguez-Afiasco Road, kilometer 29-30, at a cost of \$461.01; bridge over Caño de Corazon Mayaguez-La Correccional Road, cost \$785.05; repairs to parapet walls on approach to Las Calabazas Bridge, at kilometer 94, San Juan-Ponce Road, at a cost of \$351.07; repairs to wooden bridge over Quebrada Mameyes, Caguas-Humacao Road, at a cost of \$425.87; repairs to wooden bridge over the mouth of river Blanco, Naguabo-Humacao Road, at a cost of \$1,426.05; repairs to footings of east abutment of Reyes Catolicos Bridge, Bayamon-Toa Alta Road, at a cost of \$836.51; repairs to culvert at kilometer 13.9, Aguadilla-Lares Road, at a cost of \$934.27. This item also included the cost of 22 new box and pile culverts built in various roads of the island, at an expense of \$3,554.56, and 5 retaining walls, which amounted to \$2,081.07.

Repairs of less than \$300 in cost were also made to a large number of structures.

Under this item has been included also the amount of \$1,962.60 for materials purchased for the reconstruction of the bridge over "Guatemala" Creek, on the Aguadilla-Lares Road. The sum of \$3,000 was assigned for this work by a special appropriation, but it became necessary to increase this amount by \$2,700 to cover the estimated cost of the structure, and even then the amount proved insufficient.

#### NEW CONSTRUCTIONS.

The new construction done during the year, the cost of which makes up the amount of \$14,200.86, includes those already mentioned under "Road and bridge construction," viz, completion of the Barceloneta-Florida Road, culvert over Quebrada Grande, culvert "Los Ruices," repairs to the Fajardo River Bridge, la Guardia civil guard wall, and also the bridge known as San Fernando in the Caguas-San Lorenzo Road.

#### PURCHASE AND REPAIR OF MACHINERY.

The total expenditures incurred in the purchase and repair of the machinery owned by the department, which consists mainly of road rollers, amounted for the year just ended to \$26,637.90.

Two new rollers were bought this last year and a heavy expenditure was also made on the purchase of repair parts for the old rollers.

Repairs were made at the San Juan shop to 12 rollers, the individual repairs ranging in cost from \$12 to \$371, the average cost of repair per roller having been \$145, which represents 6 per cent of their actual value. The cost of these repairs does not include the value of the repair parts, but only the cost of labor and the value of materials bought locally and used in minor repairs.

Under this item is also charged the cost of repairs made to the machinery, as well as its installation at the two rock-crusher plants established on the Ponce-Guayama road, at kilometer 42 and at kilometer 53 of Caguas-Cayey road.

## FIELD SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION.

This item includes the salaries of the 10 overseers and of the traveling inspector, their traveling expenses and per diem allowances, and their office expenses, including house rent, the total of which amounted for the past year to \$19,655.43.

The balance of \$19,908.87 making the total of \$39,546.30 given for this general item represents the salaries of the 37 permanent foremen, who were employed during the year and also that part of the road menders' time spent on patrol duty.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES.

In this item is included the cost of purchase and repairs of tools, the expenses of caring for 57 mules while idle, the salaries of the force employed at central office in San Juan, the traveling expenses of the supervising engineers, and all other miscellaneous expenditures occasioned by the work of maintenance in general and which are not properly chargeable to any of the classes of work coming under the other general items of expenditures.

## PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

Most of the work of cleaning and reconstruction was done in the first half of the year. The placing of stone was delayed on account of the failure of contractors to make prompt delivery of stone, so that the work of resurfacing did not get fully under way until the second quarter of the year.

By the end of February the funds for maintenance were rapidly becoming exhausted because of extraordinary expense for damage done by rain and wind, and on March 10 all maintenance work except that done by road members was suspended.

With the \$30,000 of the deficiency appropriation already mentioned, which was secured from the legislature, work was resumed early in May. Practically all the work done during the remaining two months of the year consisted in placing stone for macadam. Although this work was pushed as fast as means available would permit, it was impossible to make up the time lost during the two months that the work was suspended, and this accounts for the large amount of stone left unused along the roads on June 30, 1917.

## EXPENDITURES FOR AND COST OF ROAD MAINTENANCE.

There is a marked increase in the expenditure per kilometer of road maintenance. For the 1,138.3 kilometers of completed roads this expenditure has averaged \$453.81 per kilometer during the past fiscal year, as compared with \$264.19 for the previous fiscal year. This increased expenditure has been possible because of the larger appropriation for the repair and upkeep of the roads made by the legislature. The greater amount of funds for this purpose has enabled the department to give attention to a greater proportion of the total length of macadamized insular roads under maintenance than in previous years, when long stretches of roads have gone unattended for lack of money. It has been possible also to transform old temporary wooden structures into permanent ones made of concrete, and to build new ones where none existed before. In spite of the abnormal conditions the average cost per kilometer of road actually repaired has not differed much from the previous years' figure. Crushed rock, the principal item entering into this cost, has only increased 22 cents per cubic meter put in place, which means a total increase of only \$23,000 in the total amount of rock purchased and put on the roads, which, as already said, is little less than 107,000 cubic meters.

## MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS.

The work of road maintenance has always been a most difficult problem because of the small appropriation available for it.

Climatic conditions, assisted by the wear and tear of the ever-increasing motor traffic, are relentless in their destructive action, and as a result constant attention and large expenditures of money are required to preserve the roads in good condition.

The high level of prices that has obtained by reason of the present abnormal condition of industry in general creates a still harder situation for the maintenance administration. The prices bid on broken stone for the coming year have been beyond reach and it has been necessary to resort to getting this material directly by administration in an attempt to get what is needed with the money available. Labor is scarce and where obtainable must be paid high wages, and supplies have to be bought at high prices.

Difficulties are also experienced in getting satisfactory services from the personnel out in the field in care of inspection. Frequent changes have to be made in attempt to experiment and select those better fit for the job. Gradually this difficulty is being overcome and it is hoped that the better experience that this personnel is getting under the more systematized plan and stricter discipline to which their work must be adjusted will produce a fairly efficient maintenance corps.

Transportation facilities are also very scarce throughout the island and the hauling of materials and supplies to the places where they are needed can only be obtained at high cost and after long delays. A very considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining supplies, delay in delivery and poor quality being the principal troubles, both readily understood in view of market conditions. This, of course, tended to increased cost.

The following diagram shows the number of kilometers constructed each year since 1898 up to June 30, 1917, and those previously constructed by the Spanish Government up to October 18, 1898.

There is also attached at the end of this report a table of the cost of road maintenance, which shows the character of work done, the average cost for the different items during the years 1911 to 1917, and the percentage of the total cost, as well as the average cost per kilometer, of road maintained from 1902 to 1917:

TABLE No. 1.—Road construction in Porto Rico.

		Kilometers.
Spanish Government:		
Oct. 18, 1898.....		275.0
American Government:		
June 30—		Kilometers.
1899.....		0.0
1900.....		69.2
1901.....		67.0
1902.....		72.2
1903.....		81.0
1904.....		69.0
1905.....		82.9
1906.....		38.0
1907.....		30.7
1908.....		103.7
1909.....		92.3
1910.....		4.9
1911.....		18.1
1912.....		67.4
1913.....		7.7
1914.....		45.1
1915.....		28.1
1916.....		12.6
1917.....		15.7
Total.....		903.6
		1,178.6

The total expenditures corresponding to road maintenance are detailed in Exhibit No. — of the consolidated financial statements table, which summarizes the explanations given in this report under the subhead "Road maintenance."

## CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF MUNICIPAL ROADS.

The law provides that all construction or repair work on municipal roads to be paid from the municipalities' road funds, when such work exceeds \$200, shall be under the supervision of the commissioner of the interior, and accounts are kept of the force employed on the various municipal roads, after each mayor has been authorized to proceed with the work.

The following table shows the length of road which during the year has been repaired, but not macadamized, and the expenditures incurred by the municipalities making such repairs:

*Roads repaired.*

Municipalities.	Length (kilo- meters).	Cost.	Municipalities.	Length (kilo- meters).	Cost.
Aguada.....	0.9	\$1,100	Ricon (4 meters wide).....	3.5	\$417
Aguadilla.....	.7	680	Rio Pedras.....	3.0	3,419
Cabo Rojo.....	4.5	5,482	Total.....	13.3	11,808
Guaynabo.....	.7	710			

Only 12 out of the 65 municipalities of the island have expended the amount of \$11,757 in macadamizing 21.1 kilometers of road, as detailed in the following statement:

Municipalities.	Length (kilometers).	Cost.	Municipalities.	Length (kilometers).	Cost.
Aguada.....	0.5	\$500	Mannabo.....	1.1	\$1,160
Aguadilla.....	.7	368	Moca.....	.5	453
Bayamon.....	.3	250	Rincon (2½ meters).....	2.0	414
Guanica.....	3.0	1,820	Rio Piedras.....	5.0	2,281
Guaynabo.....	.3	410	Trujillo Alto.....	.5	610
Humacao.....	6.0	1,951	Total.....	21.1	11,757
Juana Diaz.....	1.2	1,540			

They have also expended the amount of \$1,927 in constructing 48 culverts, as shown in the following table:

Municipality.	Kind of structure.	Cost.	Municipality.	Kind of structure.	Cost.
Aguada.....	5 culverts, concrete.....	\$200	Juana Diaz.....	5 culverts, concrete.....	\$166
Aguadilla.....	2 culverts, concrete.....	60	Juncos.....	2 culverts, concrete.....	40
Albonito.....	1 culvert, concrete, and wooden floor.....	60	Moca.....	2 culverts, wooden.....	175
Cabo Rojo.....	4 pipes, concrete.....	84	Rincon.....	2 pipes, concrete.....	76
Guaynabo.....	1 culvert, concrete.....	160	Rio Piedras.....	7 culverts, concrete.....	220
Hatillo.....	6 pipes, concrete.....	180	Sabana Grande.....	1 culvert, concrete.....	18
Hormiguero.....	3 culverts, 3 pipes, concrete, and 1 culvert, wooden.....	210	Salinas.....	2 culverts, concrete.....	80
Humacao.....	1 culvert, wooden, and 6 culverts, concrete.....	198	Total.....	48	1,927

#### SURVEYS AND PROJECTS OF NEW ROADS.

The legislative assembly on April 30, 1916, enacted a law "To authorize an issue of bonds of the people of Porto Rico in the amount of \$2,000,000 for the construction of roads and bridges, and for other purposes."

This act provides that bonds to the amount of \$500,000 be issued at once, and that an additional \$500,000 shall be issued as soon as the proceeds of the first installment shall have been expended; the rest (\$1,000,000) shall be issued in such amounts and upon such dates as may be required to pay the construction expenses of the roads and bridges for which their issuance has been authorized.

The act also requires that the economy commission, with the advice of the commissioner of the interior, shall determine a plan prescribing the order of precedence in which the construction of the roads and bridges is to be undertaken. On July 8, 1916, the commission approved the construction of the roads and bridges in the following order of precedence:

1. Lares-Adjuntas Road.
2. Arecibo-Lares Road.
3. Ciales-Juana Diaz Road.
4. Corozal-Barros Road.
5. Mayaguez-Maricao Road, through Las Vegas.
6. Yauco-Lares Road.
7. Vieques Road.
8. Bridges on the Yabucoa-Humacao Road, especially those of Guayanes and Ingeni.
9. Bridges on the Fajardo-Ceiba Road.
10. Bridges on Ceiba-Naguabo Road.
11. Maricao-Indiera Road (Vega de Maricao).
12. Naguabo-Juncos Road.
13. Morovis-Corozal Road.
14. Comerio-Cidra Road.
15. La Muda-Guaynabo Road.
16. Loiza-Juncos Road (10 kilometers).
17. Hormigueros-Mayaguez Road.
18. San Sebastian-Las Marias Road.

19. Utuado-Lares Road.
20. Barceloneta-Utuado Road, through "Mameyes."
21. Jayuya-Barros Road.
22. Comerio-Aguas Buenas Road.
23. Corozal-Naranjito Road.
24. Utuado-Jayuya Road.
25. San Lorenzo-Patillas Road.
26. Cayey-Salinas Road.
27. Barros-Coamo Road (10 kilometers).
28. Road from San German to Las Vegas Road.
29. Road from Bayamon to Comerio-Aguas Buenas Road.
30. Bayamon-Toa Alta Road.
31. Roads from Aibonito to Cayey-Salinas Road.
32. Anasco-San Sebastian Road.
33. Camuy-San Sebastian Road.
34. Loiza-Juncos Road (construction of the rest of the road).
35. Loiza-Alba Loiza Road.
36. Bridge over "Valenciano" River, Juncos-Las Piedras Road.
37. Bridges on the Humacao-Naguabo Road.
38. Bridge over the "Bayamon" River, Catano-Palo Seco Road.
39. Wooden bridge over "La Plata" River at "Los Reyes Catolicos."
40. Bridge over "Coamo" River at the place known as "Paso de las Aguilas."
41. Cabo Rojo-Lajas Road, through Boqueron and Palmarejo.
42. Lajas-Gunnica Road, with branch to port La Parguera.
43. Bridge on the Trujillo Alto Road.

The survey of the roads mentioned could not be begun at the beginning of the fiscal year, as the legislature did not appropriate any money for this work, so it was necessary to wait until the bonds were sold. As soon as the bonds to the amount of \$500,000 were disposed of, the organization of surveying parties were started and the work in the field and office has been carried on steadily since.

Each party has been organized with a levelman, a chainman, and a rodman, with the necessary labor to help in taking field data, all under charge of a chief of party or transitman, who reports directly to the headquarters. On some of the roads where the work of survey has been very difficult an engineer has been put in charge of the party in order to be able to select the best location for the road. The table at the end of the description of the individual surveys shows the cost of each.

#### LARES-ADJUNTAS ROAD.

The Lares-Adjuntas road was started about 10 years ago, when the first section of 12 kilometers between Lares and Rio "Blanco" was completed. The survey of this road involves some difficult problems, which must be carefully studied before any attempt is made to select the final location, especially on the section between the rivers "Blanco" and "Yahuecas;" and in order to have sufficient data at hand two parties were sent to the field, one to work from the Lares end and the other from Adjuntas.

#### ARECIBO-LARES ROAD.

The survey of this road was continued during the fiscal year, and as mentioned in the previous report, the two practicable routes were surveyed, the one following the Callejones ward of Lares and the other along the Camuy River Valley, and a comparison of both was carefully made in order to select the most convenient. Each of these routes has its advantages and disadvantages, and in view of the persistent effort that the interested parties made in behalf of each, it was necessary to analyze carefully both projects, making a comparison in length, fertility of the district to be traversed, availability of first-class material for construction, relative cost of maintenance after completion, and all possible technical considerations, as alignments, curves, grades, structures, cost, etc. The route through Camuy River Valley was selected in accordance with the recommendation of the superintendent of public works, and the project embracing the section from kilometer 19.5 to kilometer 24.50 was completed and approved.

The total survey work during the year covers 22 kilometers, at a total cost of \$6,516.86 or an average of \$296.22, but this included the expense incurred for both lines. The work on the data for the rest of the route from kilometer 24.5 to Lares is now being completed in this office.

## CIALES-JUANA DIAZ ROAD.

The first 4½ kilometers of this road from Juana Diaz to Guayabal followed very closely the main canal of the irrigation service, so that it required considerable study in order to avoid doing damage to the existing irrigation structures when the construction of the road was undertaken. Two parties were assigned to the work and 33 kilometers of preliminary location made. A route was finally selected some distance away from the Juana Diaz Canal and though the length of this line is some 500 meters more than one following the canal line closely, the cost is less and there is no danger of interfering with the delivery of water or damaging any of the irrigation work.

The office work for the project of 3 kilometers, beginning at kilometer 9 from Juana Diaz, is now nearly completed.

## COROZAL-BARROS ROAD.

A stretch of 6 kilometers of this road at the Corozal end was finished in the year 1909. Two surveying parties were put in charge of the work of surveying the rest of the line.

The work accomplished during the year comprises the preliminary survey of 53 kilometers, and the final location of 16 kilometers of the road, which embraces 6 kilometers of the completed section in order to prepare an estimate for its repairs, 2 kilometers between 6 and 8, and 8 kilometers at the Barros end of the line. The necessary data were also obtained for the designing of a 30-meter span bridge over the Corozal River.

Before any preliminary line of survey was located in this section of the island, surveys were conducted in order to fix by means of triangulation work the exact positions of the towns of Corozal, Barros, and Morovis, fixing their respective elevation and also the direction and elevation of rivers and divides and other topographical details which would influence the final location of the road.

This work greatly facilitated the comparison of the several routes between the three towns, and, though its cost has greatly increased the total cost of surveying the routes finally located, the selection has been well made and the saving in the cost of construction will more than repay the amount spent in this preliminary work.

## MAYAGUEZ-MARICAO ROAD, THROUGH LAS VEGAS.

The length of this road is 25.8 kilometers, of which 19.8 kilometers have been previously constructed. The survey of the unfinished section, which has a length of 6 kilometers, is now completed.

## YAUCO-LARES ROAD.

The section of this road previously constructed begins at kilometer 2 from Yauco, leaving the stretch from kilometer 0 to 2, an old municipal road, in an almost impassible condition. In order to construct this portion, the survey was made so that a complete project could be prepared, and also the survey of the portion from kilometer 15 to 19, beginning at the end of the section constructed during the previous year. The project for the first 2 kilometers has been completed and the contract let.

## ISLAND OF VIEQUES ROAD.

The only road in this island of which the department has charge is the one under consideration. It begins at the town of Isabel II and runs along the coast, passing through the main sugar factory.

During the previous years a stretch of 5 kilometers was constructed, and nothing else was done toward its completion. This year a surveying party finally located a stretch 23 kilometers long, and the project for 5 kilometers is now nearing completion.

## MOROVIS-COROZAL ROAD.

Two alternative routes were surveyed before the final location of this road was determined. The first started at kilometer 2 and the other at kilometer 4 of the Corozal-Barros road. The plans are now completed, and when estimates are figured under similar conditions a comparison of both routes will be made, and the one offering greater advantages, all things considered, will be selected.

## COMERIO CIDRA ROAD.

The work of reconnoissance and preliminary survey was also started in the previous year, when three different lines were surveyed, with a total length of 43.8 kilometers, and during this fiscal year 17 kilometers have been finally located.



## UTUADO-LARES ROAD.

The survey of this road, which is No. 19 on the list approved by the economy commission, was undertaken only to determine the final location of the Arecibo-Lares road, as both roads will have in common a stretch of 6½ kilometers from Lares.

The work done embraces only the preliminary survey of 41 kilometers, which was made for the purpose of deciding whether the final location should run through the barrios Angels and Lares, where this road and the Arecibo-Lares will join.

## COMERIO-AGUAS BUENAS ROAD.

During the previous year the survey of the Comerio-Aguas Buenas road was begun and the final location of 15.6 kilometers was completed. During the fiscal year 1916-17 another kilometer has been surveyed, making the total length of this road surveyed 16.6 kilometers.

Beside the expenses of the surveying parties, which include salaries, per diems, office rent, etc., an expense of \$561.58 has been incurred to cover the purchase and repair of surveying instruments and office supplies.

Expenditures and the average expense per kilometer finally located in new road surveys:

Roads.	Length of preliminary survey (kilometers).	Final location in kilometers.	Total amount expended.	Average expense per kilometer finally located.
Lares-Adjuntas.....	58	10	\$6,647.87	\$664.78
Arecibo-Lares.....	28	22	6,516.86	296.22
Ciales-Juana Diaz.....	33	16	6,634.47	414.65
Corozal-Barros.....	53	16	11,384.71	711.54
Mayaguez-Maricao.....	3	6	2,167.53	361.25
Yauco-Lares.....	4	6	1,212.74	202.12
Road in Vieques.....	19	23	3,189.27	134.31
Maroñas-Corozal.....	30	10	1,749.82	374.96
Comerio-Cidra.....	27	17	1,976.82	116.28
Utado-Lares.....	41		2,827.63	
Comerio-Aguas Buenas.....	1	1	129.73	129.73
Bayamon-Toa Alta.....			26.50	
Total.....	302	127	46,363.95	

Average expense per kilometer, \$365.07.

The work in the office is not what could be expected of the personnel in charge, and the projects of those sections so far completed cover only:

Five kilometers of the Arecibo-Lares road, 2 kilometers of the Yauco-Lares road, 8 kilometers of the Corozal-Barros road; 15 kilometers in all.

The following sections are still pending completion of the plans and estimates:

Two kilometers of the road in Vieques, 3 kilometers of the road Las Vegas-Maricao, 7 kilometers of the road Arecibo-Lares, 5 kilometers of the road Corozal-Barros, 5 kilometers of the road Ciales-Juana Diaz; 22 kilometers in all.

In connection with the survey of roads and bridges made during the year and the high cost of these surveys up to the present time, it is only fair to state that one of the greatest difficulties encountered has been the scarcity of trained men who could be placed in charge of the different survey parties organized.

Never before had the Government undertaken surveys to such a great extent, and since 1906-1908 a very small amount of road survey work was done yearly, so that the men trained to this work were either advanced to higher positions in the service or had gone into private life.

The beginning of 13 field survey parties at the same time early this year, in order to make up for the time lost waiting for funds to be available, brought a great number of men having very little experience in this kind of work; men who had to be trained before they could turn out any valuable work.

No other material was available for these field parties, and many changes and substitutions were made before their work was up to the standard. Many of the men did not improve, and at present only eight field parties are now working, made up of the best available men. Another handicap to both the office and field force is the loss of the men joining the army, as many young engineers who were beginning to turn out good work have left and their places must be filled with new untrained men.







## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The division of public buildings was originally a part of the bureau of public works, and was rendered necessary on account of the volume and variety of tasks imposed on the parent bureau, which retained the work relating to public roads, bridges, and similar activities. The designing, construction, repair, and maintenance of all insular government buildings is the work of most importance of this division.

## BROADENING SCOPE OF WORK.

There has been, however, in the past few years a constantly growing demand for the services of the division from the various municipalities contemplating the erection of buildings for numerous municipal purposes. Projects are made and buildings constructed for these upon request of the municipal authorities, with the approval of the commissioner. The increasing number of these requests is a gratifying indication that the work of the division finds favor in the eyes of the "city fathers" of the municipalities. These requests lend variety to the work of the division and give opportunity to grapple with new problems in modern design, construction, and equipment.

## VARIED NATURE OF WORK.

The nature of these problems may be gathered from the fact that in addition to school buildings of various sizes and types, these municipal works comprise slaughterhouses, meat shops, public market places, hospitals, asylums, jails, and town halls. In many smaller places the town hall or "alcaldia" shelters under one roof several of the above-mentioned municipal departments. The actual expenses incurred in extending this service are reimbursed by the municipalities.

A further service has been rendered the other divisions of the department as well as the other departments of the government in the designing of uniforms, badges, number and name plates, revenue stamps, the architectural treatment of bridges, and design and arrangement of furniture of all classes, including that for various telephone and telegraph stations.

## PERSONNEL.

All of this work is done by a force which varies with the amount of work on hand. Ordinarily the division is composed of the architect, who is the chief of the division, and who has the aid of a chief draftsman, a superintendent of public buildings, and a small office force consisting of a chief clerk, assistant, and stenographer. The chief draftsman has a force of nine draftsmen, and the superintendent of public buildings usually two inspectors as assistants, one of these being for electrical and plumbing work.

The inspectors in charge of construction work, of whom there are about 15 as a rule, report directly to the architect.

## UPKEEP OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

As already stated, one of the most important duties of the division is the maintenance and repair of present public buildings. When one realizes that a number of the buildings sheltering the departments of the insular government and in daily use are from 60 to 300 years old, and of an obsolete type of masonry construction, with heavy exposed beams of "ausubo" (a native hard wood), and brick roofs, it will be seen that "eternal vigilance" is necessary. This is particularly so at the present time, as appropriations for the purpose of repairs for the past years have been scant and inadequate, despite the recommendations to the contrary. An approximate value of these buildings is \$2,000,000, and the appropriation for repairs for 1914-15 was \$20,000, 1915-16 \$15,000, and for 1916-17 \$51,000, with transfers, making a total of \$65,469.45.

The superintendent of public buildings is in charge of caring for these buildings. He reports the repairs needed from time to time to the architect who, if he believes the work necessary, considering the small amount of money available, requests that an estimate of cost be prepared, which he submits to the commissioner for an allotment of the required funds. A complete record is kept of all estimates and orders for materials and pay rolls against these estimates, to see that the money is wisely expended.

Among the works undertaken under "maintenance and repair of public buildings" a few are of special importance.

The sale of the lot of the old infantry barracks, San Francisco Plaza, to the school board of San Juan necessitated the vacating by the insular police of part of this site. In order to provide dormitories for the police a third story was added to the police headquarters. This was rather a difficult problem, as the space in which to do the work was small, and the remainder of the building had to be occupied while the alterations were in progress.

In order to provide quarters for the new senate, whose membership was increased from 11 in the present executive council to 19 in the new senate, various alterations were made in the west portion of the Diputacion Building, providing a larger room for the senate and by changing the stairway provided larger rooms for the personnel of the senate and additional room on the ground floor. This work was uncompleted at the end of the fiscal year.

The present water system of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez, consists of large wooden tanks supplied with rain water from the buildings. These tanks are very unsightly in appearance and are continually in need of repairs. In order to change this system and at the same time to provide a better means of securing water for the buildings, a project has been made and contracted for installing a pressure system with a well and pressure tank at the extreme northern part of the grounds.

A provision of the Jones Act provided for a new public service commission, and as there was no place available in which to assign quarters for this commission it was decided to continue the second story over the executive secretary's office, providing ample space for the commission and for both public and private committee rooms and space for clerical work. This work was contracted for before the end of the fiscal year, but as there was not sufficient money remaining in the appropriation for the maintenance and repair of public buildings, 1916-17, a contract was made for that part of the work which could be paid for from this balance, the remainder of the work to be contracted and paid for from the appropriation for the maintenance and repair of public buildings, 1917-18.

Extensive repairs were made to both the boys' and girls' charity schools, San Juan. The tables appended to this report show clearly how all the money was expended during the year.

#### WORK UNDER CONTEMPLATION.

Numerous projects for the construction of buildings are under contemplation. Some of these are to be constructed from funds appropriated at the last session of the legislature; others from loans granted to the various school boards and municipalities, while others are to be from current funds from either school boards or municipalities. This work consists of schools ranging in size from 1 to 20 classrooms and in cost from \$1,000 to \$200,000. The municipality work consists of slaughterhouses, meat shops, public market places, hospitals, asylums, jails, and town halls ranging in cost from \$500 to \$12,000.

An appropriation of \$300,000 was authorized at the last session of the legislature with which to commence the construction of a modern insane asylum which will eventually cost approximately \$700,000. This asylum will probably be of an open type consisting of various administration buildings with the wards of the various classes of patients grouped at either side around open courts. The whole scheme will necessitate about 50 acres of ground which will be entirely inclosed by a high concrete wall to prevent the patients from escaping.

Tentative sketches have been prepared with which to make a scheme for a large tenement house which it is proposed to submit at the next session of the legislature for an appropriation. This building will house about 350 families and will be four stories high. The building will be so planned with large open courts that all the rooms will have the maximum amount of light and ventilation, there being no dark corners in any living room of the building. This building will be entirely of reinforced concrete, the proposed site for the structure being in Puerta de Tierra, adjacent to the tobacco factory. The tentative estimate of cost for this building is \$600,000.

Sketches are being prepared for a large high school for Santurce. At present the high school is situated in an old frame building which is badly deteriorated. This building will be in the form of the letter "Y," with the two wings facing the street. The approach to the building will be through a court formed by the two wings. When completed the building will have facilities for high school purposes for the next 10 years, including a large gymnasium and an auditorium to seat 1,200 people.

There will also be provided an athletic field at the rear of the lot with a running track one-eighth mile in length. The tentative estimate of cost for this work is \$350,000. It is proposed to submit this scheme for action by the next legislature.

The total amount of work under contemplation, both that for which funds are available and that for which funds may be secured in the near future, totals \$1,551,200.

## WORK DONE.

The work in actual progress of construction and completed during the past fiscal year as shown in appended tables, represents a total of \$914,790.41. Projects in various stages of progress involve an estimated expenditure of \$704,726.63. Details of all these works are given in the appended tables.

## FACTORS THAT HAVE TENDED TO RETARD CONSTRUCTION.

In a number of cases the work of the division has been hampered by the general rise in prices of various building materials, and delay in manufacture or shipment due to the war. Projects have been affected, as estimated costs as originally figured were based on prices considerably below those subsequently quoted. This has led to the alteration of the projects as designed and the advertising for additional proposals, or where possible, the securing of additional funds.

Contractors have also become cautious in submitting proposals, as losses have resulted in several cases where proposals were made on the former scale of prices, which increased during the term of the work.

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

School buildings form, in volume and total costs, a large percentage of the work of the division. The buildings as designed range from small rural schools costing about \$1,000 to large graded schools in the more important municipalities costing \$164,000. The cost of these buildings is defrayed by the municipalities either from their current yearly budgets or from loans made by the insular government or from both.

A type of rural school of one and two rooms, of both frame and concrete construction, has been developed which seems to meet adequately the needs of this semitropical climate. While pleasing in appearance it is not costly. The popularity of the design is shown by the fact that this office has constructed for the school boards throughout Porto Rico 15 buildings of this type and has in contemplation the construction of 30 more.

The high schools for the more important municipalities have been constructed, that for San Juan being now under consideration, though unfortunately the one in Ponce is still incomplete.

The graded schools constructed range in size from 4 to 18 rooms and are usually of reinforced concrete construction. The rooms are of standard size, 24 by 30 feet, and well lighted and ventilated. Ample corridors lead to all rooms and if the building is of more than one story, wide easy stairs are provided. Some of the better types of these buildings are the 6-room school building at Toa Alta, the 12-room school building at Mayaguez, the 14-room school building in Santurce, and the high schools of Arecibo and Mayaguez.

Of work now under construction there are several important school buildings, those for San Juan, in size, type, and cost being the more important.

At stop 18, there is nearing completion a 14-classroom building of concrete and brick construction. This building is designed in the style known as colonial and of type usually found in Virginia and Maryland. The main body of the building is of red brick laid in the Dutch cross bond with wide white joints. All the trimming is of white concrete and the roof is of mottled slate ranging in color from light green to deep purple. All the woodwork is to be painted white. The plan of the building is of U-shape with the opened end facing the street, but connected at the first floor by a passageway connecting the two ends which forms an open patio, which should be very attractive in appearance. Classrooms are provided on each floor and the slope of the lot toward the rear allows additional classrooms and manual-training room to be placed in the basement. Domestic science rooms, library, and teachers' restaurant are provided on the first and second floors. The contract price of this building is \$85,000.

There has recently been contracted for at stop 15, Santurce, an 8-room building of reinforced concrete construction with brick trimming. This building is in the "colonial" style, but is of a slightly different type from that at stop 18. The contract price of this building is \$55,700.

On the site of the old infantry barracks, San Francisco Plaza, and where the grammar school of San Juan occupied quarters for numerous years, there is being constructed a large reinforced concrete school building. This building is in the shape of the letter "I" in plan and Greek doric in style. The ground floor is devoted to manual training and offices of the school board; the first floor to 11 classrooms with the office of the principal and library; the second floor to 7 classrooms, to rooms for domestic science and an auditorium having a seating capacity of about 600. The contract price of this building is \$164,500.

All the buildings of San Juan are as near fireproof as it is possible to make them, all having reinforced concrete floors with a top covering of wood flooring. All the roofs are either of slate or tile except in the case of the deck of the San Francisco Plaza School, which is of heavy tin. All the corridors and stairways are wide and have red vitreous tile laid with white joints. The schools are all of an attractive appearance and entirely practical.

Schools are about to be contracted for in Cayey and Central Aguirre, Salinas; the former being a 12-room school and the latter a 4-room school.

There is nearing completion in barrio Santana, Arecibo, a type of school which although used considerably in the States is new to Porto Rico. That is a consolidated rural school. The barrios adjacent to Arecibo on the east have combined to construct a five-class room building having provisions for domestic science and manual training. This building is of reinforced concrete and a modern adaption of the Egyptian style. It is thought that this type of school will be built in other localities when funds for the work can be secured.

The division has felt a particular pleasure in designing rural schools for Ceiba, Luquillo, and Fajardo, the cost of which is to be defrayed by a public-spirited citizen, Dr. Santiago Veve, of Fajardo, who has also donated the equipment for the schools.

The three schools are of the same type with different styles of architecture. They are to contain two classrooms, a small domestic science room, and a small library. The rooms are separated from each other by means of folding doors which may be folded back, making an assembly room 24 by 90 feet for the use of the municipality. The schools for Luquillo and Ceiba have balconies across the front, while the one for Fajardo has none.

It is hoped that the example set by Dr. Santiago Veve will be followed by others.

#### ROUTINE OF THE WORK.

Preliminary studies and sketches of proposed buildings are made by the architect, together with a water-color drawing for the approval of the commissioner. If for a municipal work, the drawing is submitted also to the municipal authorities or in case of school, through the commissioner of education for approval.

When approved, the chief draftsman and his assistants, under the general guidance of the architect, make the working drawings, estimates, and specifications, which are assembled into a project and submitted to the commissioner for approval. This secured, the project is advertised and in due course proposals are received and contracts awarded and made. Contracts are for lump sums and comprise entire construction under one contract. A resident inspector is assigned to the work who reports weekly and monthly the state of the building at that time to the architect, who personally visits the work at least once a month.

Payments are made to contractors monthly on estimates made by inspectors and approved by the architect and the commissioner, 10 per cent of the price of all work done being retained until final acceptance of the work.

Upon completion of a building, an inspection is made and reported to the commissioner, who if the report is acceptable to him provisionally accepts the building. A six months' term of maintenance is required on all contracts, at the end of which time the building is again inspected. Should the building be in good condition, the commissioner finally accepts the work and the retained 10 per cent of the contract price is paid the contractor and at the same time the contract is declared completed and the bond canceled.

#### MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION.

Some of the buildings constructed by the division are of wood frame, but these are generally rural one-room schools. In general, first-class yellow pine is the wood used throughout. The roofs are usually of galvanized iron.

Over 90 per cent of the new buildings constructed are of masonry construction, generally of reinforced concrete, although a few have been constructed of brick. Up to the present time the buildings built of reinforced concrete have proven very satisfactory, especially those having a reinforced-concrete underfloor at each floor level.

It was the intention of the division to use brick more than has been the case heretofore. It is a good material and if the building is designed in keeping with the material, taking into account in the design, the joints between the brick, there is no reason why this type of construction should not be extensively employed. It is true that it is more expensive than concrete, except in two or three municipalities at present, but if the industry were revived and more brickyards started, the price would probably decrease.

It has been found by experience that the best wood for all building purposes in Porto Rico, both on account of low cost and the material being available in the local markets in large quantities is yellow pine.



Various materials for roof coverings have been used, ranging from vitrified clay tile (Spanish style) to corrugated galvanized iron. Some trouble has been experienced with galvanized iron, but this has been due to its use on roofs having a low pitch. Composition paper roofs have not proven a success on government buildings. This statement is not made with the idea that this class of roofing is not good, but it is thought by the division that they are not adapted to this climate.

In connection with roofing materials, it might be well to call attention to an instance that puzzled both the architect and the superintendent of public buildings for a time. The roof over the dining room of the executive mansion was made several years ago of reinforced concrete and covered with tar. It had always leaked and was repaired again and again, and the governor requested that it be repaired so as to leak no more. The roof has a very slight pitch, and it was finally decided to clear off the tar and apply a one-fourth inch coat of a composition known by various trade names, all equally good, called graphilatum, over the entire roof surface and up the parapet wall to a height of 1 foot. The roof has not leaked for over a year. This same substance has been used to stop up nail holes in galvanized iron sheets, cracks in brick roofs, etc., and has always proven a success.

#### DETAILED EXPENDITURE FOR MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

There was available during the past fiscal year for the upkeep and maintenance of the insular public buildings, and for the enlargement of the top story of the office of the executive secretary and of the insular police barracks, the following amounts:

Regular annual appropriation.....	\$51,300.00
Special appropriation for building a top story to the insular police barracks.....	8,000.00
Allotment from \$25,000 for carrying out certain provisions of the Jones Act.....	8,169.45
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>65,469.45</b>

This amount has been disbursed to defray expenses for work of repair, maintenance, and enlargement done in more than 40 jobs, as follows:

Allen No. 1 building: Additions and alterations to executive secretary's office and providing quarters for the public service commission.....	\$6,628.00
Water supply installation, College of Agriculture, and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez.....	1,935.00
Plumbing repairs and installation, Caguas public building.....	163.25
Erection of flagpole for the Carnegie Library, San Juan.....	340.70
Sidewalks and gutters, infantry barracks, Mayaguez.....	945.96
Audiencia building.....	1,099.13
Allen No. 2, building.....	483.02
Allen No. 3, building.....	936.52
Allen No. 5, building.....	786.98
Boys' charity school.....	2,500.00
Diputacion building.....	8,068.57
Girls' charity school.....	4,614.94
Leper colony buildings.....	1,818.00
Intendencia building.....	3,557.14
Insane asylum.....	4,174.08
Naval station.....	1,340.18
Penitentiary.....	1,760.99
Pabellones de San Juan.....	3.00
Executive secretary's office.....	1,384.86
San Francisco No. 60, police barracks.....	7,507.51
Humacao public building.....	4.50
Police barracks, Seboruco.....	332.00
Captain of port building, Ponce.....	646.00
Blind asylum, Ponce.....	1,998.00
Ponce district court and jail building.....	1,985.00
Culebra public building and cistern.....	350.00
District court building, Arecibo.....	550.00
District jail, Arecibo.....	470.00
Interior department storehouse, San Juan.....	686.00
Insular fair grounds.....	153.00
Captain of the port building, Mayaguez.....	129.91
University of Porto Rico (Agriculture and Mechanic Arts), Mayaguez.....	1,473.58
Caguas public building.....	4.53
Experimental station, Rio Piedras.....	542.15
Polvorin building, insular fair grounds, San Juan.....	242.00
Insular fair buildings and grounds.....	1,131.42
Residence Judge Hutchinson, stop 4, San Juan.....	290.00
District court building, Mayaguez.....	525.00
District jail, Humacao.....	525.00
Sanitation office, Arecibo.....	225.00
Various minor repairs to buildings not provided with a specific appropriation therefor, salaries of inspectors, transportation, decorating public buildings.....	2,400.00
<b>Expended.....</b>	<b>65,208.80</b>
<b>Unexpended (small balance on all appropriations for the various buildings).....</b>	<b>260.65</b>
	<b>65,469.45</b>

There was also expended for water for public buildings, \$722.04, and for electric light for public buildings, \$1,883.98, out of specific appropriations for these purposes. The preceding itemized statement of the diversified work necessary to keep up the public buildings and the limited amounts appearing thereon of the expenditures made on the respective buildings indicate the serious need of appropriating large sums of money to properly maintain the public buildings, which represent one of the large assets of The People of Porto Rico. It is true that \$51,300 were appropriated for the past fiscal year, and \$50,000 for the next fiscal year, as compared with one-third of that amount for each of the two preceding fiscal years. But this sum of \$50,000 is insufficient to put the public buildings in the good shape in which they should at all times be kept. It is estimated that double that sum will be required for several years, if it is desired to make a marked improvement over their present condition. Much larger sums have, of course, been devoted to new construction of buildings, owned by the municipalities and school boards. The sums expended in each case are shown in the itemized statement which follows. With the maintenance and upkeep of these buildings, not owned by the insular government, the department of the interior is not at present charged, but it is hoped and recommended that sufficient funds for their maintenance and upkeep be appropriated.

*Work done during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

	Funds.	Expended during the fiscal year.	Total expended to date.
<b>SCHOOL BUILDINGS.</b>			
Reinforced-concrete high-school building at Arecibo.....	ABC	\$5,022.75	\$53,251.13
Two-room reinforced-concrete rural school, barrio "Lapa" Salinas.....	C	1,053.67	3,827.16
Reinforced-concrete 4-room graded school at Rincon.....	A	4,944.00	7,203.13
Reinforced-concrete 12-room graded school, Stop 42½, Santurce.....	C	9,533.46	52,204.15
Repairs reform school, Mayaguez.....	A	688.63	6,226.78
Reinforced-concrete 4-room graded school at Río Piedras.....	C	1,239.83	13,201.09
Reinforced-concrete 12-room graded school at Utuado.....	BC	6,373.59	22,659.06
Reinforced-concrete 6-room school at Toa Alto.....	A	2,402.72	12,013.28
Repairs to an 8-room graded school at Vega Baja.....	C	115.17	1,268.22
Repairs to a 6-room graded school at Vega Alta.....	C	145.30	1,474.45
Six-room brick addition to "Manuel Fernandez Juncos" graded school at Juana Diaz.....	C	3,543.36	11,589.26
Six-room frame graded school at Isabella.....	AC	1,382.03	3,414.56
Six-room reinforced-concrete school building at Camuy.....	B	8,409.55	11,830.28
Repairs to "Palmer" School, Salinas.....	C	1,274.36	1,274.36
Repairs to "Manuel Fernandez Juncos" graded school at Juana Diaz.....	C	1,161.33	1,161.33
Two-room frame rural school at barrio "Capeez," Hatillo.....	C	2,109.36	2,109.36
Completion of reinforced concrete science building, for the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez.....	A	3,551.25	13,473.31
Twelve-room reinforced-concrete school at Mayaguez.....	C	1,237.59	30,849.65
Reinforced-concrete high school at Mayaguez.....	ABC	18,706.67	48,841.36
Ten-room reinforced-concrete school at Naguabo.....	BC	15,591.04	21,434.40
Four-room reinforced-concrete school at Loiza.....	C	1,704.68	7,863.86
Two-room addition to "De Hostos" graded school at Loiza.....	C	4,489.38	4,489.38
One-room frame rural school barrio "Maton," Cayey.....	C	1,124.34	1,124.34
One-room frame rural school barrio "Almirante Central" Vega Baja.....	C	918.22	918.22
One-room frame rural school barrio "Almirante Norte" Vega Baja.....	C	917.42	917.42
Two-room frame rural school barrio "Algarrobo" Vega Baja.....	C	1,717.84	1,717.84
Eighteen-classroom reinforced-concrete school building, San Francisco Plaza, San Juan.....	BC	8,122.62	8,122.62
Fourteen-classroom brick school building, Stop 18, San Juan.....	BC	58,446.35	58,446.35
Consolidated 4-classroom rural school building at barrio "Santana" Arecibo.....	C	9,663.18	9,663.18
Two-room concrete rural school barrio "Descalabrada" Santa Isabel.....	C	649.69	649.69
One-room frame rural school barrio "Maresua," San German.....	C	118.26	118.26
Ten-classroom reinforced-concrete school building, Stop 15, Santurce.....	BC	3,169.25	3,169.25
Two-room reinforced-concrete addition to "Ramon Villa Mayo" School, Río Piedras.....	C	1,065.42	1,065.42
One-room frame rural school barrio "Arenas" Guanica.....	C	839.34	839.34
One-room frame rural school barrio "Alto Sano" Las Marias.....	C	321.93	321.93
Two-classroom reinforced-concrete rural school building barrio "Caño" Guayama.....	C	82.48	82.48
One-room frame rural school barrio "Jajome Bajo" Cayey.....	C	1,136.74	1,136.74
One-room reinforced-concrete rural school barrio "Poleos" Salinas.....	C	1,776.22	1,776.22
One-room reinforced-concrete rural school barrio "Playa," Salinas.....	C	1,783.61	1,783.61
Completion of dairy building, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez.....	A	341.80	2,016.69
Repairs to plumbing, reform school building, Mayaguez.....	A	79.97	79.97
Repairs to roof, etc., Brumbaugh graded school, "Puerta de Tierra," San Juan.....	C	197.40	197.40
Repairs to roof, Ponce High School.....	C	596.40	596.40
Repairs to roof, "Castillo" graded school, Ponce.....	C	253.60	253.60

*Work done during the fiscal year 1916-17—Continued.*

	Funds.	Expended during the fiscal year.	Total expended to date.
<b>SCHOOL BUILDINGS—continued.</b>			
Repairs to roof, "Concordia" School, Ponce.....	C	\$253.60	\$253.60
Repairs to "Columbia" graded school, Fajardo.....	C	5,186.55	5,186.55
Repairs to roof and floors, Corozal graded school.....	A	800.16	800.16
Repairs to roof, "Lincoln" graded school, Caguas.....	C	291.55	291.55
Repairs to plumbing, "Jose Julian Acosta" graded school, San Juan.....	C	1,383.77	1,383.77
Improvements to grounds, high school, Ponce.....	C	151.70	151.70
Repairs to grammar school, Stop 4, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.....	C	2,450.00	2,450.00
Repairs to floors, "Jose Julian Acosta" graded school, San Juan.....	C	16.60	16.60
Repairs to Septic Tank "Luchetti" graded school, Condado, San Juan.....	C	20.00	20.00
Repairs to 4-room graded school at Canovanas-Loiza.....	C	23.50	23.50
Construction of sidewalks and gutters, 12-room grade school, Mayaguez.....	B	298.85	298.85
Reinforced-concrete and iron-pipe fence, 4-room graded school, Rincon.....	A	594.00	594.00
Sidewalks and steps, high school, Mayaguez.....	A	1,838.00	1,838.00
		201,310.08	492,964.80
<b>MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.</b>			
Reinforced-concrete city hall building, Salinas.....	BC	483.40	16,476.34
Reinforced-concrete public market place, San Sebastian.....	B	757.39	8,772.74
Reinforced-concrete slaughterhouse, San Sebastian.....	B	966.11	2,206.73
Reinforced-concrete hospital for insane, San Sebastian.....	B	299.27	1,019.27
Reinforced-concrete slaughterhouse, Fajardo.....	B	177.10	2,092.59
Reinforced-concrete hospital building, Rio Piedras.....	BC	1,545.84	19,844.98
Reinforced-concrete and brick municipal jail, Guayama.....	B	1,504.33	5,194.73
Reinforced-concrete slaughterhouse, Guayanilla.....	B	429.68	1,239.84
Reinforced-concrete market building, Bayamon.....	B	756.18	5,369.06
Repairs and alterations to city hall and jail buildings, Bayamon.....	BC	1,141.56	1,705.88
Plumbing installation, municipal hospital, Fajardo.....	C	357.77	374.57
Alterations to city hall building, Guayama.....	B	2,694.32	7,117.55
Reinforced-concrete city hall building, Ciales.....	BC	2,396.13	12,978.21
Reinforced-concrete municipal hospital building, Aibonito.....	B	6,943.75	6,943.75
Repairs and alterations city hall building, Guayanilla.....	B	3,866.28	3,866.28
Construction of a municipal slaughterhouse, Penuelas.....	B	455.35	455.35
Reinforced-concrete slaughterhouse, Aguas Buenas.....	B	1,073.00	1,073.00
		25,847.46	96,730.89
<b>MISCELLANEOUS WORK.</b>			
Construction of furniture for various insular telegraph offices.....	A	515.81	787.81
Construction of sidewalks and gutters, infantry barracks, Mayaguez.....	A	945.96	945.96
Concrete foundation for machinery for the institute of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, San Juan.....	A	6.15	6.15
Construction of shelves, treasury department, Intendencia.....	A	65.00	65.00
Preparing and painting automobile tags, division of disbursements and accounts.....	A	227.38	227.38
Repairs to Polivarin storehouse for department of education.....	A	16.64	16.64
Decoration of public buildings on French Day, San Juan.....	A	75.00	75.00
Erection of greenhouse, etc., insular experimental station, Rio Piedras.....	A	1,001.55	1,001.55
Various repairs executive mansion.....	A	812.87	812.87
Repairs gardener's residence, Convalecencia Park, Rio Piedras.....	A	303.73	303.73
		3,970.09	4,242.90

*Work contracted but no payments made up to June 30, 1917.*

	Funds.	Contract price.
<b>SCHOOL BUILDINGS.</b>		
Water supply installation, "Brumbaugh" graded school, Santa Isabel.....	C	\$3,500.00
Electric light installation, high school, Mayaguez.....	A	775.00
One-room frame rural school, barrio "Indiera Alta," Maricao.....	C	1,000.00
One-room frame rural school, barrio "Indiera Fria," Maricao.....	C	994.00
Sanitary installation, graded school, Camuy.....	B	490.00
Reinforced-concrete 4 classroom school building, Central Aguirre, Salinas.....	C	12,750.00
Reinforced-concrete 12-room graded school, Cayey.....	BC	33,984.00
Reinforced-concrete 2-room school, Puerto Real, Vieques.....	C	5,242.56
<b>MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.</b>		
Sanitary installation, city hall and jail buildings, Aguadilla.....	B	2,400.00
Sanitary installation, municipal hospital, Caguas.....	B	602.67
Sanitary installation, city hall and meat shop, Caguas.....	B	484.23
<b>MISCELLANEOUS WORK.</b>		
Repairs Ponce district court and jail building.....	A	2,382.00
Construction of furniture for various insular telegraph and telephone offices.....	A	841.72
Alterations and additions to office of the executive secretary providing quarters for the public service commission.....	A	10,300.00
Construction of furniture for the insular telegraph office at Guaynabo.....	A	170.86
		<b>75,369.07</b>

The following is a list of buildings completed since July 1, 1914, and prior to July 1, 1916:

Buildings.	Finished.	Total cost.
<b>Schools:</b>		
Reinforced-concrete 16-room graded school, Reina Street, Ponce.....	1914	\$50,518.61
Reinforced-concrete 16-room graded school, Concordia Street, Ponce.....	1914	37,408.91
Reinforced-concrete 16-room graded school, Ponce.....	1914	44,968.88
Reinforced-concrete high school, Ponce.....	1914	135,738.84
Reinforced-concrete 3-room school, barrio "Sabana Llana," Rio Piedras.....	1914	5,455.00
Reinforced-concrete 2-room rural school, barrio "Jobos," Guayama.....	1914	3,320.03
Reinforced-concrete addition and alterations to "Washington" graded school, Guayama.....	1915	12,000.00
Reinforced-concrete 2-room addition and alterations to "Bancroft" graded school, Rio Grande.....	1914	3,950.43
Six-room frame annex to "Jose Julian Acosta" school, San Juan.....	1914	5,189.79
Reinforced-concrete Memorial Hall extension, Rio Piedras.....	1915	40,000.00
Reinforced-concrete graded school, Barros.....	1915	12,131.04
Reinforced-concrete graded school, Baranquitas.....	1915	9,938.74
Reinforced-concrete high school, Humacao.....	1916	40,000.00
Reinforced-concrete 8-room graded school, Mayaguez.....	1916	17,008.88
Reinforced-concrete 12-room addition and alterations to Ponce de Leon graded school, Humacao.....	1916	30,000.00
Reinforced-concrete 4-room school, barrio "Florida," Barceloneta.....	1916	4,031.50
Reinforced-concrete 2-room school, Yauco.....	1916	3,200.00
Four-room brick graded school, Santa Isabel.....	1915	4,930.79
Four-room addition to Brumbaugh graded school, Aibonito.....	1916	12,000.00
One-room frame rural school, barrio Arenas, Guanica.....	1917	1,000.00
Two-room frame school, Aguas Buenas.....	1916	800.00
<b>Municipal:</b>		
Reinforced-concrete hospital, San Lorenzo.....	1914	4,000.00
Reinforced-concrete butcher shop, Aguas Buenas.....	1916	419.00
Reinforced-concrete butcher shop, Morovis.....	1916	1,500.00
Reinforced-concrete butcher shop, Maunabo.....	1916	2,300.00
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>481,809.44</b>

## COMPLETED PROJECTS OF WORK READY TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

[NOTE.—By project is meant the complete working drawings and specifications, including memoranda, general and special conditions, estimate and proposal.]

Schools:	Estimated cost.
Six-room masonry graded school, Gurabo.....	\$23,000.00
Repairs to Practice School, Río Piedras.....	3,547.49
Two-room rural concrete school, Luquillo.....	8,100.20
Four-room graded concrete school, Luquillo.....	10,000.00
Two-room rural concrete school, Bardinera, Fajardo.....	5,061.37
Two-room rural concrete school, Ceiba.....	7,286.98
One-room frame addition, Sabana Seca rural school, Toa Baja.....	1,269.42
One-room frame addition, Gutierrez rural school, Toa Baja.....	1,269.42
Two-room frame rural school, Piedras Blancas, San Sebastian.....	2,182.91
Repairs to roof N. G. Font School, Aguada.....	1,015.45
One-room frame rural school, Aguada.....	1,315.98
One-room frame rural school, Las Piedras.....	750.82
One-room frame rural school, Espinosa, Vega Alta.....	919.93
One-room frame rural school, Tallaboa Alta, Peduelas.....	899.56
One-room frame rural school, Candelaria, Toa Baja.....	1,315.82
One-room frame rural school, Dagua, Naguabo.....	948.24
One-room frame rural school, Quebrada Seca, Ceiba.....	925.49
Two-room concrete rural school, Palmas Altas, Barceloneta.....	3,000.24
Painting old portion of Canovanas graded school.....	174.64
<b>Municipal buildings:</b>	
Repairs and alterations to hospital, San Sebastian.....	837.56
Public market, Río Piedras.....	19,866.76
Slaughterhouse, Albonito.....	1,822.58
Insane asylum, Cayey.....	570.00
Hospital, Maricao.....	6,371.58
Meat and milk shop, Vega Alta.....	600.10
	<hr/>
	103,055.63

## PROJECTS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

<b>Schools:</b>	
High school, San Juan.....	250,000.00
Eight-room graded school, Stop 25, Santurce.....	40,000.00
Eight-room graded school, San Sebastian.....	20,000.00
Two-room addition Clay School, Lares.....	8,000.00
Six-room school, Lares.....	14,500.00
Athletic field, Stop 15, Santurce.....	15,000.00
Four-room graded school, Seboruco, San Juan.....	10,000.00
Four-room graded school, Machuchal, San Juan.....	10,000.00
One-room frame rural school, Chupecallos, Ceiba.....	1,000.00
Two-room concrete school, Florida, Barceloneta.....	3,500.00
Two-room addition Playa graded school, Mayaguez.....	2,000.00
Four-room addition Farragut School, Mayaguez.....	16,000.00
Four-room frame school annex Ponce de Leon, Humacao.....	3,000.00
Four-room frame rural school, Medania Alta, Loiza.....	5,000.00
Thirteen classroom school, San German.....	30,000.00
Repairs two-room graded school, Vieques.....	1,000.00
Repairs Gautier Benitez graded school, Vieques.....	2,800.00
Repairs Benitez Guzman graded school, Vieques.....	4,100.00
Repairs to school buildings, Nariño.....	1,000.00
Six-room graded school, Jayuya.....	25,000.00
Four-room graded school, Guayanabo.....	20,000.00
Graded school building, Morovis.....	
<b>Municipal buildings:</b>	
Hospital, Adjuntas.....	2,000.00
City hall addition, Adjuntas.....	2,000.00
City hall, Comerio.....	8,000.00
Hospital, Comerio.....	5,500.00
Slaughterhouse, Maunabo.....	1,000.00
Jail, Maunabo.....	1,500.00
City hall, Cidra.....	8,500.00
Market, Manati.....	20,000.00
Morgue, Morovis.....	1,000.00
Slaughterhouse, Morovis.....	1,000.00
Jail, Aguas Buenas.....	1,500.00
Hospital, Utuado.....	8,000.00
Meat shop, Fajardo.....	1,000.00
Hospital, Fajardo.....	12,000.00
Cemetery enlargement, Patillas.....	1,000.00
Meat shop, Patillas.....	300.00
Jail, Utuado.....	2,000.00
Fire station and public library, Yabucoa.....	3,000.00
Milk and meat shop, Vega Alta.....	750.00
Repairs meat shop, Toa Alta.....	800.00
Slaughterhouse, Toa Alta.....	1,221.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<hr/>
	564,771.00

NOTE.—No work done during the year on the Arecibo High School; the final acceptance of building was held pending certain repairs.

## KEY EXPLANATION OF FUNDS.

- A. Paid from insular funds.
- B. Paid from municipal loans.
- C. Paid from municipal current funds.

## RESUME.

From the foregoing the following totals are obtained:

Total expended during the fiscal year on work under way or finally accepted prior to July 1, 1917, excepting maintenance and repair of public buildings.....	\$593, 937. 78
Total expended during the fiscal year 1916-17, including maintenance and repair of public buildings.....	296, 336. 43
Work under contract but no payments made up to June 30, 1917.....	75, 369. 07
Completed projects of work ready to be undertaken.....	403, 055. 63
Projects in course of preparation.....	564, 771. 00

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

There appear to be only two things that pertain to this division that would warrant an official recommendation at this time.

The first is the idea of the municipalities and school boards securing a site and an appropriation for a building and then requesting that the project for the building be prepared for the lot selected. This leads into many difficulties both in planning and constructing the building. Sometimes the building can not be made to fit the site and the municipalities either have to acquire new sites or omit some portions of the building. Again difficulties occur in constructing the building on account of unforeseen conditions of the subsoil; a case in mind is a school that was built in Ponce where the contract was made and later several thousand dollars were spent in placing an additional foundation.

It is hereby recommended that, if possible, requests for schools or other buildings be made before securing sites, and after a tentative sketch of the requirements is made the architect will then investigate the available parcels of land in order to determine which, if any, would be adaptable for the building.

It is also recommended that legislation be enacted providing funds for the reconstruction of the majority of the roofs on the old government buildings. Many of the roofs which were constructed decades ago are in such a bad condition to-day as to invite failure and are a constant menace to life and property. These roofs, which are of the exposed-beam type, the ends being embedded in the walls, are being gradually eaten away by insects and are liable to fall. Whenever possible, the superintendent of public buildings or his assistants inspect these beams, and if they are found defective they are braced. It is not possible to continue bracing up these old beams nor is it possible to always locate those that are defective. It is thoroughly understood that the appropriation for maintenance and repair of these buildings is much larger than during the past two fiscal years, but it is not enough to do this constructive work, and therefore the department of the interior can not be held responsible for any damage caused by the dropping of one of these roofs.

## MUNICIPAL WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Practically all loans for construction work done by the various municipalities are made through the insular government under the condition that the work should be supervised, inspected, and approved by the commissioner of the interior, who also passes upon the plans and specifications of the same and approves the contracts for their construction.

Owing to the fact that the municipalities seldom have the engineering force to perform the work, the preparation of the plans and specifications, as well as supervision, is usually done by the division of municipal engineering at the request of the municipalities. Rural road work and buildings, however, when undertaken by the municipalities, are handled by the bureau of public works and the division of public buildings, respectively.

During the past year, however, the municipality of San Juan was given authority by the legislature to borrow money on its own credit, and bonds were sold for the purpose of installing a rapid filtering plant for the water supply which is now in operation; it is the intention also to construct extensive improvements in sewers and pavements.

Until last year all of the expenses of this division, except the salary of the chief of the division, were charged out to the various municipalities for work performed, but the method was changed so that provision is now made in the insular budget for the salaries of the assistant engineer and stenographer as well as that of the chief of the division. All other expenses are repaid by the municipalities for work undertaken at their request.

There has been a considerable falling off in the amount of work coming to the division during the year for the reason that the present high cost of materials, due to the war, has made the expense of new construction almost prohibitive, and any work which can be postponed has been suspended for the time being. Most of the

work is done by contract and in every case the project is submitted for bids, but owing to the excessive prices the project of improving the water supply of Aibonito and the construction of a pavement on Progreso Street in Aguadilla is now being performed by administration.

In addition to the duties in connection with the construction of municipal work this division has made numerous reports as to electric light and other franchises which have been granted by the executive council and has also inspected and reported upon the work of other divisions as required by the rules of this department.

The following work was completed during the year: Water works at Guayama and Maunabo, a sewer system at Caguas, storm-water sewers at Toa Baja, and an electric-light plant at Guayama. All of this work was commenced during the previous year.

Work is now in progress on the improvement and extension of the waterworks of Aibonito, the paving of Progreso Street in Aguadilla, and the construction of an electric-light plant for Salinas.

Projects have been prepared during the year for water works at Aguas Buenas, sewers in Bayamon and Comerio, and improvements in the sewer system of Caguas; also street paving in Aguadilla and Caguas and for improvements in the plaza at Toa Baja.

The following projects are now under preparation: Revision of the plans for water works in Juana Diaz, Naguabo, and San Lorenzo, revision of the sewer plans of Yauco and Naguabo, and plans for an electric plant for Arroyo.

#### GUAYAMA WATER WORKS.

The most important water-works project completed during the year was that at Guayama, the total cost being \$57,326.18, of which \$29,388.11 were expended during the past year. These works are the first in Porto Rico to install a plant for sterilizing the water by means of chlorine gas and as the supply is at times badly contaminated, the health of the inhabitants should be much improved by this means.

The municipality was formerly served by an entirely inadequate water-works system in which the pipes were very small and the pressure was insufficient for fire protection. The entire plant has been rebuilt with the exception of the reservoir, new and larger pipes have been placed, and numerous fire hydrants provided; the supply is ample and the pipes are of sufficient capacity for any possible increase in population for many years to come. The source of supply is the Guamani River, which receives the waste water from the Carite power plant of the irrigation system; the dam is located near this power house. From the dam to the reservoir the main pipe line consists of 8-inch and 6-inch cast-iron pipe, the distance being 6,300 meters. A 6-inch water meter is placed in this pipe line as the franchise provided that all water in excess of the original grant (for 6 liters of water per second) shall be paid for at the rate of 65 cents per 1,000 cubic meters.

The reservoir, which consists of a masonry structure divided into two parts, has been cleaned out and remodeled providing the necessary gates and piping for the new plant; some necessary repairs of a minor nature were also made; the chlorination plant is connected with the intake pipe at the reservoir, the capacity of which is 950 cubic meters. The population of the town is estimated at about 10,200, and the capacity of the reservoir will hardly be sufficient with a reasonable consumption to supply the water required for one day; but since the amount of water is ample and the supply pipes are sufficiently large, there should be no difficulty from this source.

A 12-inch cast-iron pipe conveys the water from the reservoir to the center of the work, which is about 600 meters distant. The distribution system consists of 12 kilometers of cast-iron pipe ranging from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter and about 3 kilometers of 2-inch wrought-iron pipe. Fifty hydrants are provided and four public fountains. This municipality has now one of the best water supplies on the island of Porto Rico. The work was done entirely by contract and long delays were caused by the difficulty in obtaining material from the States and also owing to the fact that the original contractor failed and turned over the work to his bondsman.

#### MAUNABO WATER WORKS.

Maunabo has a population of about 1,000, and until the present project was completed it had no source of water supply except cisterns; the water is taken from a small stream in the hills near by, with a flow of about 500 cubic meters per day during the dry season. The dam is located about 1,800 meters from the town and is a small structure of concrete. The line from the dam to the reservoir consists of 1,200 meters of 4-inch cast-iron pipe, from the reservoir to the town the pipe is 6 inches in diameter and 600 meters in length. The reservoir has a capacity of 160 cubic meters; it is lined

with concrete and is uncovered. The distribution system consists of 650 linear meters of 4-inch cast-iron pipe; there are six hydrants and two public fountains; the works provide ample fire protection as well as a good domestic supply for the municipality.

#### AIBONITO WATER WORKS.

The improvement and extension of the water works in Aibonito were necessary, both on account of the fact that the town was increasing in population and that during the dry season the present source of supply sometimes failed for several months at a time. The improvements now undertaken provide an additional source of supply from a small brook known as the Quebrada Figueras; this stream, it is said, always contains some water and the quality is better than that of the present source. A small dam which has been built on the stream will be utilized for diverting the water which will be conveyed to the reservoir through a 2-inch wrought-iron pipe with a length of 890 meters, discharging into a new reservoir with a capacity of 2,470 cubic meters; the reservoir will be lined with concrete and in connection with the old reservoir will have sufficient capacity to supply the town for a considerable period even during the dry season. The estimated cost of this work was \$3,800, of which \$2,837.05 were spent during the year.

Investigation and reports have been made during the year of the water works at Cayey which has an insufficient supply during the dry season; the Arroyo supply is also troubled by insufficient water at times and as this is a pumping plant, considerable difficulty has been experienced in keeping it in proper repair; the Isabela and Quebradillas works have also experienced trouble with their pumping plants, largely due to the fact that insufficient extra parts are kept on hand and also to the lack of skill in the man who operates the pumps.

In order to give a general idea of the situation as to water supply in the island the following statement is appended showing that 37 municipalities have now some kind of water system, and that there are 22 other municipalities without any public water supply whatever.

#### CITIES AND TOWNS PROVIDED WITH WATER WORKS.

Arecibo, fair pumping system, water power used.  
Aguadilla, has a modern gravity supply system.  
Aibonito, gravity system, improvement in progress.  
Barranquitas, modern gravity system.  
Caguas, gravity system, pipe-line inadequate.  
Cayey, gravity system.  
Ciales, excellent gravity system.  
Coamo, good gravity system.  
Comerio, modern gravity system.  
Corozal, modern gravity system.  
Fajardo, excellent gravity system.  
Guayama, new gravity system completed during year.  
Guayanilla, good pumping system.  
Guanica, good pumping system.  
Gurabo, excellent gravity system.  
Humacao, excellent gravity system.  
Jayuya, good gravity system.  
Juana Diaz, poor and inadequate system.  
Juncos, good gravity system.  
Lares, modern gravity system.  
Maricao, excellent gravity system.  
Maunabo, new gravity works completed during the year.  
Mayaguez, very poor gravity system.  
Naguabo, small gravity system.  
Naranjito, good gravity system.  
Patillas, inadequate gravity system.  
Peñuelas, excellent gravity system.  
Ponce, inadequate gravity system.  
Quebradillas, small pumping plant.  
Rio Piedras, included in San Juan system.  
Salinas, good pumping system.  
San Juan, fair system, electric pumping plant, rapid filters placed this year.  
Utua, excellent gravity system.  
Vieques, small pumping plant.  
Yabucoa, good gravity system.  
Yauco, excellent gravity system.



## SEWERS.

Only seven towns of the island are now provided with sewer systems, namely: Aguadilla, Arecibo, Caguas, Cayey, Fajardo, Lares, and San Juan, but the necessity for providing for the care of waste water is becoming increasingly evident and many towns are anxious to install a sewer system but have postponed the work for the present on account of the excessive cost at this time.

## CAGUAS SEWERS.

These works were completed in November of last year, they consist of 8, 10, and 12 inch vitrified pipe located in the various streets of the town with an outfall sewer 15 inches in diameter. The length of pipe in the town is 1,036 meters and that of the outfall 335 meters; there are 69 manholes, 21 lamp holes, and 23 flush tanks. The disposal plant consists of a settling tank divided into two compartments with a total capacity of 450 cubic meters, this tank is provided with an automatic siphon which discharges the sewage on contact beds, four in number, with a total capacity of 239 cubic meters; the contact beds are filled with broken stone and the water is discharged from them by means of another system of siphons which work automatically; the effluent from the contact beds is discharged into trenches which it is the intention to provide with outlets of tile drains covered with broken stone. The system as constructed, serves well the present needs of the town; almost every street being provided with a sewer, and the arrangement of flush tanks is such as to insure a thorough scouring of the pipes; the total cost of the work was \$69,330.99, of which \$10,214.74 was spent during the present year.

## TOA BAJA STORM SEWER.

This is a small work undertaken to drain a portion of the town which was flooded during the wet season, only a portion of the project as originally contemplated was completed during the year. The sewer pipe is built of concrete with a diameter of 60 centimeters and a length of about 194 meters; it is well provided with manholes and the outlet is on the banks of the Plata River; the cost was \$3,078.03.

## PAVEMENTS.

The paving of Progreso Street in Aguadilla with macadam is being done by administration for the reason that no reasonable bids could be obtained for the work. Concrete curbs and gutters are being placed on a considerable portion of the street and catch basins and drains will be provided to take care of the storm water. The length of the street to be paved is 881 meters and the area is 6,888 square meters, it is traversed for a considerable distance by one of the tracks of the American Railroad Co. leading to the water front; the company, by agreement, have rebalasted the tracks and paved between the same with concrete. Much of the work is being done by prison labor which necessarily means slow progress and this situation has been aggravated by the fact that it is not possible to obtain all the prisoners that could be worked to advantage. The improvement is of importance as the street forms a portion of the route traveled by automobiles in going through this portion of the island and the roadway has been in extremely bad condition for a long time. The amount appropriated for the work is \$6,000, of which \$1,480.60 was spent during the past year.

## GUAYAMA ELECTRIC LIGHT SYSTEM.

The source of electric supply for this plant is the transmission lines of the Carite power plant, and the municipality is the first to connect with these lines for street lighting. Primary lines from the power house furnish three-phase current of 4,000 volts, which is reduced to 220-110 volts for use in the town. The town is divided into three lighting districts and six commercial districts, each district being served independently.

The street lighting is on the series system, the lamps being gas filled, and ranging from 60 to 600 watts capacity. There are 254 street lamps besides 150 additional lights in the plaza, and the length of streets illuminated is about 12 kilometers. The lamps in the plaza are placed on 48 ornamental posts and vary from 150 to 250 watts capacity; all of the plaza lights are served from underground conduits. Guayama is now undoubtedly the most brilliantly lighted town on the island. The cost of this work was \$22,413.65, of which \$10,836.61 was spent during the year.

## SALINAS ELECTRIC LIGHT SYSTEM.

The contract for this work has been let and construction started; the cost will be about \$8,000. The source of electricity will be the Carite power plant service. It is expected to provide 33 street lights and 22 additional lights in the plaza, the plaza lights to be served by underground conduits.

## EXPENDITURES.

The total expenses of the division charged out to the municipalities during the year was as follows:

Salaries (engineering and inspection).....	\$3,767.16
Traveling and per diem expenses.....	1,231.03
Stationery, telegrams, etc.....	74.74
Total.....	5,074.93

The average percentage of the total cost for work completed during the year was as follows:

	Per cent.
Contract cost.....	88.6
Engineering and plans.....	1.2
Inspection.....	5.7
Land, legal fees, etc.....	4.5
Total.....	100.0

The following is the total cost of the various projects begun prior to June 30, 1916, and completed during the present fiscal year, 1916-17:

Caguas sewer system.....	\$49,130.99
Guayama waterworks.....	57,328.18
Maunabo waterworks.....	7,969.86
Guayama electric light system.....	22,388.65
Toa Baja storm sewer.....	3,078.03
Total.....	159,893.72

The amount of work done during the present fiscal year, 1916-17, on preceding projects is as follows:

Caguas sewer system.....	\$10,214.74
Guyama waterworks.....	29,388.11
Maunabo waterworks.....	3,199.64
Guayama electric light system.....	10,836.61
Toa Baja storm sewer.....	2,106.69
Total.....	55,745.79

Estimated cost of work begun during the present fiscal year and still underway:

Aibonito waterworks improvement.....	\$8,800.00
Aguadilla, Progreso Street paving.....	5,956.75
Salinas electric light system.....	7,300.00
Total.....	22,056.75

Work done up to June 30, 1917, on projects in progress:

Aibonito waterworks improvement.....	\$2,837.05
Aguadilla, Progreso Street paving.....	1,480.86
Total.....	4,317.91

*Summary of construction work during year 1916-17.*

Total amount of work done.....	\$60,063.70
Total cost of completed projects.....	159,893.72

The following projects were prepared during the present fiscal year 1916-17:

Bayamon sewer system.....	\$45,800.00
Comerio sewer system.....	17,684.00
Caguas, repair of streets.....	7,283.57
Caguas, house for keeper of purification plant (sewer system).....	697.61
Caguas improvement filtration ditches (sewer system).....	863.00
Aguadilla, Progreso Street paving.....	5,956.75
Agua Buenas waterworks.....	14,900.00
Plaza at Toa Baja.....	4,856.59
Total.....	98,041.52

The division of municipal works, as can be seen, is the governmental agency that does practically all work of construction of waterworks and sewers, and has been of incalculable benefit to the municipalities, most of which have no engineering per-

sonnel to design or direct such improvements. The uncertainty of future insular revenues, if the prohibition clause of the Jones Act is ratified by the people at the referendum on July 16, 1917, and the increased cost of all construction due to present war conditions have brought about a discontinuance of loans by the insular treasury to the municipalities, and, as a consequence, a discontinuance of these sanitary betterments. Such action is believed to be harmful, as this work should go forward, notwithstanding the fact that it may cost more than it would in ordinary times.

### THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The division of public lands and archives has charge of the survey, care, and leasing of the lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico, part of which originally belonged to the crown of Spain and was ceded by the Government of the United States to the insular government to be administered for the benefit of the People of Porto Rico, and part bought at tax sales. It has charge also of the old Spanish archives relating to lands, waters, forests, mines, harbors, concessions, and public works and improvements.

Recently it has been engaged in surveying lands belonging to the municipalities and school boards used as sites for municipal and school buildings, but in such cases the expenses incurred, while paid by the insular government, are later reimbursed to the insular treasury by the respective municipality or school board.

The division is directed by an experienced surveyor who is conversant with the history of land grants and of the laws and regulations under which the land system of Porto Rico has developed.

The appropriation for the support of this division during the fiscal year 1916-17 was as follows:

<b>Salaries:</b>	
Chief of division.....	\$2,300.00
Surveyor.....	1,500.00
Clerk and surveyor.....	1,300.00
Surveyor.....	1,100.00
Archivist and librarian.....	1,100.00
Assistant archivist.....	600.00
Stenographer.....	720.00
Draftsman and computer.....	900.00
Surveyor and computer.....	900.00
	<hr/>
	10,420.00
<b>Contingent expenses.....</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,420.00</b>
<hr/>	
The expenses incurred for traveling, purchase and repair of instruments, wages and other necessary field expenses in connection with new surveys and paid out of the fund for contingent expenses during the fiscal year amounted only to.....	2,648.44
Amount transferred from this appropriation to cover deficiencies in the appropriation for incidental expenses in the office of the commissioner of the interior on warrant of the auditor approved by the governor.....	1,325.00
Unexpended balance.....	26.56
	<hr/>
<b>Total amount appropriated for contingent expenses.....</b>	<b>4,000.00</b>

In addition to the foregoing the division also incurred other expenses as follows:

For surveying lands of The People of Porto Rico in Cabo Rojo and laying them out into lots, in pursuance of an act of the legislative assembly entitled "An act to authorize the sale or lease of certain lands of the people of Porto Rico situated in the barrio of Boqueron, Cabo Rojo," and for other purposes, approved Apr. 13, 1916.....	\$119.96
For surveying lands of The People of Porto Rico in San Juan, laying them out into lots and making the necessary plans, in pursuance of an act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico entitled "An act to provide for the survey and sale at public auction of certain lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico, to construct the capitol, and for other purposes, approved Apr. 13, 1916.....	1,500.45

The total amount expended during the fiscal year for salaries of the budgetary personnel, and paid out of the appropriation of \$10,420 already spoken of, was \$8,916.64, which shows a saving of \$1,503.36 in this item.

From the foregoing figures it follows that the total expenditure for the division of public lands and archives during the fiscal year has been:

For budgetary personnel.....	\$8,916.64
For field force and incidental expenses.....	4,268.85
	<hr/>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,185.49</b>

This total figure does not include the expenditures for the account of the municipalities and school boards which during the fiscal year amounted to \$538.36, as in both cases, as already stated, the funds disbursed are reimbursed to the insular government by the said municipalities and school boards.

The following table contains a statement of the land surveyed during the fiscal year.

## FOR THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT.

Municipality.	Ward.	Government property.		Private property.	
		Square meters.	Cuerdas.	Square meters.	Cuerdas.
Mayaguez.....	Marina Sep.....	6,179.00			
San Juan.....	Puerto de Tierra.....	100,566.70			
Do.....	do.....	2,949.00			
Do.....	Santurce.....	513.00			
Albionito.....	Buena Vista.....	1,965.00			
Rio Piedras.....	Hato Rey.....	7,728.00			
Lajas.....	Parguera.....		86.80		
Vega Baja.....	Pugnado Afuera.....		35.75		
Guayama.....	Jobo.....		22.03		
Isla Mona.....			14,042.54		
Cabo Rojo.....	Boqueron.....		67.62		
Do.....	Poblado de Boqueron.....	19,441.83		1,140.78	
Ciales.....	Hato Viejo y Otros.....		3,230.00		7,840.00
Fajardo.....	Playa.....	320.00			
Do.....	Quebrada Fajardo.....		3.00		
Yauco.....	Barinas.....		1,258.89		
Total.....		139,662.53	18,746.63	1,140.78	7,840.00

## FOR THE SCHOOL BOARDS.

Municipality.	Ward.	School property.
		<i>Sq. meters</i>
Aguada.....	Rio Grande.....	3,930.40
Vega Baja.....	Almirante Central.....	3,941.00
Do.....	Algarrobo.....	1,600.00
Do.....	Almirante Norte.....	3,067.00
Manati.....	Rio Arriba Poniente.....	3,930.40
Maricao.....	Indiera Alta.....	468.00
Do.....	Indiera Fria.....	3,930.00
Celba.....	Quebrada Seca.....	3,930.00
Guanica.....	Cano.....	6,367.00
Las Marias.....	Alto Sano.....	982.60
Gurabo.....	Mamey.....	11,633.00
San Sebastian.....	Piedras Blancas.....	3,930.00
San German.....	Sabana Grande Abajo.....	9,470.00
San Juan.....	Santurce, stop 25.....	8,508.00
Do.....	Santurce, stop 21.....	13,068.00
Do.....	Ciudad.....	4,524.43
Total.....		83,300.83

## FOR THE MUNICIPALITIES.

Municipality.	Ward.	Municipal property.
		<i>Sq. meters.</i>
Agua Buenas.....	Pueblo.....	514.00
Maricao.....	Maricao Afuera.....	3,930.00
Utua.....	Arenas.....	6,118.00
Do.....	do.....	3,930.00
Total.....		14,492.00

## TOTAL AREA OF LAND SURVEYED.

	Square meters.	Acres.
Public ownership.....	237,455.36	18,746.63
Private ownership.....	1,140.78	7,840.00
Total.....	238,596.14	26,586.63

## TOTAL AREA OF INSULAR GOVERNMENT LAND SURVEYED.

	Acres.
Large tracts in the interior of the island.....	18,746.63
City and town lots, 139 662.53 square meters, which are equivalent to.....	35.54
Total.....	18,782.17

The following work has also been done by the division of public lands during the fiscal year:

The staking out on the ground of the boundary line between land owned by the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Puerta de Tierra, San Juan, and land owned by The People of Porto Rico.

Sixty deeds transferring the title of 60 lots of various sizes in the town of Cataño to the respective owners have been signed by the commissioner of the interior in pursuance of the provisions of the act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of land claims in the barrio of Cataño in the municipality of Bayamon," approved March 10, 1910, thus making a total of 198 lots conveyed to the owners to date.

In pursuance of the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico entitled "An act authorizing the conveyance by the commissioner of the interior of a certain parcel of land situated in the municipality of San Juan," approved April 12, 1916, 39.78 square meters of land in Puerta de Tierra were sold to Jose Gual for the sum of \$400. The description of this piece of land is contained in the law itself.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico entitled "An act to authorize the commissioner of the interior to convey to the municipality of San Juan certain lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico," approved April 13, 1916, a parcel of land, 633.32 square meters in area, was transferred to the municipality of San Juan for public purposes. This tract is the land occupied by the street adjoining the wireless station in Puerta de Tierra and known by the name of "Calle del Tiro de Pistola."

In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico entitled "Joint resolution to convey to the school board of San Juan two parcels of land, and for other purposes," approved April 13, 1916, the following tracts of land were sold to the school board of San Juan for the sum of \$10,000, to wit: The building known as San Francisco Barracks and the lot on which it stands, which has an area of 4,524.43 square meters, and a parcel of land in Puerta de Tierra with an area of 2,970 square meters. The detailed description of both these tracts is contained in the law itself. It should be noticed that the sale price of these two pieces of real estate, one of them situated at San Francisco Plaza, in the very heart of the city of San Juan, fixed by the legislature was nominal, as the valuation made of them by the department of finance amounts to \$127,800.

In compliance with joint resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the commissioner of the interior to survey lands appurtenant to the iron pier of 'La Puntilla' and to convey said pier to the municipality of Mayaguez," approved April 13, 1916, the ownership of two parcels of land in the municipality of Mayaguez, with an area of 6,179 square meters, and the old iron pier in Mayaguez Harbor were transferred to the Mayaguez municipality.

In pursuance of the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico entitled "An act to provide for the survey and sale at public auction of certain lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico, to construct the capitol, and for other purposes," approved April 13, 1916, a survey was made of the lands owned by the insular government in Puerta de Tierra, San Juan, situated between the wireless station and Fort San Geronimo and fronting on the military road, and plans drawn dividing these lands into streets and city lots. The total number of lots is 170, each of an average size of 600 square meters, and have a total area of 100,566 square meters. The department of finance has assessed these lots at the total sum of \$462,803.56. It would seem that this valuation is not excessive and that the proceeds from the sale of these lots should almost suffice to defray the cost of construction of the new capitol building.

In compliance with the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico entitled "An act to authorize the sale or lease of certain lands of The People of Porto Rico situated in the barrio of Boqueron, Cabo Rojo, and for other purposes," approved April 13, 1916, a survey was made of land adjoining Boqueron Bay, comprising an area of 19,441.83 square meters, which included 40 dwelling lots, the streets and maritime zone, which are the property of The People of Porto Rico. This land has been valued by the official assessors at the sum of \$2,704.88.

Report has been rendered to the district court of Ponce in connection with the civil case of The People of Porto Rico v. Juan Aquilino Gonzalez. This is a suit to oust the defendant from possession of certain lands belonging to the insular government in Juana Diaz municipality.

There have been recorded in the registry of the property in San Juan the title of The People of Porto Rico to 48 separate pieces of real estate; 4 in the registry of property in Arecibo; 4 in that of Humacao; 2 in that of San German; 2 in that of Ponce, and 1 in that of Guayama.

Forty-three parcels of land bought for delinquent taxes which figured in the list of leased land for the fiscal year 1915-16 were redeemed by the respective owners during the said fiscal year, in accordance with the law providing such redemption; approved March 11, 1915.

Thirty-five certified copies of public documents filed in its archives have been issued by the division, on which fees amounting to \$79.80 have been collected.

The classification and inventory of the old Spanish archives has continued during the year, there being, up to the present time, 9,286 "expedientes" properly classified and inventoried. This number is little more than one-half of the total number of "expedientes" or files. This work has been going on for the last two years, and the progress accomplished, although slow and tedious, has been more satisfactory than during the previous years.

The leasing of the government lands has continued as fast as the land is surveyed and the title clarified and registered in the name of The People of Porto Rico. During the last fiscal year there have been leased 65 separate parcels of land to private individuals at an annual rental of \$4,358.11, making a total annual revenue of \$16,009.21 for the insular treasury for all lands leased up to and including June 30, 1917, or an increase of \$1,098.81 over the previous year. The similar increase on June 30, 1916, amounted to \$3,980.53, the marked decrease in the rate of increase being due to the large number of parcels of land redeemed by their previous owners as already explained.

The following table contains a statement of the leases made during the fiscal year and the principal elements of each lease. It should be noted that some of these leases were either renewals of old leases, or leases to new lessees, the term of the respective leases having lapsed during the past fiscal year:

*Statement showing government property leased during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Date.	Lessee.	Description of property.	Municipality.	Annual rent.	Percentage.
1916.					
July 18	Carlos Atiles Sánchez.....	64 cuerdas, 13 1-lands....	Salinas.....	\$75.00	10.00
18	Jesús Cruz Torres.....	12 cuerdas.....	Cidra.....	9.60	8.00
18	Aleandrina Ramos.....	22 square meters.....	Ponce.....	1.50	13.63
18	Catalina Roselló de Díaz.....	84 square meters.....	Mayaguez.....	5.00	11.90
18	La O. Díaz.....	348.24 cuerdas.....	Bayamon.....	334.50	8.00
Aug. 15	José R. Arroyo.....	235.88 m. c.....	Mayaguez.....	36.00	10.17
15	Bonifacio Quiñones.....	29.41 cuerdas.....	Adjuntas.....	24.00	8.00
15	Pedro J. Brás.....	House and lot.....	Mayaguez.....	60.00	8.00
15	Enrique Irizarry.....	30 square meters.....	do.....	2.40	8.00
23	Mayaguez Dock & Shipping Co.....	438.80 square meters.....	do.....	100.00	22.73
23	José Cortés.....	6.03 cuerdas.....	Utua.....	4.20	6.00
Sept. 12	María Cruz López.....	10.00 cuerdas.....	Caye.....	8.00	8.00
12	Bautista Gely.....	13.17 cuerdas.....	Patillas.....	32.00	6.00
Oct. 3	José Juan Rivera.....	10 cuerdas.....	Salinas.....	8.00	8.00
3	José Ayala.....	54 square meters.....	Mayaguez.....	4.38	8.00
17	Isabel Quintana.....	50 square meters.....	Ponce.....	2.00	8.00
31	Sinforiano Yrizarri.....	14.80 cuerdas.....	Utua.....	5.00	6.00
Nov. 14	Alfonso García.....	4 cuerdas.....	Celba.....	8.00	8.00
28	Pedro Naranjo.....	300 square meters.....	Utua.....	7.20	8.00
28	José Ma. Suárez.....	160.50 cuerdas.....	Utua.....	63.60	6.00
Dec. 5	Marcial Suárez.....	1,077.13 cuerdas.....	Loiza.....	2,188.70	25.00
12	José N. Giménez.....	5.70 cuerdas.....	Arecibo.....	68.40	12.00
22	Alejandro Bravo.....	787 square meters.....	Mayaguez.....	100.00	12.82
22	José González.....	43.79 cuerdas.....	Utua.....	11.40	6.00
22	Juan Giménez.....	33.37 cuerdas.....	do.....	13.20	6.00
1917.					
Jan. 4	Juan Luciano Díaz.....	54.64 cuerdas.....	do.....	27.54	6.00
4	Juan Valentín Díaz.....	23.47 cuerdas.....	do.....	8.82	6.00
4	Jacinto Santlago.....	18.30 cuerdas.....	do.....	10.68	6.00
4	Antonio Ríos Cue. a.....	20.83 cuerdas.....	do.....	8.82	6.00
4	Ulpiano Velazco.....	41.74 cuerdas.....	do.....	14.16	6.00
4	Benito Ríos.....	53.49 cuerdas.....	do.....	27.60	6.00
4	Jorge Méndez.....	17.16 cuerdas.....	do.....	5.64	6.00
4	Antonio Roig.....	111.63 square meters.....	Humacao.....	27.00	23.75
4	Moral & Cia.....	945 square meters.....	Mayaguez.....	175.00	9.45
9	Hilario Méndez.....	7.61 cuerdas.....	Utua.....	3.18	6.00
9	Dolores García.....	46.52 cuerdas.....	do.....	22.50	6.00
9	Antonio Ríos González.....	22.75 cuerdas.....	do.....	7.80	6.00
9	do.....	79.41 cuerdas.....	do.....	27.00	6.00
23	Teresa Bonilla.....	35 square meters.....	Ponce.....	2.00	11.42
23	Hernand Behn.....	5 cuerdas.....	Naguabo.....	50.00	50.00
30	Saint Laurent & Martínez.....	1,006 square meters.....	Mayaguez.....	180.00	8.94
23	Dionisio Betancourt.....	30 square meters.....	do.....	4.00	8.00
Feb. 26	Ramón Román.....	10.63 cuerdas.....	Utua.....	6.90	6.00
13	Felipe Camacho.....	18.88 cuerdas.....	do.....	7.08	6.00

*Statement showing government property leased during the fiscal year 1916-17.—Contd.*

Date.	Lessee.	Description of property.	Municipality.	Annual rent.	Percentage.
1917.					
Feb. 13	Juan González.....	6.38 cuerdas.....	Utuaado.....	\$2.40	6.00
20	Saturnino Arce.....	75.48 cuerdas.....	do.....	19.91	6.00
27	José Alonso Martell.....	15.49 cuerdas.....	do.....	9.00	6.00
Mar. 27	Antonio Fabbiani.....	67.62 cuerdas.....	Cabo Rojo.....	65.00	18.25
27	Manuel Pérez y Perez.....	15 cuerdas.....	San Sebastian.....	13.50	9.00
29	Ramón Soto.....	3.53 cuerdas.....	Utuaado.....	44.86	6.00
29	Margaro Jiménez.....	69.41 cuerdas.....	do.....	24.90	6.00
Apr. 20	Rafael Rivera.....	76.47 cuerdas.....	do.....	19.20	6.00
20	Benito Rosado.....	16.70 cuerdas.....	do.....	9.36	6.00
24	Nicolasa González.....	26.13 cuerdas.....	do.....	10.80	6.00
Feb. 13	Juan dela Cruz delos Santos.....	House and lot.....	San Juan.....	35.00	10.00
May 8	Moral & Cia.....	406 square meters.....	Mayaguez.....	70.00	3.62
15	Manuel Román.....	32.18 cuerdas.....	Utuaado.....	16.80	6.00
15	Ricardo Ruiz, Jr.....	197.62 square meters.....	Ponce.....	32.00	8.00
June 15	Miguel Camacho.....	18.62 cuerdas.....	Utuaado.....	12.00	6.00
9	Juan Bautista Rosado.....	18.80 cuerdas.....	do.....	13.50	6.00
19	Alejandro Cuevas.....	15.50 cuerdas.....	do.....	6.48	6.00
19	do.....	34.86 cuerdas.....	do.....	16.20	6.00
19	Juan Bta. Cuevas.....	54 cuerdas.....	do.....	20.82	6.00
26	Francisco Díaz García.....	14 cuerdas.....	San Sebastian.....	10.00	6.00
26	American R. R. Co.....	789.92 square meters.....	Aguadilla.....	157.98	8.00
				4,358.11	

NOTE.—The term of the leases made to the Mayaguez Dock & Shipping Co. and to the American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico is 15 years and the term of the rest is 5 years.

It will be noted from the foregoing information that the last fiscal year has been the annual period during which the division has surveyed the largest amount of government land, to wit, 13,782.17 acres, of which 14,042.54 acres correspond to the area of Mona Island. The cost to the government of surveying this island has been only \$1,132.66, and the cost of surveying the other 4,739.63 acres of land included in various parcels has been \$5,117.11. There is not included in either of these two amounts the expenses incurred for the salaries of the portion of the regular budgetary force which is not directly engaged in field work. The cost per acre of surveying Mona Island is, therefore, less than 9 cents, while the similar cost for the land surveyed in the interior of Porto Rico is \$1.09. This figure is higher than the corresponding one for the previous fiscal year, which was only 98 cents per acre. This increase is due to the fact that some surveying of swamp lands in the municipality of Loiza has been going on during the last quarter of the year which, being incomplete, has not been included in the returns of work accomplished in the year.

The foregoing average rates of cost of the surveying work for the year has been reached in the following manner: In the case of Mona Island, by dividing the expense of surveying it, \$1,132.66, by the area found, 14,042.54 acres; and in the case of the remainder of the surveys, by dividing the expense incurred, \$5,117.11 by the area found, 4,739.63 acres.

Mona Island, which is located in Mona Passage at about half the distance between Porto Rico and the island of Santo Domingo, had never been surveyed. For the purpose of determining its area and exploring it, a survey party was sent there during the winter, which completed the work in about four and one-third months at a total expense of \$1,132.66, as already stated, a remarkably good record which reflects great credit upon the division. There being one landowner on the island, The People of Porto Rico, there was no investigation of titles and boundary lines, which greatly simplified the surveying operations. This is the explanation of the very low cost of the work per acre of government land surveyed. The following is a copy of the report made by the surveyor in charge of the exploration of Mona Island:

"This island, which lies to the west of Porto Rico in the Mona passage, has an area of 14,042.54 cuerdas, 244.32 of which are allotted to the use of the lighthouse located on the east side of the island."

The ground is generally rocky and covered with brush and undergrowth to a height of 4 or 5 meters. There is some good soil in the depressions of the rock. There is an area of 810.88 cuerdas of fairly good land in the southwest part of the island, situated between "La Sardinera" and "Caigo o no caigo" point. This land is level, lies much lower than the greater portion of the island and is suitable for raising crops of the smaller staples, coconuts and guinea grass; it also contains a wooded portion where some good building timber is found. The rest of the island is untillable, as the soil seems to

produce, especially near the sea, only cactus and similar plants whose roots adhere to the rocks and are fed from the small amount of vegetable soil found in the interstices of the rocks.

"There is a small number of head of cattle and a great many pigs and goats found in the wooded land described.

"There are three small tracts of level land of good quality near the center of the island, very probably formed by the silt carried there by the rain and the decaying leaves from time immemorial. These small plains are as follows: The westernmost, 'Bajura del Ubero', has an area of 12 cuerdas which has two foot trails connecting it with 'La Sardinera' and 'El Ubero'; the other two plains are on the east side of the island, about 2 kilometers away from the lighthouse, and have areas of 8.16 cuerdas and 23.04 cuerdas, respectively. They are both joined to the lighthouse by foot trails.

"There is no running water and only two wells fed from springs are found there.

"The most important feature of the island are the phosphate caves, there being some very large ones not yet exploited known by the names of 'Gato,' 'El Cabro,' 'El Toro,' 'Nuevo Luis,' 'El Rife,' and others. The company which holds a franchise for exploiting the phosphate deposits operates in the western side of the island.

"Rain is very scarce, some of the residents stating that a rainless year is not an uncommon event. There was some rain while the survey party was there and the people assured the chief of the party that it was very exceptional weather, as it usually does not rain during the greater part of the year.

"There are in all three places suitable for landing with small boats but dangerous for ships drawing over 7 feet of water. These landings have the following names: 'Sardinera' on the west, 'Ubero' on the south, and 'Playa de Pajaro' on the east side of the island. Ships going to Mona to load guano experience a great deal of trouble and danger, as the slightest wind will prevent lightering of the phosphate rock from the shore to the vessel. Whenever the sea is rough the ship has to leave her anchorage and put to sea to avoid destruction by being thrown against the rocky cliffs."

There are still about 100,000 acres of the public lands to be surveyed, mapped, and the title to them perfected and duly recorded, and considering that the surveying of the swamps is not as costly as that of the other land, it is estimated that it will cost about \$90,000 to complete such work. It should be done in a comparatively short time, and therefore it is hereby recommended that a continuing appropriation of \$18,000 per year be made by the legislature for this purpose for a period of five years. Such appropriation would provide a good investment of the public funds. The larger amount of surveying done at a time, the less the overhead expenses, the lower the cost per acre of surveyed land, and the sooner there will be a larger source of revenue available for the insular treasury. There should be no hesitation to do this. The division of public lands and archives is self-supporting, if the annual income to the Government derived from its activities is compared with the annual expenditures which its maintenance requires.

In their present condition of neglect, in which the major portion of the public lands are, they will continue to be despoiled by squatters and their money value decreased instead of enhanced. Nothing is more important in Porto Rico than the reforestation of our denuded lands. A large portion of the mountain lands which are susceptible of reforestation form part of the public domain, and no reforestation of them is possible until they are surveyed and their boundaries definitely fixed and defined.

The legislature should give this subject careful consideration. The passage of the Jones Act discontinues the executive council, which body, in conjunction with the commissioner of the interior, leases the public lands. It is necessary to adopt some new method of procedure to make such leases, and it is recommended that whatever way be adopted it should be simple and expeditious.

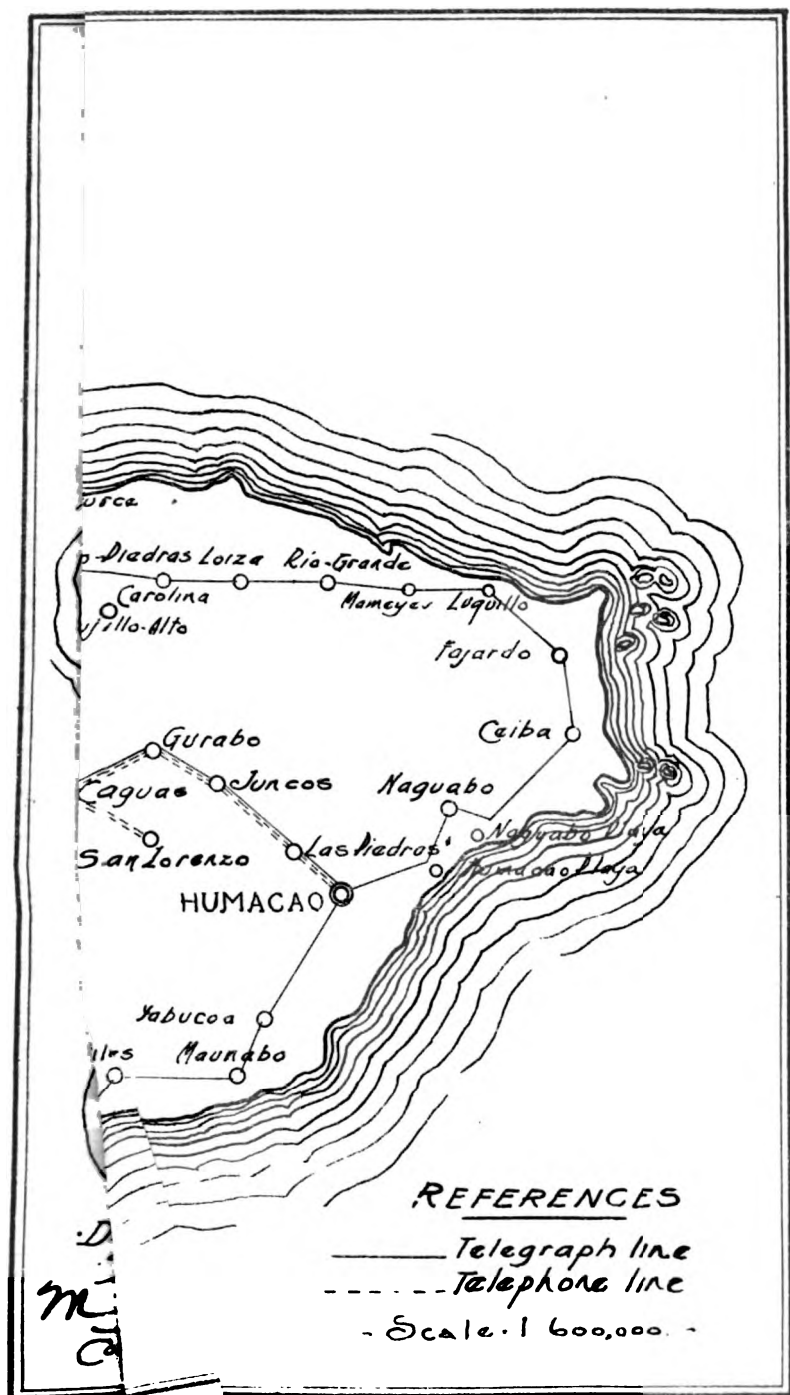
There is considerable conflict in many of the provisions of the various statutes concerning the public lands. A bill to harmonize them by eliminating conflicting and confusing provisions was introduced by the writer in the executive council at the last session of the legislature. The bill passed the council but failed in the house. In the meantime it is difficult to proceed under such circumstances. It is recommended that the legislature carefully revise all of the laws concerning the leasing, utilization, and sale of the public lands, doing away with obsolete and unnecessary provisions.

#### THE INSULAR TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The following is an account of the operations of the insular telegraph and telephone system for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:

Very few improvements were made during the past year on account of the small amount of money appropriated by the legislature and the very high prices of all kinds of telegraph and telephone material that prevailed during the year. Moreover, the violent storm of August 22, 1916, damaged nearly all of the telegraph lines in the







island, especially the lines between San Juan and Aibonito, and between Cayey and Guayama, which were blown down completely. It required the work of about 15 days to provisionally reestablish communication by them. All the material in stock for ordinary repairs to the lines during the year was used up on this occasion, and it was necessary to purchase an additional quantity at the time in order to restore the lines to service. In this work there was expended the amount of \$2,002.98 that had been appropriated for other purposes.

The repairing was of a provisional character only, so that it became necessary to order at once all the necessary material as wire, poles, etc., to make permanent repairs so as to put all the lines in good order. As there were no funds available in the regular appropriation for contingent expenses to meet this extra expense, it was found necessary to request from the legislature an emergency appropriation of \$2,800 and to obtain also, at the end of the year, the approval of the governor for the transfer of \$6,100 from savings in salaries to contingent expenses of the bureau in order that the material already requisitioned could be paid for.

In spite of the unexpected troubles already described, the following improvements and betterments were made during the year:

Telegraph instruments were installed at Barranquitas, Barros, San Lorenzo, and Barceloneta. Prior to doing this, all telegraph business to or from the first three of these towns was handled by telephone, and in the fourth all business was handled by the Porto Rico Telephone Co. on a 25 per cent commission basis, in accordance with a franchise granted to that corporation on August 25, 1914. In the first three towns both services are now given, telephone and telegraph, over the same wire.

The following offices were also rewired and supplied with new furniture and instruments, greatly improving their appearance: Aibonito, Rio Piedras, Humacao, and Aguas Buenas.

The telegraph office at Rio Piedras was burned in July, 1916, and as the fire started at midnight, all instruments and furniture were destroyed, as there was no time to save them. An entirely new office was then installed in a more suitable place, with new furniture and instruments, giving the office a much better appearance than it had before.

The offices at Aibonito and Aguas Buenas were also moved to quarters better situated and of better appearance than the ones previously occupied.

On account of the great demand for local telephone service at that town, a new switchboard with capacity for 15 subscribers was installed in Gurabo in place of the cordless switchboard for 10 subscribers. The old switchboard was rewired and renewed and then installed in Aguas Buenas, where 9 subscribers have already been connected to it.

Public telephones, or pay stations, were installed in Caguas, Cayey, and Juncos in conspicuous places where the public can use them at its convenience. Coin boxes were provided in connection with these telephones, so that the public can pay at the moment the connection is made and before the communication is given.

A new telephone exchange is now being built at Corozal with capacity for 10 subscribers.

Permanent telephone service was established in the following towns: Gurabo, Juncos, San Lorenzo, Aibonito, and San Juan.

Due to the bettering and extension of the telephone service, the number of telephone subscribers has considerably increased during the year, and as a consequence the receipts of the bureau have also increased. In support of this assertion, the following tables are given to show the number of subscribers of each telephone exchange on June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1917, and the telephone receipts for the year 1915-16 as compared with those for the years 1916-17.

Fiscal year 1915-16.		Fiscal year 1916-17.		
Exchanges.	Number of subscribers.	Exchanges.	Number of subscribers.	Over.
Aibonito.....	9	Aibonito.....	9	.....
Caguas.....	142	Caguas.....	171	29
Cayey.....	51	Cayey.....	51	.....
Cidra.....	1	Cidra.....	2	1
Gurabo.....	7	Gurabo.....	7	.....
Juncos.....	6	Juncos.....	13	6
San Lorenzo.....	5	San Lorenzo.....	5	.....
		Aguas Buenas.....	9	9
Total.....	221		267	46

*Telephone receipts and rentals.*

Fiscal year 1915-16.				Fiscal year 1916-17.				
Month.	Rentals.	Tolls.	Total.	Month.	Rentals.	Tolls.	Total.	Increased this year.
July.....	\$537.89	\$1,361.72	\$1,899.61	July.....	\$576.64	\$981.60	\$1,558.24	
August.....	536.22	717.92	1,254.14	August.....	573.84	1,569.18	2,143.02	\$888.88
September.....	517.22	1,299.01	1,816.23	September.....	603.54	1,418.40	2,021.94	205.71
October.....	537.02	1,210.94	1,747.96	October.....	600.66	1,625.36	2,226.02	478.06
November.....	538.72	1,338.22	1,876.94	November.....	624.54	1,880.55	2,505.09	628.15
December.....	542.22	1,409.47	1,951.69	December.....	628.04	1,857.97	2,486.01	534.32
January.....	562.52	1,360.11	1,922.63	January.....	662.54	2,014.46	2,677.00	754.37
February.....	579.62	1,387.56	1,967.18	February.....	648.04	1,714.10	2,362.14	394.96
March.....	572.22	1,582.01	2,154.23	March.....	663.04	2,069.98	2,733.02	578.79
April.....	581.22	1,756.89	2,338.11	April.....	667.54	2,240.12	2,907.66	569.55
May.....	631.44	1,929.75	2,561.19	May.....	677.54	2,560.81	3,238.35	677.16
June.....	591.54	2,592.56	3,184.10	June.....	692.29	3,307.53	3,999.82	815.72
Total.....	6,727.85	17,946.16	24,674.01	Total.....	7,618.25	23,240.06	30,858.31	6,525.67

Relative to telephone exchanges, it will be proper to mention that there are in some of them, several local telephone lines, property of the subscribers, built by them or built by the insular government on their account, but connected to the government switchboard. Subscribers using these lines pay to the insular government the regular monthly rental besides a fixed price on the distance from the exchange, or on the basis of the number of insular government poles used, as the case may be.

The following lines are operated at present under these conditions:

Exchanges.	Lines.	When built and by whom.	Basis of payment.	Monthly amount.
Río Piedras.....	Adams estate, on poles of the insular government.	Owner; Dec. 1, 1909.....	Poles.....	\$6.40
Juncos.....	Juncos Sugar Central, on their poles.	Built by the government for their account in 1909.	Distance.....	3.00
San Sebastian.....	Plata Sugar Co., on government poles.	By them in 1911.....	Poles.....	3.74
Cayey.....	Cayey Caguas Tobacco Co., on government poles.	By the government for their account, on Mar. 22, 1912.	.....do.....	4.50
Do.....	Cayey Sugar Co., on government poles and also on theirs.	By them on Jan. 20, 1911.....	.....do.....	5.50
Do.....	Simón A. Alcáide, on government poles.	By government for his account, Feb. 6, 1917.	.....do.....	4.50
Do.....	Miguel Gratacos, on government poles.	By him, May, 1915.....	.....do.....	2.66
Do.....	Baltazar Mendoza, on government poles.	By the government for his account, April, 1915.	.....do.....	3.50
Do.....	Cesar Ortiz, on government poles.	By him.....	.....do.....	2.66
Do.....	Baltazar Mendoza.....	By government for his account, April, 1915.	Distance.....	2.50
Do.....	Porto Rico Leaf Tobacco Co., on government poles.	By government, April, 1915.	.....do.....	3.00
Aibonito.....	Feix Almroty, on government poles.	By him, April, 1915.....	.....do.....	3.00
Cidra.....	J. D. Stubbe, on government poles.	By government for his account, June, 1917.	.....do.....	3.00
Jayuya.....	Hacienda Santa Barbara, on government poles.	By government for his account in 1914.	.....do.....	4.00
Gurabo.....	Enrique Llorens, on government poles.	By government for his account, April, 1917.	.....do.....	2.50
Aguas Buenas.....	Finca Luriana, on their own poles.	By government for their account, February, 1916.	.....do.....	2.50
Caguas.....	Juio Janer, on government poles.	By government for his account.	Poles.....	3.20
Do.....	Cipriano Manrique, on government poles.	By him.....	.....do.....	4.00
Do.....	Cayey Caguas Tobacco Co., on government poles.	By government for their account.	.....do.....	5.00
Do.....	La Plata Tobacco Co.....	By them.....	Distance.....	3.50
Do.....	Municipality, on government poles.	By government for their account, August, 1914.	Poles.....	4.20

The old gravity battery, composed of about 350 callaud battery jars, in the San Juan office, was substituted by accumulators, or storage battery, composed of only 28 jars. This means a reduction in the cost of operation, because the electric current consumed to charge the new battery is much less than the cost of the glass jars, zincs, copper and bluestone necessary for the upkeep of the old gravity battery.

The night-letter service was established July 1, 1916, and the use of it by the public and the results, have exceeded all calculation. The following is a statement of night-letter business done during the year: Night letters sent, 1,025; value, \$360.27.

It should be taken into consideration that this is the first year that this kind of messages has been used and, of course, the people are not well acquainted with it yet. It is expected that the earnings from this source will be greater in the future.

The telegraph line from Yauco to Guanica Central, Ensenada, which was grounded at both ends, was made a part of the main line from Ponce to Mayaguez, and the telegraph office at Ensenada was made an intermediate station instead of a terminal one. For this purpose another piece of galvanized wire, No. 10, about 6 kilometers long was strung from Ensenada to a place named Fraternidad along the American railroad track, on poles of the Porto Rico Telephone Co., in accordance with the franchise granted to that corporation on August 25, 1914.

A repair shop was established in a room next to the telegraph office at San Juan and has proved to be a very great convenience to the bureau, although it is not well equipped yet, and the room is not a suitable one. However, many telegraph and telephone instruments and some telephone switchboards have been repaired, or prepared, under the direction of the assistant superintendent, and used afterwards as if they were new ones. It is contemplated to improve this shop, so that any kind of repairs may be made in it.

As considerable trouble was experienced with the lead-covered cable running from the operating room of the San Juan telegraph office to the roof of the building, carrying all the telegraph lines, it was substituted by a cable made of No. 14 rubber-covered wire.

Special mention should be made of the great help derived from the appointment of the assistant superintendent. This position was included in the budget for the last fiscal year and was very badly needed. With the help of this official, the inspections of the offices and lines throughout the island are being more frequently made. All line and instrument work is inspected or personally directed by him or the superintendent, so that it is now much better done than in previous years, when it was necessary to depend almost altogether on foremen or linemen, as the superintendent had no time to attend to the work personally.

Mention should be made of some new forms that have been adopted during the year in order to popularize the bureau's business and to invite the attention of the public to the advantage of the telegraph. Some others have been adopted to facilitate the use of the telegraph by the public.

One of these forms is No. 13D, a pocketbook of blanks for sending telegrams, with carbon paper attached, which can be easily carried by travelers and which automatically provides them with a copy of each telegram sent for their personal record.

A special card is now being printed to be widely distributed, inviting the public's attention to the convenience of the telephone and the necessity of its use in the business world.

Pamphlets and folders for the public about the use of the telegraph and its advantages and for the employees of the bureau about the methods and system of organization that they should follow have also been printed for distribution.

A window envelope for telegrams has been adopted and is now being printed. By the use of this envelope not only will the clerical work be reduced, but many mistakes will be avoided which formerly occurred in writing addresses, and the delivery of the message at its destination will be more certain.

Another form adopted is No. 14D, receiving telegram blanks, which are double, with a perforation in the middle, and with carbon paper attached, so that when a telegram is received by the operator a carbon copy is made at the same time. With this system the time formerly taken by messengers or clerks in making copies on wet silk paper is saved, and also the cost of the paper and copying presses, as they will be used hereafter only by the small offices not using typewriters.

The forms for accounting in the main office and branches have also been the object of important changes. One form has been adopted to serve as an account current for the branches, which will have all the information required, and for which purpose five different forms were used before (Forms Nos. 3, 4, 5, 48). The daily postal card reports from branches have been corrected, so as to form a daily account current, which will be consolidated in the main office, and the debit and credit of each office will be at hand at all times.

A telephone line to Guaynabo will soon be built, for which purpose the amount of \$2,000 has been appropriated.

Another improvement will be made soon in the Caguas telephone exchange. This office, one of the most important of the island, will be moved to a new building, where an entirely new office will be installed with new furniture. A new telephone switchboard has already been ordered, as the old one is in bad shape, and it is insufficient to carry all the subscribers that can be obtained there. When this is done, the local service will be more efficient than at present.

An important thing that should be done in the interest of the telegraph service, and which is respectfully recommended to be done, is to move the main office in San Juan from the place where it is now in the Diputacion Building to a place near the Federal Building in La Marina, San Juan, because this being the commercial district of the city most of the business has to be handled now by the branch office at the Federal Building, where only two instruments are installed. Two operators only have to handle all the business, as the space allotted in the building for the telegraph office is not large enough to have more instruments and operators. A branch office could then be kept at the present place on San Francisco Street to handle the Government business and that portion of the city adjacent to the branch office.

The foregoing indicates that the bureau of insular telegraph has been doing all in its power to improve the conditions of the telegraph and telephone system, notwithstanding the serious difficulties brought about by the violent storms of the month of August and the usual handicap of lack of funds. It should be remembered that the \$25,000 appropriation made several years ago for improvements and extensions has been exhausted since last year, and whatever physical progress has been made in the meantime is paid out of the very limited annual appropriation for operation and maintenance.

The detailed statement of the revenues and expenditures of the bureau during the year is given in the consolidated financial exhibits.

The financial statements accompanying this report show that there is a balance of \$10,172.41 of income over expenditures, or \$5,031.21 more than the previous year. Disregarding the value of half-rate and free messages, there still remains a balance of \$3,196.13 of cash receipts over total expenditures; but if the improvements and extensions are disregarded there is an excess of \$5,433.85.

The value of the telegraph and telephone system being fixed at \$130,701.95, as per the report of the auditor of Porto Rico for the last year, and assuming that this cost should be refunded in 15 years, a corresponding annual depreciation on one-fifteenth should be written off at the end of each fiscal year. In this case the amount of depreciation would be \$8,713.47, which, subtracted from the sum of \$10,172.41, which is the excess of income over total expenditures, will leave a balance of \$1,458.94 net profit to the Government, or about 1 per cent of the investment.

Of the 73 offices operated during the year 35 were operated at a profit, counting cash receipts only, 14 of these being operated by the Porto Rico Telephone Co. on the usual percentage basis, and 38 offices were operated at a loss, counting cash receipts only.

The preceding statement of the business transacted during the year shows total cash receipts of \$86,996.17, which, compared with \$71,714.73 for the previous year, shows an increase of \$15,281.44. While the net profits, after deducting the expenditures, is but little more than the profits for the previous year (\$3,196.13), it is due to the extra expenses incurred during this year, such as the \$8,900 expended for material and labor in repairing the telegraph and telephone lines destroyed by the cyclone of August 22, 1916, and the \$1,920 paid to the Porto Rico Telephone Co., as per contract of January 2, 1914, for the construction of a joint pole line between San Juan and Martin Pena, and to settle which a special appropriation was made by the last legislature. If these extra and unexpected expenses had not occurred, the net profit for the year, taking into consideration the cash receipts only, would have been \$14,016.13. The increase obtained the past fiscal year is divided as follows: \$6,184.40 from the telephone business and \$9,097.04 from the telegraph business.

Taking credit for the half rate and free business the total income for this year is \$17,650.84 more than the previous year.

The total number of messages transmitted during the year was 252,920, or 45,399 more than the previous year.

It should be said that although on account of the illness and death of the Hon. Luis Muñoz Rivera, last November, the telegraph receipts during this month were about \$2,000 greater than those for the corresponding month of the previous year, most of the increase of the year is undoubtedly due to the increased attention given to and betterments made in the offices and lines during the last two years, to the added facilities given the public for the use of the telegraph and telephone, and to the rules

and regulations put in force to obtain a greater degree of efficiency in the personnel. It is a fact that the good appearance of a telegraph office contributes to the public's confidence in the service performed by it, and that this condition depends, at least, in great part, on the ability and efficiency of the employee in charge. The ideal of the department is a service with no complaints, and it is expected that if sufficient funds are appropriated by the legislature to make the extensions and betterments that are badly needed the bureau will be made a very efficient instrument of social and business service and a source of considerable income to the public treasury. For this reason it is respectfully and strongly urged that a special appropriation of \$25,000 be made to extend the telegraph and telephone lines and for the improvement of existing ones.

The following statement shows the financial operation of the bureau during the fiscal year:

EARNINGS.	
Cash income.....	\$98,996.17
Value of half-rate messages.....	3,647.45
Value of free messages.....	3,328.83
	<u>\$93,972.45</u>
EXPENDITURES.	
Operation of system.....	63,892.18
Repair and maintenance of lines.....	17,670.14
Reconstruction and extension.....	2,237.72
	<u>83,800.04</u>
Difference.....	<u>10,172.41</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES.	
Regular appropriation for fiscal year 1916-17.....	\$77,690.15
From special appropriation of \$25,000 approved Mar. 9, 1911, for general repairs, operation, and extension of the insular telegraph.....	221.19
Regular appropriation for fiscal year 1915-16 for purchases made prior to June 30, and paid after the close of business for that year.....	556.02
Deficiency appropriation for incidental expenses of the insular telegraph, approved Apr. 12, 1917.....	2,800.00
Deficiency appropriation, approved Apr. 12, 1917, for payment to the Porto Rico Telephone Co. for share of the insular government in the cost of construction of a joint telephone and telegraph line with that company and the American R. R. Co. between San Juan and Martin Peña, in accordance with contract entered into on Jan. 2, 1914.....	1,920.00
Deficiency appropriation approved Apr. 12, 1917, to reimburse the Porto Rico Telephone Co. for handling insular telegraph business in its stations, on 25 per cent commission basis, in accordance with sec. 17 of its franchise approved Aug. 25, 1914.....	622.68
Total.....	<u>83,800.04</u>

Under the terms of the telephone franchise granted to a private corporation there are many towns in Porto Rico where the government has telegraph or telephone stations, and the Porto Rico Telephone Co. also has telephone stations. The resulting competition reduces the government revenue from that source 50 per cent or possibly more.

Such duplication of offices occurs in the following towns:

San Juan.  
Rio Piedras.  
Carolina.  
Rio Grande.  
Fajarda.  
Juana Diaz.  
San German.  
Añasco.  
Moca.  
Arecibo.  
Ciales.  
Playa Ponce.  
Mayaguez.  
Isabela.  
Lares.  
Manati.  
Bayamon.  
Ensenada.

Ceiba.  
Naguabo.  
Humacao.  
Yabucoa.  
Maunabo.  
Ponce.  
Cabo Rojo.  
Aguadilla.  
San Sebastian.  
Barceloneta.  
Vega Baja.  
Aguirre.  
Patillas.  
Arroyo.  
Guayama.  
Salinas.  
Coamo.  
Yauco.

By virtue of the telephone franchise granted Mr. Hernand Behn, on August 25, 1914, the lines of the Porto Rico Telephone Co. will be extended to the following towns, where the duplication of offices will also exist, and which will bring about a still further reduction of the telegraph receipts:

Comerio.  
Barranquitas.  
Barros.  
Morovis.  
Utua.  
Corozal.

Naranjito.  
Adjuntas.  
Jayuya.  
Las Marias.  
Maricao.

In order to show the development of the insular telegraph and telephone service during the last few years, and how the cash income has increased, the following comparative statement of the business from February 1, 1911 (date on which it was transferred by the Federal to the insular government,) to the present year is given below:

Fiscal year.	Cash income.	Maintenance and operation expenses.	Profits.	Losses.	Value of free business.	Value of half-rate business.
1901 (5 months).....	\$7,408.51	\$8,712.13	-----	\$1,303.62	\$1,720.83	-----
1902-3.....	29,381.11	35,169.61	-----	5,788.50	19,732.96	-----
1903-4.....	29,979.72	40,668.61	-----	10,688.89	16,975.00	-----
1904-5.....	35,855.79	57,569.57	-----	21,713.78	32,538.99	-----
1905-6.....	50,341.24	59,634.50	-----	9,293.26	11,611.73	\$1,325.10
1906-7.....	57,682.63	52,750.41	\$4,932.22	-----	6,050.02	-----
1907-8.....	46,677.62	53,185.45	-----	6,517.83	5,364.27	2,469.63
1908-9.....	52,031.03	60,994.76	-----	8,963.73	3,288.82	2,178.36
1909-10.....	60,968.81	69,783.26	-----	8,814.45	962.62	-----
1910-11.....	66,225.61	72,959.93	-----	6,734.32	7,750.23	3,172.76
1911-12.....	71,628.13	69,566.23	2,061.90	-----	15,955.01	2,899.79
1912-13.....	65,702.80	71,230.05	-----	5,527.25	26,340.67	2,961.20
1913-14.....	68,645.70	68,224.43	421.27	-----	14,374.92	2,656.13
1914-15.....	74,956.56	64,825.93	10,130.63	-----	4,949.62	3,523.48
1915-16.....	71,714.73	66,789.59	4,925.14	-----	2,048.49	2,549.39
1916-17.....	86,996.17	81,562.32	5,433.85	-----	3,328.83	3,647.45

Of the 73 stations operated by the bureau of insular telegraph, 16 are equipped with telegraph instruments only, against 14 the previous year; 11 are equipped with telephone instruments only, against 14 the previous year; 26 are equipped with telegraph and telephone instruments, against 23 the previous year; and 19 are operated by the Porto Rico Telephone Co., against 20 the previous year. The station at Vieques is equipped with heliographic instruments.

The bureau has also in operation 9 metallic telephone lines covering a distance of 273.75 miles, as follows:

One line from San Juan to Ponce via insular road No. 1; one line from San Juan to Coamo via insular road No. 1; one line from San Juan to Jajome Alto; one line from Cayey to Guayama; one line from Caguas to Humacao; one from Caguas to San Lorenzo; one from Bayamon to Naranjito and Comerio; one from Toa Alta to Corozal; and one from Caguas to the twenty-first kilometer of insular road No. 1.

Seven grounded telephone lines covering a distance of 80.5 miles, as follows:

One line from Caguas to Aguas Buenas; one line from Cayey to Cidra; one line from Mayaguez to Las Marias and Maricao; one from Aguadilla to Moca; one from Ciales to Morovis; one from Adjuntas to Jayuya; and one from San German to Cabo Rojo.

Fourteen telegraph lines covering a distance of 660 miles, as follows:

Three lines from San Juan to Ponce via insular road No. 1; one line from San Juan to Arecibo on the right-of-way of the American Railroad Co.; one from San Juan to Ponce via Arroyo and Mayaguez; one from San Juan to Ponce via Fajardo, Humacao, Arroyo, and Coamo; one from Aibonito to Barros; one from Aguadilla to Lares; one from Ponce to Arecibo; one from Manati to Ciales; one from Mayaguez to Cabo Rojo; one from Ponce to Playa Ponce; one from San Juan to Puerta de Tierra; and one from Caguas to Humacao.

There is a total distance of 1,014.25 miles covered.

The following are detailed statements of all pole and wire lines, with their length in miles and kinds of wire used:



*Statement of insular telegraph-wire lines.*

Lines.	Telegraph lines.	Telephone lines.		Miles of wire.	
		Metallic.	Grounded.	Copper.	Iron.
San Juan-Ponce, via Aibonito.....	3				246
Do.....		1		163.75	
San Juan-Coamo.....		1		122.5	
San Juan-Jajome Alto.....		1		80.5	
San Juan-Puerto de Tierra.....	1				2
San Juan-Ponce, via Mayaguez.....	1				183.75
San Juan-Santa Isabel, via Humacao.....	1				117.5
Santa Isabel-Ponce, via Coamo.....	1				30
Caguas-Humacao.....	1				17
Do.....		1		33.75	
Caguas-San Lorenzo.....		1			12.5
Caguas-Aguas Buenas.....			1		6
Caguas-Kilometer No. 21, road No. 1.....		1			18.75
Cayey-Cidra.....			1		12
Cayey-Guayama.....		1		32.5	
Aibonito-Barros.....	1				18.75
Ponce-Arecibo.....	1				53
San German-Cabo Rojo.....			1		9.5
Cabo Rojo-Mayaguez.....	1				9.5
Mayaguez-Las Marias-Maricao.....			1		23
Aguadilla-Lares.....	1				23.75
Aguadilla-Moca.....			1		3.75
Adjuntas-Jayuya.....			1		17
Manati-Claes.....	1				7.5
Claes-Morovis.....			1		10
Toa Alta-Corozal.....		1			17.5
Bayamon-Comerio-Naranjito.....		1			41.25
San Juan-Arecibo.....	1				53
Caguas telephone exchange.....					125
Cayey telephone exchange.....					35.25
Juncos telephone exchange.....					12.5
San Lorenzo telephone exchange.....					2.5
Gurabo telephone exchange.....					2.5
Aguas Buenas telephone exchange.....					1
Total.....	14	9	7	433	1,111.75

## RECAPITULATION.

Telegraph lines.....	14
Telephone lines (metallic).....	9
Telephone lines (grounded).....	7
Total number of lines.....	30
Miles of copper wire.....	433
Miles of iron wire.....	1,111.75
Total number of miles.....	1,544.75

*Statement of insular telegraph-pole lines.*

Lines.	Miles.	Lines.	Miles.
San Juan-Ponce, via Aibonito.....	82	Kilometer No. 9, Claes Road, Morovis....	8
Caguas-Humacao.....	20	Toa Alta-Corozal.....	8.75
Caguas-San Lorenzo.....	6.25	Bayamon-Comerio.....	20
Caguas-Aguas Buenas.....	6.25	Kilometer No. 15, Comerio Road, Naranjito.....	3.75
Las Cruces-Cidra.....	5	Kilometer No. 24, Adjuntas Road, Jayuya.....	13
Cayey-Guayama.....	16.25	Caguas telephone exchange.....	1
Kilometer No. 83, insular road No. 1, Barros.....	18.75	Cayey telephone exchange.....	1
Hormigueros-Cabo Rojo.....	3.75	Juncos telephone exchange.....	1
Mayaguez-Las Marias.....	16.25	San Lorenzo telephone exchange.....	.5
Kilometer No. 15, Las Marias Road, Maricao.....	7	Aguas Buenas telephone exchange.....	.25
Aguadilla-Lares.....	23.75	Gurabo telephone exchange.....	.25
Arecibo-Ponce.....	50	Total.....	322.75
Manati-Claes.....	8		

The following is an inventory of the property of the bureau of insular telegraph, as of June 30, 1917:

ESTIMATED COST VALUE OF THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

San Juan-Ponce, via Albonito.....	\$34,550.53	Aguadilla-Moca-Lares.....	\$3,949.20
San Juan-Ponce, via Mayaguez.....	7,718.22	Caguas-Aguas-Buenas.....	1,017.00
San Juan-Ponce, via Humacao and Arroyo.....	8,304.23	Albonito-Barros.....	2,879.80
Ponce-Arecibo.....	7,307.50	San German-Cabo Rojo.....	582.06
San Juan-Jajome Alto line.....	2,951.88	Mayaguez-Cabo Rojo.....	963.06
Adjuntas-Jayuya.....	3,061.90	Mayaguez-Las Marias-Maricao.....	4,045.10
Caguas-Humacao.....	4,307.48	Toa Alta-Corozal.....	2,096.88
Cayey-Cidra.....	1,173.20	Bayamon-Comerio-Naranjito.....	3,767.00
Cayey-Guayama.....	2,218.33	San Juan-Arecibo.....	2,500.00
Caguas-San Lorenzo.....	1,207.26		
Manati-Ciales-Morovis.....	2,172.95		96,674.17

COST VALUE OF 56 OFFICES, INCLUDING TELEPHONE PLANTS AND EXCHANGES.

Adjuntos.....	\$123.48	Maunabo.....	\$74.38
Aguadilla.....	243.98	Mayaguez.....	551.35
Aguas Buenas.....	458.87	Moca.....	40.77
Aguirre.....	7.29	Morovis.....	98.82
Albonito.....	531.21	Naguabo.....	74.62
Añasco.....	85.43	Naranjito.....	19.60
Arecibo.....	249.71	Patillas.....	72.77
Arroyo.....	251.86	Ponce.....	390.72
Barceloneta.....	84.36	Rio Grande.....	64.30
Barranquitas.....	153.80	Rio Piedras.....	228.18
Barros.....	144.86	Salinas.....	95.13
Bayamon.....	112.41	San German.....	160.46
Cabo Rojo.....	88.43	San Juan.....	5,120.80
Caguas.....	9,045.39	San Lorenzo.....	523.33
Carolina.....	83.62	San Sebastian.....	97.23
Cayey.....	3,308.69	Utua.....	185.20
Ceballos.....	346.14	Vega Baja.....	73.33
Ciales.....	102.57	Vieques.....	570.92
Cidra.....	114.31	Yabucoa.....	122.92
Coamo.....	140.57	Yauco.....	167.64
Comerio.....	72.66	General office.....	1,565.48
Corozal.....	420.23		30,175.62
Fajardo.....	95.33		
Guayama.....	177.75	Instruments and furniture at storeroom.....	2,908.83
Gurabo.....	521.61	Tools at storeroom and on hand at stations.....	2,786.97
Humacao.....	169.53		5,690.80
Isabela.....	84.46		
Jayuya.....	110.98	Line material, repair parts, stationery, etc.....	5,865.21
Juana Díaz.....	53.32		
Juncos.....	1,612.31	Grand total.....	138,406.84
Lares.....	116.18		
Las Marias.....	38.46		
Las Piedras.....	45.55		
Manati.....	132.86		
Maricao.....	339.46		

The report of the operations of the insular telegraph and telephone system during the past year has been made sufficiently at length to show the growing importance of this very useful public service. It is very unfortunate that the legislature has not seen fit to authorize an extension of the system to every place in Porto Rico where the density of the population would justify it. The telegraph should not be looked at as a source of insular revenue, but as a necessary and useful government service to be furnished to the largest number possible of inhabitants of the island, and therefore all excess of income over expenses should be devoted to betterments and extensions.

An effort was made by the writer to obtain an appropriation of \$8,000 during the 1916 legislature for extension of the government telephone in San Juan city and failed. A similar effort, together with an effort to secure another \$25,000 appropriation last winter, failed in the same way in the lower house. Such appropriations would be very profitable investment of the public funds.

#### HARBORS AND DOCKS.

The division of harbors and docks is charged with the supervision of shipping and pilotage at the various ports, and the collection of harbor dues and wharfrage. All money collected is turned over to the treasurer monthly. In San Juan, Ponce, and, Mayaguez captains of the port are in charge, while at the ports of Aguadilla, Arecibo, Arroyo, Fajardo, Guanica, and Humacao (including Naguabo and Vieques) the chief pilots attend to the business of collecting.

Notwithstanding the great foreign demand for vessels, due to the war, the total tonnage of ships entering the ports of Porto Rico has increased 9.6 per cent over last year, and there is a similar increase in the total number of vessels; all of the ports, however, except San Juan, Guanica, and Fajardo show a decrease in the amount of shipping; most of the increased activity was in San Juan, where the number of vessels exceeded that of last year by 38 per cent and the gross tonnage increased 34 per cent. Fortunately the new bulkhead facilities were available in San Juan during the greater part of the year, but it is evident that additional wharfage will be necessary at this port in the near future. The crowded condition is especially evident along that portion of the bulkhead used for unloading lumber; the portion of the water front used by sailing vessels is also nearly always overcrowded to such an extent as to interfere with the unloading of lighters from foreign vessels at the custom warehouse. These present conditions, together with the undoubted fact that shipping to the port of San Juan will be largely increased after the war, clearly indicate the necessity for additional bulkhead space which can be most conveniently constructed to the north and east of the present bulkhead shed toward San Antonio Dock. This location, if properly improved, would offer excellent facilities for the small sailing vessels and for the lumber interests which necessarily take up considerable space. Such a transfer would allow the frontage now occupied by the lumber schooners and sailing vessels to be used for other business.

The river and harbor bill now before the United States Senate contains a provision appropriating \$400,000 for dredging San Juan Harbor. This will add very much needed space to the anchorage and will increase the depth of the channels. Incidentally, much useless swamp land will be filled in and utilized. This work will probably be commenced during the coming year.

San Juan and Ponce are the only ports of Porto Rico which are provided with modern wharfage facilities, although Guanica has a pier which was constructed by a private corporation. The construction of the bulkhead in San Juan by the insular government places the water front in this port largely in the direct control of the Government, while the modern steel and concrete pier in Ponce was built and is operated by the municipal authorities. Additional facilities are badly needed in Mayaguez and Aguadilla. The recent legislature appropriated \$12,000 for a small pier to be built in Aguadilla, but the amount is not sufficient, with the present prevailing high prices, to build a structure which will serve the needs of the port.

The harbor and pilotage dues were fixed by the legislature a number of years since, as well as the rules governing harbors and the movements of vessels. Both of these matters are badly in need of revision. The harbor and pilotage dues now in force are much in excess of those charged in other ports of the West Indies, and this fact will naturally work to the detriment of the port of San Juan. The pilots are now paid by fees which they collect from the vessels using the ports. It is believed that better results would be obtained by placing the pilots in the regular employment of the Government, as is done with satisfaction in the neighboring Virgin Islands and many other ports.

During the year repairs were made to the sea wall to the west of the Government house and along San Juan Bay near the ferry; the money was obtained from an appropriation of \$5,000 made by the legislature for the purpose. The cost of the work was \$3,741.51, exclusive of engineering and inspection. With the balance on hand and an additional appropriation of \$5,000 made by the last legislature, it is proposed to make some badly needed repairs on streets of the water front which are under the control of the insular government. A tabular statement of the number and class of vessels entering the ports of Porto Rico during the year is herewith presented; it shows an increase over last year in the total number and tonnage of both foreign and American vessels.

*Number of vessels and tonnage entering ports of Porto Rico, year ending June 30, 1917.*

Vessels.	San Juan.		Ponce.		Mayaguez.		Arroyo.		Humacao.	
	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.
American:										
Steam.....	363	1,248,598	186	672,539	185	786,607	50	153,162	80	249,166
Sail.....	52	49,265	6	3,336	7	2,866	10	4,588	14	8,736
Foreign:										
Steam.....	251	645,107	34	98,014	22	36,711				
Sail.....	54	7,965	29	4,931	51	7,820	6	829	17	22,188
Total.....	720	1,950,935	255	778,820	265	834,004	66	158,579	111	260,080

Vessels.	Fajardo.		Aguadilla.		Arecibo.		Guanica.		Guayanilla.	
	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.	Num-ber.	Gross tons.
American:										
Steam.....	44	140,104	79	274,568	70	209,191	197	432,956	7	23,317
Sail.....	6	3,744	4	1,420	4	1,259				
Foreign:										
Steam.....			10	14,730			53	84,092		
Sail.....	8	1,086	6	430						
Total.....	58	144,934	99	291,178	74	210,450	250	517,048	7	23,317

#### RECAPITULATION.

Vessels.	Number.	Gross tons.
American:		
Steam.....	1,261	4,190,238
Sail.....	103	75,214
Total American vessels.....	1,364	4,265,452
Foreign:		
Steam.....	370	878,654
Sail.....	171	25,249
Total foreign vessels.....	541	903,903
Total of all vessels.....	1,905	5,169,355

Increase of number of vessels over last year, 7.7 per cent.

Increase of total tons over last year, 9.6 per cent.

#### SAN JUAN HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The San Juan Harbor board was created by the legislature in 1912, to supervise the construction of extensive improvements in San Juan Harbor and also the operation and maintenance of the same. The commissioner of the interior and the mayor of San Juan are ex-officio members, the first being the chairman of the board, and three other members are appointed by the governor; at present a vacancy exists owing to the resignation of Mr. Sosthenes Behn, who has left Porto Rico, the remaining members being Mr. Waldemar Lee and Mr. José Ruiz Soler. The board held nine meetings during the year for the transaction of necessary business.

The money handled by the board consists of the proceeds of \$500,000 in bonds authorized to be issued by the legislature of 1912, together with the harbor dues of the port of San Juan. The net balance from the latter source, after paying the cost of interest, maintenance, and operation, is deposited in a trust fund for the redemption of the bonds.

An additional loan of \$100,000 was authorized by the last legislature, but the bonds have not yet been sold; the proceeds will be used to further extend the bulkhead and for the improvement of the marginal streets adjacent to the harbor. The proposed dredg-

ing of the harbor by the Federal Government insures a large increase in the traffic of the port of San Juan and, with improved railroad connections to other points of the island, which is to be expected in the near future, this port is bound to increase in relative importance. During the past year San Juan received 37.7 per cent of the total tonnage entering the ports of Porto Rico, Mayaguez was second with 16.1 per cent, and Ponce, third, with 15.1 per cent. The receipts from harbor dues at San Juan increased 11.6 per cent over the previous year and amounted to 49.7 per cent of the total receipts of the Government from this source.

The bulkhead which has been completed is most substantially constructed of reinforced concrete supported on concrete piles 50 feet in length and backed with concrete sheet piling. It is about 2,000 feet long and at the eastern end is covered with a steel shed 841 feet long, having a width varying from 24 to 54 feet. The depth of water in front of the bulkhead is from 18 to 24 feet.

The bulkhead throughout its entire length is raised slightly above the marginal street and is paved with asphalt blocks for a width of from 30 to 50 feet.

A marginal street paved with macadam and of ample width has been built along the bulkhead and an additional macadam roadway is under construction from the east end of the bulkhead shed to afford a direct connection between the water front and Santurce. Considerable dredging was done under the direction of the board to provide sufficient depth of water adjacent to the bulkhead; this situation will be further improved by the proposed dredging operations of the Federal Government. The bulkhead has not been completed as originally planned, owing to an injunction brought by the Insular Dock Co., which forced the board to stop the construction at a point 75 feet east of Pier No. 2. The litigation has been satisfactorily settled by an agreement signed between the parties last September.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

The bulkhead shed, which was commenced in November, 1915, was completed March 17, 1917, at a total contract cost of \$74,472.45. This shed is built entirely of steel and is provided with two concrete fire walls, which divide the building into three portions which can be completely isolated from each other. The floor area of the building available for storage is 34,000 square feet, and the clear height is 20 feet, which gives a capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons. The side walls of the building are of corrugated steel and the floor is paved with asphalt blocks. The entire water side of the shed is composed of sliding doors reaching to the roof, while on the land side convenient covered loading platforms are provided. The roof is built with a provision for a traveling electric unloading crane. The completion of the building was greatly delayed on account of the difficulty of procuring structural steel from the United States.

#### PAVING THE MARGINAL STREET.

The eastern section of this paving was completed as far as Pier No. 5 in August, 1916; work was then suspended for the reason that it was necessary for the American Railroad Co. to remove some buildings which occupied the proposed roadway and also to construct certain tracks along the marginal street for the purpose of connecting with various piers and with the bulkhead. Work was resumed on the marginal street on April 1, 1917, the railroad company in the meantime having removed their buildings and completed their tracks. The work on the roadway was practically finished on June 30, 1917, under an agreement with the contractor that he should be repaid for the increased cost of cement. The price of cement increased during the period from \$1.80 to \$3.85 per barrel. The main roadway of the marginal street is of water-bound macadam of a hard limestone with concrete curbs and gutters and with concrete between the railroad tracks. It is intended to cover the macadam with an asphalt surface; a more permanent pavement was not used for the reason that considerable settlement is to be expected. The paving is from 47 to 62 feet wide between curbs, 1,915 feet in length, and contains 17,140 square yards, the total cost being \$21,613.10.

#### ROAD TO COVADONGA BOULEVARD.

The contract for the construction of a macadam roadway from the east end of the bulkhead shed to the "Covadonga" Boulevard was let to F. Benítez Rexach on June 18, 1917, at an estimated cost of \$7,360. This work is now in progress and when completed will afford an outlet to Santurce, at the east end of the marginal street. The roadway will be 20 feet in width and 680 feet in length; a large part of it is to be built across a swamp underlaid by a deep strata of soft mud; foundations will be provided by means of fascines and old piles embedded in the mud.

## WORK TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

*Dredging.*—Immediately in front of the completed bulkhead between Piers 2 and 5 there is a small amount of dredging to be done in order to obtain a uniform depth of 18 feet at mean low water. This is estimated to cost \$2,500.

*Extension of bulkhead.*—In order to provide sufficient width to accommodate the traffic on the marginal street it is necessary to extend the bulkhead from its present terminus, 75 feet east of Pier No. 2, for a distance of at least 335 feet to the east side of Pier No. 1. The estimated cost of the extension is \$40,500.

The completion of the paving of the marginal street to Pier No. 1 is estimated to cost \$6,300 if surfaced with concrete; this should be undertaken at once on account of the heavy traffic and extremely bad condition of the street.

*Streets north of bulkhead shed.*—In order to make the land lying north of the bulkhead shed available for warehouse purposes, it is necessary to construct a number of streets, the cost of which will be about \$25,000. This should be an excellent investment, since the value of the land as tentatively assessed by the department of finance is \$466,080, and there will undoubtedly be a good demand for the property. It is believed that the best results at the present time can be obtained by long-term leases. If all of the lots are leased on the basis of a yearly rental of 5 per cent of the valuation the annual income will be \$23,304. It is evident that the investment for construction of streets should soon be repaid, even if only a portion of the property is rented.

*Operation of the bulkhead.*—The portion of the bulkhead between Pier 2 and Pier 5 has been in constant use for almost a year for the purpose of unloading lumber, although until the completion of the marginal street this was done at great disadvantage. The bulkhead shed was put into active service in April, 1917, and the receipts for the three months ending June 30 were as follows:

April.....	\$696.74
May.....	420.14
June.....	1,652.50
Total.....	2,771.57

The annual income will undoubtedly pay a handsome interest on the investment while the commerce of the port will be greatly benefited by the accommodation afforded. It is not intended that this shed shall be used for storage except in emergency cases, the purpose being to provide shelter and security for merchandise in transit. The mooring and wharfage charges are moderate and storage charges are collected only after 36 hours' detention. Rules and schedule of charges to apply to the bulkhead and shed have been formulated by the board and submitted to the executive council for approval. It is proposed to put the new rates in force on the 1st of September next.

In the near future some form of mechanical appliances should be installed for handling cargoes in order to reduce the terminal charges at this port to the lowest possible figure.

*Longer bulkhead needed.*—During the past year the new bulkhead between piers No. 2 and No. 5 has been used exclusively by the lumber trade and it has been demonstrated that there is not sufficient room at this point for the business. It was necessary at times to use all of the space at the east end of the bulkhead shed in addition. The customhouse has been much inconvenienced by the overcrowded condition of the dock in front of the warehouse now used by the small coastwise schers, lighter soon from foreign vessels frequently finding it difficult to make a convenient landing. This congestion could be remedied and the space made available for other business by extending the bulkhead northward and eastward from the east end of the present bulkhead shed and dredging the basin toward San Antonio Dock, together with the construction of a suitable pier to accommodate the lumber trade, while the coastwise schooners could use the proposed bulkhead immediately east of the bulkhead shed.

*Right of way litigation.*—The bulkhead construction has been stopped because of the injunction granted May 14, 1915, by the United States district court in the case of the Insular Dock Co. v. the P. J. Carlin Construction Co. This injunction restrained the board from continuing the construction of the bulkhead beyond a point within 75 feet either side of pier No. 2. The case was appealed to a higher court, but in order to expedite matters, the case was finally settled by the terms of an agreement entered into by the San Juan Harbor board and the Insular Dock Co. on March 28, 1917, the covenants of which agreement are as follows:

First. The Insular Dock Co. will take such action as may be requested by the attorney general of Porto Rico in regard to the dismissal of its injunction suit, each party paying its own costs, and the Insular Dock Co. will duly execute a release of all rights which it may have by virtue of its said suit or by virtue of its franchise, in so far

as relates to the construction of the said bulkhead over and across the said pier or dock, or within 75 feet on either side thereof; provided that the said release shall be subject to the conditions subsequent hereinafter specified in article 6.

Second. The Insular Dock Co. will permit the San Juan Harbor board to construct a bulkhead over and across its said pier and also up to said pier on either side thereof, and for any distance that may be deemed reasonable by the insular government or said San Juan Harbor board, along the bulkhead line approved by the Secretary of War.

The Insular Dock Co. will remove, at its own expense, within 90 days after the letting of the contracts for the construction provided for in article 2 of this agreement or within 90 days after the beginning of said work by administration, that portion of the dock or pier within the limits of the extension of the said bulkhead where it crosses said pier.

Third. During the work of constructing the said bulkhead over and across the said pier or dock and contiguous to the same, the San Juan Harbor board will provide for the free movement of cargo and persons to and from the said pier with as little interference with such movement as the nature of such work will permit, and the San Juan Harbor board will complete the construction of the said bulkhead across the said pier and within 75 feet on either side thereof, with the least possible delay.

Fourth. The San Juan Harbor board will make, at its expense, such changes as may be necessary to conform or adjust the approach and connection with the said pier in a safe and substantial manner, including the replacing of the railroad track in such a manner as to move to and from the interior of the said pier cars or trains for the purpose of loading and discharging cargo.

Fifth. The San Juan board agrees to pay the sum of \$15,000 to the Insular Dock Co. immediately upon the letting of the contracts for the construction of the bulkhead above referred to, or upon the undertaking of the said work by administration.

Sixth. This agreement shall be binding upon the parties hereto, their successors or assigns, upon its execution, provided that in case no provision is made by the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico at the session which began on February 12, 1917, making funds available out of which the sum mentioned in article 5 of this agreement may be paid or in case the contracts mentioned in article 5 of this agreement shall not have been let or the work begun by administration, within two years from the execution of this agreement, this agreement shall be void and of no effect.

The matters treated of in this agreement were submitted to the legislature at the time in session, for its consideration. The settlement contained therein was approved and the means to carry out were furnished the administration by the provisions of the act of the legislative assembly entitled "An act to authorize the issuance of bonds of the people of Porto Rico to the amount of \$100,000, to provide funds for and to authorize the continuation of improvements of San Juan Harbor, for obtaining rights of way and permits for that purpose, and for other purposes," approved April 12, 1917. These bonds have not yet been issued.

The consent of the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co. was also obtained for the continuation of the construction of the bulkhead on conditions stipulated in an agreement entered into March 28, 1917, between the said company and the San Juan Harbor board, the covenants of which are as follows:

First. The New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co. gives its consent to the construction of said bulkhead at a distance from the shore originally planned, up to and across in front of its pier known as pier No. 1, and for any distance on either side of said pier as may be deemed reasonable by the insular government or the said San Juan Harbor board; and said the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co. hereby waives any right or claim against the San Juan Harbor board or the people of Porto Rico arising out of said construction.

Second. During work of constructing the said bulkhead across in front of said pier and contiguous to the same, the San Juan Harbor board will provide for the free movement of cargo and persons to and from said pier, with as little interference with the said pier as the nature of such work will permit, and the San Juan Harbor board will complete the construction of the said bulkhead in front of said pier and up to said pier on either side thereof, with the least possible delay.

Third. The San Juan Harbor board will make at its expense such changes as may be necessary to conform or adjust the approach or connection with said pier in a safe and substantial manner, including the replacing of railroad tracks in such manner as to move to and from the interior of said pier cars or freights for the purpose of unloading or discharging cargo; and the San Juan Harbor board agrees to make at its own expense such alterations in the side doors of said pier as will be necessary to accommodate the openings in the pier to the hatches of boats moored alongside thereof,

or in case the cost of said alterations shall be agreed upon between the parties, to pay the amount thereof to the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co.

Fourth. The San Juan Harbor board agrees that no ships or boats shall be permitted to be docked at or use the bulkhead within 75 feet on either side of said pier in such manner or at such times as to interfere with the mooring of ships or boats alongside said pier.

*Agreement with the Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico and the American Railroad Co.*—The most important act done by the harbor board during the past fiscal year was the settlement of the long-standing controversy with the railroad company by an agreement September 29, 1916. The difficulty arose over certain rights and privileges which the company alleged to hold under the franchise granted by the executive council in 1901 over certain portion of the San Juan water front for the total period of their franchise. The use of the old quartermaster's dock and adjacent water front had been allowed the company for its private needs with the condition that the government could resume possession in the future in order to make improvements. The present improvements having been undertaken, the company was requested to relinquish possession. The company acquiesced but took the position that such relinquishment was temporary, while the government held that it must be of a permanent character. A similar question arose over land leased the company for a long-time period for a nominal sum under authority of the legislature, and also over land, the use of which had been allowed the company under a revocable permit, which land was necessary for the location of the marginal street along the water front and for other improvements.

There were also various other matters of difference.

The positions assumed by the two parties to the controversy were so diametrically opposed that it seemed hopeless at one time that an understanding might be arrived at without prolonged litigation. The matter was further complicated by a tentative settlement which had been agreed upon by the railroad company and a committee of members of the board in the winter of 1915, appointed for the purpose, and which settlement the board refused to ratify because it was believed to be unjust to the government.

After considerable delay a final solution of the difficulty was embodied in the final agreement of September 29, 1916, negotiated by the chairman of the board and Mr. George Villard, the manager of the railroad company. The covenants of this agreement are as follows:

First. The Compañía de los Ferrocarriles binds itself immediately to tear down and remove all buildings, sheds, and other structures which it may have on the site of the proposed marginal street as shown in the map or plan attached hereto and marked "Exhibit A," the removal to be completed within 20 days after the execution of this agreement and the possession of the land thereupon immediately to be delivered to the San Juan Harbor board, the company releasing and relinquishing any right whatsoever that it may have in the property and surrendering it back to The People of Porto Rico. In case the company shall fail to effectuate the removal within the time stipulated, The People of Porto Rico, acting through the harbor board or any other agent, shall have the right without any further notice or process to enter upon the property and accomplish the removal of the structures, and assume possession, charging the expense thereof to the company.

Second. The Compañía de los Ferrocarriles covenants and agrees to regrade such of its tracks as are in the vicinity of and approaching the pier known as pier No. 5 and to realign its tracks near its old terminal station at Puerta de Tierra, the regrading and realignment to be carried out in accordance with plans and specifications of the San Juan Harbor board attached hereto and marked "Exhibit B," and to be completed within the term of 120 days from the acceptance of this agreement or within such time thereafter as the harbor board shall allow.

Third. The Compañía de los Ferrocarriles further agrees to realign the tracks at the long curve north of the bridge known as San Antonio bridge within one year after the adjacent land has been reclaimed, the said realignment to be accomplished in accordance with the plans and specifications of the San Juan Harbor board attached hereto and marked "Exhibit C." *Provided*, That the San Juan Harbor board of the department, commission, or body succeeding to its functions in supervision of the water front may upon due notification to the company before the work has been substantially begun, modify these plans, and thereupon the realignment must conform to the plans as modified. The land is to be deemed reclaimed upon notification to that effect by the harbor board or its successor in the supervision of the water front.

Fourth. The Compañía de los Ferrocarriles agrees that it will apply for and accept from the Executive Council of Porto Rico or its legal successor in this regard a permit under section 2 of its present franchise to use the land adjacent to the water front as



defined by and in accordance with the plan of the San Juan Harbor board attached hereto and marked "Exhibit D," for the construction and operation of the system of marginal street railways therein provided for and under such conditions as may be prescribed in the said permit not inconsistent with the said franchise or with the provisions of this agreement and including the following conditions:

(a) The operation and maintenance of the marginal street railways shall be under the rules, regulations, and rates fixed by the government of Porto Rico, acting through the proper officials.

(b) The company shall reimburse the government of Porto Rico for the moneys spent by the San Juan Harbor board in the maintenance of the pavement of the marginal street in the proportion that the area occupied by the tracks of the company or of the marginal street railway bears to the total street area, the area occupied by the tracks being computed on the basis of 8 feet in width for single tracks and 16 feet in width for double tracks.

(c) The company will file with the executive council or its legal successor in the control of public service companies an accurate account of the cost of building the marginal street railway, which cost shall be reasonable and sworn to by its manager, within two months after completion of the railway. In event of the failure of the company to operate and maintain the railway in full compliance with its franchise and the regulations made in accordance with law and this agreement, and in the event that the executive council or the legal successor to its functions in the control of public-service companies declare such failure, thereupon the government of Porto Rico, upon payment of the reasonable value not exceeding the original cost as hereinbefore determined, shall have the right to take immediate possession of the marginal street railway, owning it and operating or disposing of it as may be determined in accordance with the law.

(d) The company will make connection with the tracks of any other railroad entering San Juan, including the tracks maintained by the government of Porto Rico on the bulkhead, and will haul cars therefrom and thereto at such rates and under such conditions as may be fixed by the government of Porto Rico.

(e) The company shall have the right to connect with the tracks on the bulkhead, but these tracks and the traffic upon them shall remain under the full control of the government of Porto Rico.

Fifth. The San Juan Harbor board covenants and agrees to recommend to the executive council or its successor that a permit for a marginal street railway be granted to the Compañía de los Ferrocarriles as provided in section 4 of this agreement.

Sixth. The Compañía de los Ferrocarriles surrenders and relinquishes all of the rights, privileges, and concessions that it may have enjoyed in virtue of section 9 of its original franchise and further yields all control or privileges that it may have exercised in or over the water front thereby: *Provided*, That it does not surrender its leasehold upon the two parcels of land therein leased to it, but retains it under such original conditions, privileges, and restrictions as are therein imposed, and the company further agrees that it will accept a cancellation by the proper authorities of the portions of its franchise affected by this stipulation.

Seventh. The San Juan Harbor board covenants and agrees to permit the Compañía de los Ferrocarriles and the American Railroad Co. unobstructed passage for sugar through the bulkhead sheds and across the bulkhead opposite the warehouses on the marginal street under the same conditions as to payment as may be imposed upon the public.

Eighth. The San Juan Harbor board will present a memorial to the next Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico recommending the passage of an act providing that in consideration of the fulfillment of the premises and covenants herein made by the Compañía de los Ferrocarriles the following rights and privileges be conceded to the company:

(a) The right to use a certain parcel of land indicated by the letters A, B, C, D on the map attached hereto and marked "Exhibit E," free of charges during the remainder of the lease held by the company on the land known as parcel No. 2.

(b) The right to purchase the parcel of land designated as lot "E" on said map, marked "Exhibit F," at the rate of \$8 per square meter, the area to be determined by a survey made under the supervision of the commissioner of the interior. This conveyance, however, shall be under the express condition that the parcel of land sold shall be used exclusively for a railway yard, and that the company agrees to complete and put into operation the yard within two years after the date of the passage of the said act by the legislative assembly, or within such additional period as may be deemed reasonable by the harbor board or its successor in this regard, and that the construction and operation of the yard be in accordance with plans and specifications of the harbor board attached hereto and marked "Exhibit F." Upon the

failure of the company to construct or maintain the railway yard upon this property, title thereto shall revert to The People of Porto Rico.

(c) The sum of \$9,800 will be paid the company by the government of Porto Rico for expenses incurred in regrading and realigning its tracks. It is further agreed that the *Compañía de los Ferrocarriles* upon the realignment being effected as hereinbefore provided, thereupon relinquishes, transfers, and surrenders to the government of Porto Rico all rights, title, and interest in the property vacated by the removal of the old tracks, and the government of Porto Rico agrees that the *Compañía de los Ferrocarriles* shall have an equivalent right in the property occupied by the new tracks.

(d) In consideration of the release and relinquishment of all title, right, and interest in a certain parcel of land designated as lot "C" on the accompanying map marked "Exhibit G," which the company may have in virtue of a lease of said land, the sum of \$20 per square meter will be paid by the government of Porto Rico, it being stipulated and agreed for the purposes of this payment that the area of said lot is 1,570 square meters.

Ninth. The San Juan Harbor board further agrees to present a memorial to the executive council recommending the passage of an ordinance canceling that portion of the original franchise of the *Compañía de los Ferrocarriles* which reserved to the government of Porto Rico the right to open and construct a certain street designated as Calle M through and upon a certain parcel of land leased to the company so that the land thus leased be relieved of the burden in regard to Calle M imposed by the original lease.

Tenth. It is further covenanted and agreed between the parties to this contract that in the event of the failure of the executive council, or its successor, or the legislative assembly to act in accordance with the recommendations to be made and the memorial to be presented to them, respectively, and to take action in accordance with the terms herein stipulated, on or before the dissolution of the next regular session of the legislative assembly, thereupon this agreement shall be held to be void and of no effect whatsoever, and the parties thereto shall be restored to their original rights and liabilities, without prejudice to the said rights of either party: *Provided*, that the *Compañía de los Ferrocarriles* shall pay to the government of Porto Rico the cost of the improvements made by the San Juan Harbor board upon the tract of land hereinbefore referred to in the first paragraph of this agreement.

Eleventh. The *Compañía de los Ferrocarriles* and the San Juan Harbor board mutually stipulate and agree that, upon request from the other, they will execute a public document embodying this agreement and will cooperate in securing its inscription in the registry of property.

Twelfth. The American Railroad Co. consents to the stipulation and agreements hereby entered into between the San Juan Harbor board and the *Compañía de los Ferrocarriles*.

While the foregoing agreement is believed to be just to the two parties signing it, the railroad company and the government, it is much more favorable to the government than the one previously negotiated.

The agreement was submitted to the executive council and it was approved by this body. The legislature also sanctioned such portions as required legislative action. In the act of the legislative assembly entitled "An act to provide for carrying out certain provisions of an agreement entered into between the San Juan Harbor board and the American Railroad Co., in adjustment of terminal facilities in connection with water-front improvements in San Juan, and for other purposes," approved April 12, 1917, the necessary authority was given the executive council, the commissioner of the interior, and the treasurer to carry out such parts of the said agreement as could not be made operative without legislative approval.

In the meantime the marginal street railway has been completed except the portion in front of the bulkhead. A large portion of the railroad yard is finished and work on the rest is now in progress. These railroad improvements will greatly enhance the facilities of the port of San Juan and are absolutely necessary for its future development. They are being made at a large expense to the railroad company, but this expense will be repaid in the future through the reduced cost of handling freight at San Juan, while the public will avoid the large losses due to delays caused by lack of proper terminal facilities. The three agreements described in the foregoing paragraphs have settled all controversies regarding the right of way necessary to extend the bulkhead construction westward as far as and including both sides of pier No. 1.

*Financial statement to June 30, 1917.*

The following are the receipts and disbursements of funds made by the board:

**Construction of harbor improvements:****Receipts—**

From sale of \$100,000, 4 per cent January-July 1912-1937 bonds .....	\$100,000.00
From sale of \$200,000, 4 per cent January-July 1914-1939 bonds .....	200,000.00
From sale of \$200,000, 4 per cent January-July 1915-1940 bonds .....	200,000.00

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>500,000.00</b>
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**Disbursements—**

Administration .....	13,450.53
Drafting and designing .....	12,548.72
Unexpended property .....	1,773.67
Supplies, advertising, and printing .....	2,065.34
Surveys .....	2,011.99
Inspection of construction .....	20,645.12
Extraordinary inspection (deducted from contractor's pay) .....	807.80
Bulkhead construction .....	325,343.66
Paving and drainage construction .....	15,810.87
Bulkhead shed construction .....	70,771.88
Dredging .....	19,440.31

<b>Amount disbursed</b> .....	<b>484,469.89</b>
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<b>Balance, cash on hand</b> .....	<b>15,530.11</b>
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**Available cash—**

Balance in hand from proceeds of sale of bonds—Proceeds of sale of material left over from bulkhead construction and taken over from the P. J. Carlin Construction Co. ..	5,539.93
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<b>Total</b> .....	<b>21,070.04</b>
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**Wharf and harbor fund accounts:****Receipts—**

Total collections for use of bulkhead shed to June 30, 1917 .....	2,771.57
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**Disbursements—**

Sundry disbursements to June 30, 1917 .....	265.27
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<b>Available balance in this fund</b> .....	<b>2,506.30</b>
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**San Juan Harbor fund, trust fund account:****Receipts—**

Balance on hand June 30, 1916 .....	74,413.87
Dues collected from ships using San Juan Harbor .....	27,777.56

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>102,191.43</b>
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**Disbursements—**

Interest on bonds .....	\$20,000.00
Sundry expenses .....	156.80
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>20,156.80</b>

<b>Balance on hand</b> .....	<b>82,034.63</b>
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**NEW IRRIGATION PROJECTS.**

The investigation of certain new irrigation projects was authorized by acts of the legislative assembly approved April 13, 1916, appropriating \$20,000 for the purpose of making a study of the irrigation of the municipalities of Ponce and Juana Diaz and \$8,000 for the study of methods to irrigate the lands in the Lajas Valley and in the Isabela municipality. The legislature of last winter made, some time during the month of April, 1917, an additional appropriation of \$12,000 to continue the irrigation investigations of the Lajas and Isabela municipalities.

**PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.**

Some preliminary surveys were made in the districts of Ponce-Juana Diaz and Lajas by this department in 1908. These consisted of brief studies of reservoir sites in the vicinity of Ponce and a preliminary canal survey from the San German River to Lajas. Stream measurements were made on the San German River and on rivers between Juana Diaz and Ponce for periods varying from a few months to two years, during the years 1908, 1909, 1910.

The rainfall records show that the average rainfall in each of these three districts is about the same as that of the irrigation district in the southeast part of the island, that is approximately 48 inches, with a pronounced rainy season from September to December, and usually very little rain from January to April, inclusive. The principal crop is sugar cane, which requires about 96 inches of water per annum, and in the following estimates the average duty of water is assumed to be 4 acre-feet per acre per annum at the land.

## PRESENT INVESTIGATIONS.

The present surveys were begun in the middle of August, 1916, when steps were taken to provide gauging stations for the various streams and canals. Sixty-seven such stations were established at which readings are taken twice daily, and two stream gaugers have been continually employed on current meter work. Two engineering parties were placed in the field in each district. Contour surveys were made of eight reservoir sites, aggregating 3,900 acres, 127 miles of canal line were run, including 17 tunnels, and 4,000 acres of irrigable land surveyed and boundaries located. Studies were made to determine the location, extent, and source of water supply of the irrigated lands in the Ponce district. Although field work has not been completed, enough data have been secured to give a general idea of the feasibility of the different projects.

## PONCE-JUANA DIAZ DISTRICT.

This district comprises the lands between the watershed west of the Jacaguas River and the watershed west of the Marueno River and includes 14,577 acres of land suitable for cane, and so situated as to be irrigable by gravity from the rivers of the district. All of this land is now planted in cane, with the exception of 780 acres. Approximately 5,534 acres are irrigated by concession canals, taking their water from the various rivers and brooks; 7,574 acres are irrigated both by canals and pumps, the latter furnishing about 60 per cent of the water, and about 490 acres are irrigated by pumping plants alone. There are but 979 acres of irrigable land which are not under irrigation at the present time.

Some of the pumping plants, especially those operated by electric power, furnish water at a cost which compares very favorably with the rates for water in the irrigation district, while the costs of operating other plants would be considered prohibitive if it were not for the present high price of sugar.

The majority of the planters consider that 5 acre-feet of irrigation water per acre per annum are required in this district for the successful cultivation of sugar cane, and using this duty for water it is estimated that the present water supply from concession canals and that obtained from the cheaper operated pumping plants is sufficient for the irrigation of 8,000 acres. If a general irrigation system should be established, concessions declared valid, and credits given corresponding to the amount of water now taken by concessions, the taxable area probably would not exceed 7,000 acres.

The rivers of the district are the Guayo, Inabon, Bucana, Portugues, and Marueno. All of the ordinary flow of these streams has been appropriated by the concessions for irrigation, of which there are about seventy existing at present, most of which were granted about the middle of the last century. During about eight months of the year the entire flow of the rivers is diverted into the concession canals, and during this period most of the filtration waters which appear in the river channels are utilized by means of canals or pumps. The unappropriated water consists solely of flood waters which occur during two or three months in the fall of the year, the excess waters due to occasional floods in May or June, and the flow of the Jauca River, a small stream on the north side of the divide which can easily be diverted into the Bucana River and furnish an average flow of about 4 second-feet, which, if storage were available, would be sufficient for the irrigation of 600 acres of land.

The stream-flow records cover a period of about three years and indicate that the combined annual flow of all streams, including the water utilized by concessions, is about 70,000 acre-feet, or sufficient to irrigate approximately 15,000 acres. In order to utilize this flow, a storage capacity of about 18,000 acre-feet would be required. There are no good reservoir sites on any of these rivers, the valleys all being narrow and the rivers all having steep slopes. The most favorable site is on the Bucana River, where a storage capacity of 9,600 acre-feet may be obtained by constructing a dam 155 feet high, which, if of earth, would have a volume of 1,040,000 cubic meters. By building a diversion dam on the Inabon River capable of storing 700 acre-feet of water, and a tunnel 1 kilometer long, the larger part of the flow of the Inabon River could be stored in the Bucana reservoir.

The estimated cost of the development of these two streams, together with the diversion of the Jauca River and including the distribution system, is \$2,050,000. The average flow, including concession waters, is sufficient for the irrigation of 8,807 acres, or for 3,465 acres, excluding the flow utilized by the concessions. This gives an average cost of \$552 per acre, or approximately 2.7 times the unit cost of construction of the present irrigation system on the south coast of Porto Rico. The estimated cost per acre for the development of the Portugues, Marueno, and Guayo Rivers is considerably in excess of these figures. These estimates are based upon the assumption that all concessions as utilized at present are legal and will be entitled to the

flow of the rivers when this does not exceed the total flow granted to these concessions, and that the owners of concessions do not pay any part of the cost of construction.

Investigations were made to determine the feasibility of a combined gravity and pumping system utilizing the flow of the river to irrigate the higher lands and pumping water from wells for the irrigation of the flat lands nearer the sea. It has been found that water is available with a reasonable lift only in a well-defined area below the 75-foot contour above sea level, and there are now many pumping plants operating in this section. If cheap electric power can be made available throughout the district either from the Carite hydroelectric plant or from other projected plants in the vicinity all of these lower lands can be irrigated by private pumping plants at less cost than will be possible by any gravity system requiring the construction of large storage reservoirs. Practically all other land is now irrigated more or less efficiently from concession canals and the present water supply would usually be sufficient for these lands if the individual owners would line their canals, build small regulating basins to enable them to utilize to better advantage their present concessions and flood-water rights, and avoid inefficient night irrigation.

The investigations as to the legal status of these concessions have not been completed, but if these concessions are valid it is not probable that the owners would be willing to relinquish their water rights and pay their proportionate share of a general irrigation system, and unless this is done it will be impracticable for the government to make any such development.

#### LAJAS DISTRICT.

The Lajas district comprises the irrigable lands of the Lajas Valley, which extends from the Susua River to Boqueron, a distance of 16 miles, including portions of the municipalities of Yauco, Sabana Grande, and Cabo Rojo. There are no streams of importance in the valley, but the run-off from the watershed forms a lake at the lower end of the valley, which furnishes water for pumping purposes. There are a number of pumping plants located throughout the lower lands of the district, deriving their water from wells. These are operated successfully for some months following the rainy season, but in periods of excessive drought both the wells and the lake become practically dry. There are about 15,000 acres of good irrigable land in the valley, and if a sufficient water supply were available several thousand acres of swamp land could be reclaimed and planted in cane.

Surveys for a water supply for these lands have included studies of the San German River and its tributaries and several streams on the northern side of the mountains north of Sabana Grande. Discharge measurements on the San German River at the proposed dam site cover the period from August, 1908, to December, 1910, and from September, 1916, to June, 1917, as follows:

#### *Flow of San German River in acre-feet.*

Year.	1908	1909	1910	1916	1917
January.....		1,754	1,095	.....	562
February.....		1,104	682	.....	608
March.....		714	516	.....	480
April.....		807	664	.....	944
May.....		1,995	790	.....	1,236
June.....		2,632	899	.....	8,086
July.....		2,651	1,698	.....	.....
August.....	1,339	9,300	2,076	.....	.....
September.....	1,878	3,724	5,915	8,403	.....
October.....	1,712	6,644	8,318	14,654	.....
November.....	3,818	14,344	5,024	5,880	.....
December.....	2,604	2,005	1,174	1,320	.....
Total.....	11,361	47,734	28,821	30,257	11,916

From a study of the above records it is estimated that with a storage capacity of 15,500 acre-feet (the capacity of the proposed reservoir) the following acreage could be irrigated from this river:

	Acres.
August, 1908, to August, 1909.....	5,100
August, 1909, to August, 1910.....	7,400
August, 1910, to August, 1911.....	7,100
August, 1916, to August, 1917.....	8,000

This estimate is based upon the assumption that all canals and laterals are lines and that 4.5 acre-feet of water at the reservoir will be equivalent to 4 acre-feet delivered at the land.

The main tributaries of the San German River joining it below the proposed point of diversion are the Cain, Hononuco, Duey, and Rosario Rivers. Surveys have been made to determine the feasibility of diverting these streams, and it has been found that the broken character of the country, the flat grade of the rivers and their relative low elevation above sea level will necessitate long and expensive diversion canals. The Cain River, which is the nearest to the proposed dam site on the San German River, has a minimum flow of about 5 second-feet, and can be diverted to the reservoir by a canal  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length including six tunnels with a combined length of 4,300 feet.

There are a few water concessions on the San German River, all below the proposed point of diversion, but it is believed that the lower tributaries of the river will furnish sufficient water to fill these concessions.

Surveys have been made of three small streams on the northern watershed, east of Marueño, where the mountains are thickly wooded and rainfall is abundant. The Lajas River, with a drainage area of 1.7 square miles, and the Potrero Quebrada, with a drainage area of 0.6 square mile, can be diverted to the Flores River, near Sabana Grande, by means of a canal  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and a tunnel 6,500 feet in length. The Guaba River, with a watershed of 2.7 square miles, can be turned into the Lajas River by a canal about 1.6 miles long and 2,500 feet of tunnel. No measurements were taken on these three streams prior to May, 1917, but the minimum combined flow is estimated at 11 second-feet. The character and size of the watershed and the annual rainfall of the district are practically the same as those of the Toro Negro diversion, which furnishes an annual flow to Guayabal Reservoir sufficient for the irrigation of 4,000 acres.

The grade of the Flores River below the proposed outlet of the tunnel from the Potrero Quebrada is very steep and it is probable that about 1,000 horsepower of electrical energy can be economically developed at this point, and utilized for the operation of pumping plants.

The proposed project for the district contemplates the construction of a reservoir on the San German River between the towns of San German and Sabana Grande; the diversion of the Potrero, Lajas, Guaba, and Cain Rivers into this reservoir; and a diversion tunnel 7,400 feet long from the reservoir through the mountain to the Lajas Valley. From the tunnel, outlet canals running east and west with a total length of 25 miles will command all of the flat land and a portion of the hill land in the Lajas Valley.

An earth dam 75 feet in height, storing water to a depth of 60 feet at the dam, will form a reservoir of 805 acres with a capacity of 16,585 acre-feet, of which 15,500 acre-feet will be above the level of the tunnel intake. The main dam will be 2,030 feet long, and a dike 1,080 feet in length and 30 feet high, will be required at a low point south of the dam, the total embankment amounting to 450,000 cubic meters. A spillway 650 feet long at a gap north of the dam will require about 11,000 cubic meters of excavation. It will be necessary to construct a bridge over the spillway and about 2.6 miles of road to replace the portion of the macadamized insular highway, which will be submerged, and to build about 4.4 miles of railroad around the south side of the reservoir to replace a part of a branch line of the American railroad.

The combined flow of the San German River and the other streams which it is proposed to divert will be sufficient for the irrigation of about 13,000 acres, and although surveys and estimates for the project are not complete, it is believed that the construction cost will be approximately \$210 per acre, or about the same as the unit cost of the present public irrigation system.

#### ISABELA DISTRICT.

The Isabela district is situated at the northwest corner of the island, and the irrigable lands comprise about 12,000 acres of rolling land from 300 to 500 feet above sea level, in a strip about 10 miles long, including parts of the municipalities of Isabela, Moca, and Aguadilla. Probably one-half of this land is in pasture and the remainder planted in cane, corn, beans, tobacco, and other minor crops. Irrigation is not practiced in this section, as there are no flowing streams and the ground water lies too deep for pumping.

The only gravity water supply that can be developed for the irrigation of this district is that of the Guajacata River, which rises in the mountains south of Lares, flows in a northerly direction through the municipality of San Sebastian, and thence to the sea through a deep canyon forming the eastern boundary of the municipality

of Isabela. Owing to the elevation of the lands to be irrigated it will be necessary to divert water from the river at an elevation of 600 feet above sea level, which elevation is found at the upper end of the canyon at a distance of about 8 miles from the coast.

A gauging station was established a short distance above this point in September, 1916, and the monthly flow of the river since that date is as follows:

## FLOW OF THE GUAJATACA RIVER IN ACRE-FEET.

	Acre-feet.		Acre-feet.
September, 1916 (21 days).....	8,016	March, 1917.....	803
October, 1916.....	15,085	April, 1917.....	3,224
November, 1916.....	9,746	May, 1917.....	15,459
December, 1916.....	1,643	June, 1917.....	19,771
January, 1917.....	1,092		
February, 1917.....	966	Total for 9 months 21 days.....	76,106

These measurements do not include the flow of a small quebrada which enters the river about 2 miles below the dam site and which has a fairly constant flow of about 4 second-feet.

The present stream flow data do not cover a sufficient period to furnish a reliable estimate of average annual flow, but it is believed that this will be at least 60,000 acre-feet per annum. A reservoir with a capacity of about 50,000 acre-feet can be obtained by constructing an earth dam 155 feet high, 1,350 feet long, with a volume of 960,000 cubic meters. With a reservoir of this capacity it will be possible to store most, if not all, of the flood waters and thus make it possible to utilize approximately the average flow of the river. The proposed dam site is at the boundary line between the municipalities of Isabela and San Sebastian and the reservoir will include lands pertaining to the municipalities of San Sebastian, Quebradillas, Camuy, and Lares. A portion of these lands are planted in sugar cane, but owing to the lack of transportation facilities in this vicinity the larger part is uncultivated.

From the dam site a preliminary canal line has been located down the Guajataca Canyon through a series of 13 tunnels aggregating 8,705 feet in length to the eastern edge of the irrigable lands of Isabela, and thence along the foot of the hills to a point a short distance west of the insular road at kilometer 5.76 from Aguadilla, a total length of 24 miles. About two-thirds of the canal will be in easy ground and the remainder through rocky hills requiring numerous tunnels and siphons. The greater part of the canal will require lining. Owing to the hilly character of the land and to the unusually large number of small properties, extensive surveys are necessary before an estimate can be made of the amount of irrigable land and the cost of a system of laterals.

It is estimated that the Guajataca River can furnish sufficient water for the irrigation of at least 12,000 acres of land, and if the amount of irrigable land under the canal should equal or exceed this amount, it is believed that the project will prove economical.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

The general character and cost of any project for a general system of irrigation by gravity, utilizing a part or all of the flow of the streams of the Ponce-Juana Diaz district, will be determined by the valuation to be given to concessions. For this reason it is respectfully recommended that further studies in the Ponce-Juana Diaz district be limited to stream gaging work and to the investigations of concessions from the legal and engineering points of view.

Pending the result of these investigations an effort should be made to furnish cheap electric power to the district.

There is made elsewhere a recommendation that an auxiliary plant should be built to enable the Carite hydroelectric power plant to double its present capacity. Should this be done and all of this additional power should not be disposed of within the irrigation district, it should be made available for use by pumping plants within the Ponce-Juana Diaz municipal district. It would then be possible, also, to further increase the output of the electric system at a low cost by developing power at Guayabal Dam. Much has been said about the possibility of developing power in the Inabon River, in Ponce, at the site known as "Las Chorras." If this project is ever undertaken by private capital it seems very probable that there is sufficient demand for the total output of this development for pumping purposes within the limits of the municipality of Ponce.

The surveys in the districts of Lajas and Isabela are being continued, and it is expected that a report on at least one of these projects can be made before the next legislature, which convenes August 13, 1917, shall have adjourned.

## THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

The irrigation commission completed its work and dissolved on June 30, 1917, the permanent irrigation district having been put in operation. The following is the annual report of the commission as forwarded to the honorable the governor, and by him directed to be incorporated in the report of the commissioner of the interior:

"As provided by section 5 of the public irrigation law, approved August 8, 1913, the irrigation commission completed all its work relating to the formation of the permanent irrigation district, thereby discontinuing the temporary irrigation district, which has been in existence ever since September 1, 1914, and adjourned its session sine die.

"The duties imposed upon the irrigation commission as provided by the above-mentioned law, during the existence of the temporary district, are, in substance, as follows:

- "1. Fixing of boundaries of the permanent irrigation district.
- "2. Determining the irrigable lands that should be included therein;
- "3. Valuing of the water concessions.

## BOUNDARIES OF THE PERMANENT DISTRICT.

"The irrigation commission fixed the boundaries of the permanent district, taking into consideration the topographical conditions of the lands and the need of reducing the area of included land, as there is not enough water to supply a larger amount of land, the said boundaries being as follows:

"On the north, the general canals of the irrigation system; on the south the Caribbean Sea; on the east with all the eastern bank of the Patillas River, from the dam to the sea, and on the west, the western bank of the Jacaguas River, from Guayabal Dam to the sea.

## BASIS USED BY THE COMMISSION TO FORM THE PERMANENT IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

"The irrigation commission approved, by a majority vote, that there be included in the district the lands nearest the general canals and laterals of the irrigation system.

"In regard to the valuation of water concessions, the following was adopted as a general rule: The commission resolved, by a majority vote, that the total amount of water used by each concession, as shown by the gaugings taken by the irrigation engineers for the number of years available, without exceeding the amount granted to the concessions, divided by the number of years used, should be considered as the value of each concession.

## LANDS TO BE INCLUDED.

"In the last report submitted to your consideration, it was stated that this commission was engaged in securing information regarding the results obtained on the lands which were included in the temporary district. This work was continued during the last fiscal year. All the lands included in the said temporary district were examined and, besides, all those that, according to the judgment of this commission, could be included in the permanent district. The inclusion of lands was agreed to by a majority vote, after considering the quality of the land, its location with respect to the canals and laterals of the irrigation system, and the order of preference established by law.

"In the western division there are 22,000 acres, more or less, which might be irrigated by the canals of the irrigation system. Of this area, 10,438 acres were included by the irrigation commission in the permanent district, which, in addition to the 4,800 acres which represent the lands holding water concessions from the Jacaguas River, value of which has been acknowledged by The People of Porto Rico, makes a total of 15,238 acres that are actually irrigated by the impounded waters in the reservoirs of the irrigation system in that district. Therefore, there are at present 7,000 acres of good land not irrigated, which are to-day nearly all planted in cane.

"In the eastern division there are 17,992 acres of land suitable for cultivation. Of this area the irrigation commission included 16,314 acres, and 1,677 acres represent the value acknowledged by this commission to the water concessions from the rivers used in this district.

"Herewith are inclosed several tables which show in a clear manner the distribution of the waters of the irrigation system.







## MEMBERS OF THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

"The following are the members of the irrigation commission as at present constituted: Carlos H. Blondet, chairman, appointed by the governor in April, 1913; J. A. Bruno, vice president, elected by the property owners in May, 1915; Manuel León Parra, secretary, elected by the property owners of the district in February, 1913; R. S. Prescott, member, elected by the property owners in February, 1913; and Ramón Gandía Cordova, appointed by the governor on June 30, 1916.

"During the fiscal year just ended, 101 meetings were held and a large number of visits of inspection were made to the lands of the district by the commission.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS.

"The prolonged drought periodically felt on the southern coast of Porto Rico shows the urgent necessity of maintaining the present irrigation system. Although the water in the reservoirs of the irrigation system becomes scarce and the flow of the rivers diminishes at times, not being sufficient to furnish all the water to which the lands included are entitled, nevertheless and notwithstanding this inconvenience, the plantations have been kept in good condition and the income has been remunerative. In view of the results obtained in these last years, notwithstanding the droughts mentioned, this commission had no objection to increasing the total area of the lands included in the permanent district, confident that all the lands would receive a sufficient amount of water for the success of the crop, thereby increasing the income of the irrigation system and reducing at the same time the yearly tax per acre which these lands should pay in order to meet the operation expenses, the maintenance, the payment of the bonds, and interest thereon.

## SUMMARY.

"In view of the above statement, the commission has the honor to make the following recommendations:

"That although the eastern division of the irrigation district has sufficient water, in normal times, for the irrigation of all the lands which are under the canals of the system, the Patillas Reservoir should be increased, for the purpose of storing waters in the seasons of floods and avoid the scarcity of water in abnormal times.

"As there are many first-class lands in the western division which it has not been possible to include in the permanent irrigation district, for lack of water, the reservoir should be increased and new tributaries diverted, in order that the irrigation works be complete and guarantee in a sure manner the crops of the land owners who have to meet the expenses of maintenance and operation, and the repayment of the bonds."

"This commission, agreeing with the statements of the report submitted on the 6th of February last, again invites your attention to the fact that a study be made of the subterranean waters, for the purpose of bringing them to the surface, by means of pumps, using for this purpose the electric current generated by the Carite plant, in order that these waters be used in the irrigation of the lands not yet included, thus increasing the income of the irrigation system. In the same manner it is recommended that the present hydroelectric plant be enlarged and an auxiliary plant be constructed, to insure the service against accidents.

"Our last suggestion would be the advisability of enacting laws tending to preserve the woodlands in all those basins that are affected by the rivers used by the irrigation system."

The irrigation law allows a period of 90 days to appeal from the findings of the irrigation commission in the matter of valuation of old concessions and water rights, counting from July 1, 1917. The department of the interior is now preparing the necessary information to submit to the department of justice in such cases as there would seem to be cause for an appeal.

Herewith follow several statements and one diagram showing in a manner, easily comprehensible, the results of the work done by the irrigation commission. There seems to be every reason for congratulation at the efficient manner in which its members have carried out the duties imposed on them by law. It has been work requiring patience, observation, and a highly developed spirit of justice. While the decisions of the commission have not always been unanimous, it appears that the majority has tried to arrive at all times at equitable and just conclusions.

## IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

*Classification of the lands surveyed for the formation of the irrigation district on the south coast of Porto Rico.*

Classification of lands.	Eastern division.	Western division.	Lands between the eastern and western divisions.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Area surveyed.....	30,223	27,872	2,224	60,319
Area nonirrigable.....	8,084	5,190	902	14,176
Area irrigable.....	22,139	22,682	1,322	46,143

(1) The lands surveyed and bounded are as follows: On the north by the reservoirs and canals of the irrigation system; on the east by the Patillas River from the dam of that name to the sea; on the south by the sandy lands of the coast; on the west by a line beginning at Guayabal Dam; thence following the bed of the Jacaguas River to the canal of the haciendas Serrano-Fortuna; thence along this canal to the Sabana Llana road; thence along this road to the Ponce-Guayama road; thence west to the main road of the hacienda Union; thence south to the old chimney of the hacienda Union, and from there due south to the coast.

(2) The eastern division is situated between the eastern bank of the Patillas River to the eastern bank of the Salinas River. The western division is situated between the western bank of the Jueyes River to the western boundary of the lands as described above. Between these two divisions there is a strip of land between the Salinas River and the Jueyes River.

*Classification of the irrigable area.*

Classification of lands.	Eastern division.	Western division.	Lands between the eastern and western divisions.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Irrigable area.....	22,139.00	22,682.00	1,322.00	46,143.00
Area irrigated.....	4,476.02	7,443.90	994.00	12,913.92
Area not irrigated.....	17,663.98	15,238.10	328.00	33,230.08

*Distribution of the irrigated area.*

Classification.	Eastern division.			Western division, from Guayabal and Coamo Reservoirs.	Total.
	From Patillas Reservoir.	From Carite Reservoir.	Total.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Included in the permanent district.....	11,954.40	4,300.00	16,314.40	10,438.10	26,752.50
Not included in the permanent district.....	1,005.14	672.44	1,677.58	4,800.00	6,477.58
Total.....	12,959.54	5,032.44	17,991.98	15,238.10	33,230.08

*Irrigation system of the south coast of the island of Porto Rico.*

Lands without concessions, which by law are subject to a lien and pay a tax for the refunding of the principal and interest of the investment, plus the costs of operation and maintenance.....	Acres. 23,640.78
Lands with concessions appraised by the irrigation commission, which by law are subject to a lien, but do not pay taxes either for refunding the principal and interest of the investment, or for the costs of operation and maintenance.....	3,111.72
Total lands included in the irrigation district.....	26,752.50
Lands outside the irrigation district which have concessions appraised by the commissioner of the interior and the irrigation commission, which are not subject by law to a lien, and do not pay taxes either for the principal and interest of the money invested in the works, or for the costs of operation and maintenance.....	6,477.58
Total area of lands irrigated from the canals of the irrigation system of the south coast.....	33,230.08

## SUMMARY.

Lands which pay the principal and interest of the money invested in the irrigation system of the south coast.....	23,640.78
Lands which do not pay for the principal and interest of the money invested in the irrigation system.....	9,589.30
	33,230.08

*Classification of the irrigated area.*

Classification of area.	Area in the permanent district incumbered to guarantee the money invested.			Area not included in the permanent district, with nonrelinquished concessions, irrigated from—				Total areas.
	Eastern division.	Western division.	Total area.	Juana Diaz Canal.	Guamani Canal.	Patillas Canal.	Total area.	
Without concession, paying taxes.....	Acres. 15,796.15	Acres. 7,844.63	Acres. 23,640.78	Acres. .....	Acres. .....	Acres. .....	Acres. .....	Acres. 23,640.78
With concessions, not paying taxes.....	518.25	2,593.47	3,111.72	4,800.00	672.44	1,005.14	6,477.58	9,589.30
Total.....	16,314.40	10,438.10	26,752.50	4,800.00	672.44	1,005.14	6,477.58	33,230.08

Chart showing the distribution of water of the irrigation system and the classification of lands in the irrigation district, south coast of Porto Rico.

Grand total of lands surveyed for the formation of the irrigation district, 60,319 acres; nonirrigable by gravity, 14,176 acres.	Lands irrigable by gravity, 46,143 acres.	Eastern division, total irrigable by gravity, 22,139 acres.	Included in permanent irrigation district, 15,986.40 acres.	Lands of class 2 without concession, 15, 468.15 acres.	Planted in cane, 14,890.15 acres; not planted in cane, 579 acres.
			Not included in irrigation district, 6,152.60 acres.	Lands of class 1 with relinquished concessions and credits, 518.25 acres.	Planted in cane, 518.25 acres; not planted in cane, 0.0 acres.
				Lands which do not receive water from irrigation system, 4,475.02 acres.	Land of poor quality 2, 519.02 acres; royal land 1,775 acres good land for which water is lacking.
			Lands between the Jueyes and Sahni River, 1,322 acres.	Lands which receive water from irrigation system, 1,677.58 acres.	Lands of nonrelinquished concessions, class 3—1,005.14 acres; lands of nonrelinquished concessions, class 4—672.44 acres.
				Lands of class 2 without concessions, 328 acres.	Planted in cane, 328 acres; not planted in cane 0.0 acres.
				Class 1 lands with relinquished concessions, 0.0 acres.	
				Lands which do not receive water from irrigation system, 994 acres.	
				Lands which receive water from irrigation system, 0.0 acres.	
			Lands included in irrigation district, 10,438.10 acres.	Lands of class 2 without concession, 7, 884.43 acres.	Planted in cane, 7,399.43 acres; not planted in cane, 445 acres.
				Class 1 lands with relinquished concessions and credits, 2, 593.47 acres.	Planted in cane, 2,374.47 acres; not planted in cane, 219 acres.
				Lands which do not receive water from irrigation system, 7,443.90 acres.	Lands of poor quality, 3, 499.90 acres; royal lands, 938 acres; good lands for which there is not sufficient water, 2,955 acres.
				Lands not included in irrigation district, 12,243.90 acres.	Lands of class 3 with nonrelinquished concessions with contract, 4,800 acres; lands of class 4 with nonrelinquished concessions without contract, 0.0 acres.
			Western division, total irrigable by gravity, 22,682 acres.	Lands which receive water from irrigation system, 4,800 acres.	

## THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

The irrigation system, authorized by the public irrigation law and acts amendatory thereto, has now been running during a period of almost three years, that is, since September 1, 1914, and is a complete success. The following is a brief explanation of the principal features of its management, operation, and maintenance during the past fiscal year.

## WEATHER.

The year was marked by extremes as to precipitation. During the first four and a half months the rainfall was heavy, especially so in August, in the latter part of October, and during the first two weeks in November. After the middle of November the other extreme prevailed. A typical instance is that of Guayama with 55 inches of rainfall during the first five months and only 12 inches during the last seven months. Appendix No. 1 shows the rainfall by months, and the monthly normals for the period covered by the official records kept.

The flow of streams in the irrigation district diminished rapidly and to such an extent that in several cases it was less than at the corresponding period of the year 1915-16. A study of the tables of run-off (see Appendix II), shows new low records as follows: Patillas, February, March, and April; Carito, January, February, and March; Guayabal, February and March. Coamo showed a considerably better flow than the previous year, but was still below the average.

## CONSTRUCTION.

Construction proper has been confined to the hydroelectric system. The essential features of the irrigation system have all been completed. A few new outlets and short laterals were built to facilitate sales of water in anticipation of the inclusion of certain lands in the permanent district, and a small amount of similar work will have to be done to comply with the irrigation commission's final report.

## OPERATION.

The fiscal year began with an ample supply of water. All reservoirs were overflowing before the end of August, and large quantities of water were lost over the spillways from that time until the rains ceased in November.

On July 1, 1916, there was an accumulated deficit in the eastern division of over 13,000 acre-feet, or more than the capacity of Patillas Reservoir. This was due to the failure of the supply in the spring of 1916. The owners of the lands under Guamani Canal, which had received less than 1 foot of water during the last six months of the fiscal year 1915-16, decided to accept later delivery of the water and pay full taxes, this adding 1,453 acre-feet to the deficit to be delivered. As soon as the reservoirs began to fill up, notice was given that this deficit would be liquidated by delivery of 25 per cent more than the appurtenant water each month, or a larger amount, if the user desired and it could be delivered without prejudice to others. This was done until March 1 under Patillas Canal, and until April 1 under Guamani Canal, when it became necessary to discontinue liquidation because the supply was again running low. Delivery of appurtenant water was kept up throughout the year, except under Patillas Canal from May 1 to 17, inclusive. At the end of the year there was a deficit of 6,402 acre-feet still unpaid, all but 592 acre-feet being due from Patillas Canal.

Owing to heavy rains during part of the time, neither the appurtenant water nor the 25 per cent additional was used by many planters, who needed drainage more than irrigation for a few weeks. Appendix III shows the amount of water actually delivered each month, the amount offered but not used, and the amount of deficit remaining due at the end of the month.

## SALES OF WATER.

Surplus water, class 1, was sold, under contract, for the irrigation of a number of tracts not included in the temporary district, but which the irrigation commission had decided to include in the permanent district. The total of contracts signed amounted to 62.3 acre-feet per month in the eastern division, and 461.5 acre-feet per month in the western division. In addition to supplying these lands a considerable amount of surplus water, class 2, was sold in the western division and a small amount in the eastern division. There was in operation one contract for sale of filtration water, taken by a pump from Patillas River, and one for water taken by gravity

from the Rio Seco de Jobos, at a point just below the insular highway crossing. A contract was signed for filtration water from the Quebrada Baldrich at Algarrobos, but this is not effective yet because the pump has not arrived.

The contract for sale of surplus water from Jacaguas River at "Charco Maturi" was rendered inoperative by a temporary injunction of the Federal court forbidding Central Boca-Chica, the purchaser, from taking the water. This injunction was dissolved by the court of appeals in Boston, and the case remanded for a new trial in an opinion dated December 29, 1916. Official notice of this action was not received by the department until March 24, 1917, and by that time, owing to the drought, there was no surplus water available in the river. This condition continued until the latter part of June, when the flow had increased to somewhat more than the amount allowed to the old concession at this point, whereupon delivery under the contract was resumed.

The total amount of water delivered during the year, including sales, was 145,733 acre-feet, which is 24,916 acre-feet more than the amount required, based on the standard of 4 acre-feet per annum.

These deliveries were distributed as follows:

	Acre-feet.
During the first quarter (July to September).....	39,691
During the second quarter (October to December).....	40,236
During the third quarter (January to March).....	36,365
During the fourth quarter (April to June).....	29,398
Total.....	145,690

It will be noted that the delivery was more nearly uniform than last year and that the required amount was delivered in each quarter, except the last, which fell short by less than 5 per cent.

#### RESULTS OF IRRIGATION.

The production of sugar from lands within the irrigation district shows an increase over last year of 8,520 tons. The area under cultivation was probably slightly increased, but accurate figures are not available as to acreage. The following table shows the production of sugar for each year since the irrigation system began to furnish water:

	Tons.
1914.....	57,056
1915.....	65,534
1916.....	75,534
1917.....	83,617

The first water was delivered from Carite and Guayabal Reservoirs in February, 1914, too late to benefit much of the cane that was ground during that season. Patillas Canal was put in service in May, 1914, so that it was of use to the growing crop for the 1915 season. From February to August, 1914, water was sold to those planters who wished to buy, where canals were ready to deliver it. On September 1, 1914, the temporary district was forked in order to provide for a trial of the benefits of irrigation before the formation of the permanent district. Practically all of the doubting planters have become convinced that irrigation is profitable and have asked to have their lands included in the permanent district.

#### MAINTENANCE.

Maintenance expenses were heavy during the year, owing to damages caused by the very heavy rains during the fall of 1916. There were many slides which had to be removed from Guamani and Patillas Canals. One flume trestle was washed out on west Guamani Canal, but the heaviest damage was caused by the floods over the spillways.

The two lower dikes at Patillas spillway channel were broken by the August floods. Repairs were completed in October, just in time to be washed out again by the flood of October 24. The south dike was again rebuilt and faced with a paving of reinforced concrete, which will, it is hoped, prevent any further damage at this point. The cost of the latter work was \$2,771.70. The rotten rock below the spillway weir yielded to the repeated floods and was eaten away so as to endanger about 40 feet of the weir. A reinforced concrete ogee section was placed below the exposed portion. Further protection of this nature will be needed as future floods widen the channel below the weir.

At Coamo Dam the conduit leading from the dam to the Juana Diaz Canal was undermined and broken. A section about 85 feet long was carried away and a deep gorge cut in the rock. Repairs were completed in December at a cost of \$1,030.49.



The flood water from Guayabal spillway swept across the river channel and undermined several hundred feet of the concrete conduit below the dam. The conduit did not fail and delivery of water was not interrupted, but it was necessary to underpin the damaged section by placing a fill of stone and facing this with concrete to withstand the strong current. It was also deemed advisable to divert the water as much as possible into the old river channel. For this purpose a small cut was made to turn a part of the water in the desired direction. It is expected that future floods will enlarge this new channel and follow the old course of the river again. This work has cost \$2,076.24.

When Carite Reservoir was filled for the first time, in September, there was considerable filtration through the dam, at about spillway level. A test pit was sunk on the center line of the dam to find out the condition of the core of clay, which should have prevented filtration. It was found that the clay fill has not been made continuous, as planned, but was intersected by beds of broken tosca, which allowed the water to flow through without much opposition. This made it necessary to open a trench along the crest of the dam and refill it with clay to bring the impervious core above high-water level. A 6-foot trench was opened, in 50-foot sections, well braced and sheeted, down to the continuous clay core. The trench was then refilled with well-puddled clay. It is believed that there will be no further trouble from filtration here. The work was practically completed at the end of the fiscal year and had cost \$3,449.28.

Another important work was the adjustment of the flashboards at Coamo Dam. This method of regulating a spillway crest is still in the experimental stage and it was expected that some work would have to be done to secure proper functioning. In July the water rose to an elevation which caused several of the flashboards to fall, but which was less than the desired height. It was necessary to add about 50 per cent more concrete to each of the counterweights, in order to hold the flashboards up until the water reached elevation 165. The adjustable cams had to be regulated to govern the rise and fall of the flashboards. This is not so accurately controlled as was expected, but is nevertheless fairly satisfactory. The leakage around the ends and bottom of the flashboards is practically negligible.

The spillway weir at Patillas Dam was raised 2.5 feet, at a cost of \$452.04, in July, 1916. The available storage was thereby increased about 750 acre-feet, or to a total of 12,600 acre-feet. A further increase is very much needed and can be made at a reasonable cost, at recommended at the conclusion of this report.

### HYDROELECTRIC SYSTEM.

#### CONSTRUCTION.

During the year the main transmission line west of Santa Isabel (4,000 volts) was completed to Juana Diaz, and numerous branch lines were built to supply consumers. The main line east of Guayama (4,000 volts) was extended to Patillas River, and several branches were built. This line will eventually be extended to Patillas, if that town takes current for lighting.

The transmission system now consists of the following lines:

Main lines, 20,000 volts:	Miles.
Plant to Guayama substation .....	3.5
Guayama to Santa Isabel substation .....	23.5
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>27.0</b>
<b>Main lines, 4,000 volts:</b>	
Guayama to Patillas River .....	7.5
Guayama to Rio Seco de Jobos (on same poles with 20,000-olt line) .....	4.5
Santa Isabel to Salinas and Hda. Adela (on poles with 20,000-olt line) .....	10.5
Santa Isabel to Juana Diaz .....	11.3
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>33.8</b>
<b>Branch lines</b> .....	<b>28.9</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>89.7</b>

#### MAINTENANCE.

The bulkhead at the outlet of Carite Tunnel was extended and strengthened in order to protect the forebay from slides which come from the hill above during heavy rains. Part of the spillway channel leading from the upper end of the penstock was covered to prevent overflow and damage to the adjacent coffee finca.

Several poles were decayed and were replaced. One pole was washed out by a ditch near the margin of Guamani River, and was replaced after about two hours' delay.

The road from Guamani schoolhouse to the plant was so badly damaged by the heavy rains and by the trenches for the Guayama Aqueduct that it was considered economical to relocate a part of the road so as to avoid three river crossings and the aqueduct line. The new location was staked out in the second quarter, but not much work was done on account of the rains. The new road was finally ready for use in April, at a cost of \$2,076.15.

Two of the houses at Guayama headquarters were moved to the plant and are being rebuilt to make four cottages for operators. Two of these have been completed.

A 2-inch pipe has been laid from the quebrada above the plant to furnish water for the office and superintendent's and operator's houses. Sanitary plumbing is being installed in the new cottage, and discharges into the same septic tank which has been in use for the superintendent's house.

#### OPERATION.

The plant and substations were operated throughout the year with only slight interruptions. The business of the hydroelectric plant has developed greatly during the year, though delayed by difficulty in securing delivery of motors and other equipment and supplies. On July 1, 1916, there was only one motor, 7.5 horsepower, connected to the lines. On June 30, 1917, there were 24 motors connected, with 424 horsepower capacity, as well as seven lighting contracts with maximum rating of 200 horsepower. The town of Guayama began to use electric light in September, 1916, and Santa Isabel in October, 1916. A contract has been let for a distribution system at Salinas. A franchise has been granted for Juana Diaz, and Arroyo has the matter under consideration.

A tabulation in Appendix IV shows the amount of power generated each month, the amount delivered at substations, and the monthly income from sales of power. Deliveries to consumers are not shown because many of the flat-rate installations are not yet equipped with meters.

The total number of contracts signed to June 30, 1917, was 41, divided as follows:

	Base A, flat rate, continuous power.	Base B, combina- tion rate power.	Base C, pri-ate lighting.	Municipal lighting.
Contracts.....	27	6	6	2
Horsepower.....	532.5	56.5	10	190

When all of these contracts are in actual operation the annual income will be approximately \$73,000.

#### PURCHASE OF RIGHT OF WAY.

The right-of-way attorney resigned July 26, 1916, to go on the bench as judge of the Aguadilla district court. His successor was appointed January 10, 1917. His office is now in San Juan, and having the added duties of investigating concessions and other matters, in the Ponce, Lajas, and Isabella districts, where studies are being carried on, under special appropriations, to determine the feasibility of new irrigation work, purchases of right of way have not been completed and are not progressing as rapidly as desired. During the year titles have been secured to 14 tracts comprising 17.995 acres. To date 93.2 per cent of the required right of way has been purchased.

#### ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL.

The operating force of the electric plant was put on a monthly basis. A construction gang was maintained to build transmission lines. The various changes, separations, and new appointments, and the total number of employees on June 30, including laborers and mechanics, are shown in Appendices V and VI.

#### FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Sales of equipment no longer needed amount to \$23,365.47 for the fiscal year, and the total sales since construction was completed are \$73,665.09.

A financial statement is contained in Appendix VII. The total expenditures for construction amounted to \$4,204,232.13. Operation and maintenance have cost \$294,084.14 to date, \$110,761.48 of which was expended during the fiscal year.

The total amount of bonds outstanding as of June 30, 1917, is \$5,100,000.

## SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS.

The demand for electric power within the irrigation district has been sufficient to take all the power that can be furnished by the present plant on a continuous basis, and there is still a large field to be covered. It is desirable that construction of an auxiliary station be authorized immediately, in order to provide for expansion of the power business. When this is done, the spare unit of the Carite plant can be put in continuous service, and the income from sales of power practically doubled. The estimated cost is \$100,000, the increase in revenue about \$50,000 per annum.

The experience of the past year has emphasized the need of increased storage at Patillas Reservoir. A spillway can safely be raised 7.5 feet, thus securing 2,200 acre-feet of additional storage. This amount would have made it possible to keep up continuous delivery at full normal rate during the past spring. The estimated cost is \$100,000. The additional water stored could be sold for \$10,000 in any ordinary year.

The undersigned introduced a bill in the last session of the legislature authorizing the issuance of irrigation bonds in the amount of \$200,000, and the making of the improvements above recommended with the proceeds of such bonds. The bill passed the executive council, but failed of passage in the house of delegates. This action was very much regretted by everyone familiar with the great benefit the whole community derives from this important undertaking, the irrigation system.

The Carite hydroelectric plant has been valued at \$265,000 for the purpose of determining the rates at which the electric power should be sold. An annual income of \$45,000 was found to be necessary in order to make the hydroelectric system a success. The most optimistic thought it would require a period of years to reach this maximum. In less than two years the whole output of electrical energy has been contracted for, and the total annual revenue from such will, as already stated, exceed the sum of \$70,000. The legislature should, without any fear, authorize the enlargements recommended.

Herewith are appended several tables containing detailed statement of the accomplishments of the year.

## ACCOUNTING.

The accounting for the management and operation of the irrigation system has required the handling during the year of 647 debit vouchers for \$527,190.01, 586 credit vouchers for \$71,082.16, and 342 journal vouchers for \$1,525,240.68, and 133 requisitions, 57 purchase orders, and 101 service orders. The chief clerk, as paymaster, disbursed in laborers' pay rolls and minor payments \$57,805.51 during the fiscal year.

APPENDIX No. 1.—*Tabulation showing the rainfall by months for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and the monthly normals for the period covered by the irrigation system records.*

Month.	Patillas.		Guayama.		Carite.		Jajome.		Guayabal.		Toro Negro.	
	Month.	Normal.	Month.	Normal.	Month.	Normal.	Month.	Normal.	Month.	Normal.	Month.	Normal.
1916.	July.....	10.13	6.32	8.31	4.76	13.99	8.57	18.35	7.55	3.80	23.25	8.57
	August.....	11.46	6.73	9.53	4.63	16.17	7.40	11.63	6.84	4.65	13.01	7.46
	September.....	5.97	6.00	5.35	6.33	7.25	7.66	6.89	9.90	5.83	14.82	12.27
	October.....	18.36	10.35	15.36	8.88	13.00	12.30	21.81	15.53	13.17	23.81	18.37
	November.....	17.58	8.76	15.49	7.20	13.47	9.43	16.10	6.34	6.43	6.31	10.08
	December.....	.51	4.18	.01	2.59	1.31	4.96	2.01	.....	2.04	1.95	5.26
1917.	January.....	1.10	2.37	.61	2.40	1.41	4.57	1.50	.02	1.88	.97	3.29
	February.....	1.64	2.55	.16	1.93	2.86	4.66	.91	2.27	2.59	1.53	3.90
	March.....	1.05	3.06	.53	2.03	1.46	5.33	.94	1.16	2.26	1.24	3.91
	April.....	2.29	2.63	2.55	2.03	3.53	4.25	3.64	6.58	3.48	15.36	9.53
	May.....	4.93	4.37	3.18	4.33	6.75	6.24	6.24	1.95	4.11	9.05	8.70
	June.....	5.77	6.88	4.45	5.87	7.82	8.18	12.22	5.81	3.74	8.93	6.76
	Total.....	80.79	66.05	66.45	52.98	101.91	83.90	101.24	62.40	54.37	120.23	98.82

THE NUMBER OF YEARS RECORD ON WHICH THE NORMALS ARE BASED IS SHOWN AS FOLLOWS.

Patillas, July 1, 1916, to April 30, 1917, 6 years. May 1 to June 30, 1917, 7 years.  
 Guayama, July 1, 1916, to November 30, 1916, 6 years. December 1 to June 30, 1917, 7 years.  
 Carite, July 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917, 6 years. June 1 to June 30, 1917, 7 years.  
 Jajome, July 1, 1916, to July 31, 1916, 4 years. August 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, 4 years.  
 Guayabal, July 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917, 6 years. June 1 to June 30, 1917, 6 years.  
 Toro Negro, July 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917, 6 years. June 1 to June 30, 1917, 6 years.

APPENDIX No. 2-A.—*Tabulation showing run-off in acre-feet of the streams entering Patillas Reservoir.*

Fiscal year.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Year.
1907-8.....	6,707	7,472	15,556	4,245	2,350	3,765	3,960	5,511	4,612	2,129	3,833	4,240	34,075
1908-9.....	7,329	22,186	12,384	12,216	4,687	4,804	10,222	4,640	2,455	1,810	14,330	11,179	96,077
1909-10.....	3,044	9,212	11,276	6,966	21,215	3,250	2,478	1,732	3,105	1,477	2,084	2,862	91,840
1910-11.....	5,425	5,398	6,466	6,743	3,447	3,524	2,686	5,052	1,426	1,790	9,480	6,166	63,942
1911-12.....	2,739	2,846	8,020	8,020	6,743	10,200	7,467	3,708	5,079	3,833	2,472	5,414	70,225
1912-13.....	6,507	4,386	21,307	14,555	4,186	2,907	6,684	3,904	8,484	5,335	7,041	9,601	91,064
1913-14.....	9,507	7,022	9,189	6,925	2,251	2,907	2,053	6,858	2,700	3,474	8,487	8,240	73,463
1914-15.....	5,065	4,988	4,087	2,812	12,331	5,057	4,786	3,803	2,027	2,886	1,539	12,582	61,222
1915-16.....	8,034	4,831	5,488	3,666	2,331	3,666	1,681	1,192	2,962	1,813	2,013	4,006	38,701
1916-17.....	13,470	14,808	8,453	21,213	28,883	3,655	1,707	1,042	863	889	2,013	3,835	100,631
Total.....	61,321	78,643	77,294	99,148	102,783	44,707	43,514	37,292	31,743	23,910	52,758	68,137	687,185
Average.....	6,813	8,738	8,588	9,915	10,279	4,471	4,351	3,729	3,174	2,391	5,276	6,814	76,351

APPENDIX No. 2-B.—*Tabulation showing run-off in acre-feet of the streams entering Carile Reservoir.*

Fiscal year.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Year.
1907-8.....	2,080	1,967	4,196	1,720	937	1,399	1,888	2,390	1,801	910	1,302	1,359	13,716
1908-9.....	2,626	13,430	4,184	3,014	1,202	1,578	1,437	2,373	1,121	1,227	9,739	4,202	34,234
1909-10.....	2,965	3,660	7,489	2,401	4,523	1,268	1,214	2,918	1,239	1,600	539	1,007	35,401
1910-11.....	2,089	1,855	2,105	1,368	1,368	1,989	1,190	2,481	1,683	1,257	6,014	2,966	32,451
1911-12.....	2,950	1,989	1,255	3,845	1,811	4,738	2,271	1,133	1,179	991	865	1,136	24,018
1912-13.....	3,114	2,476	2,281	6,640	4,008	1,301	2,176	1,806	2,669	1,452	2,630	2,073	27,949
1913-14.....	1,782	1,482	1,066	2,281	2,032	1,135	1,057	2,435	2,011	1,732	2,982	3,024	28,356
1914-15.....	1,727	1,417	1,064	830	2,488	1,203	1,057	1,004	671	1,002	603	4,021	17,537
1915-16.....	5,377	4,763	2,762	7,196	952	1,179	1,816	1,018	494	1,387	478	1,190	12,017
1916-17.....	20,770	32,039	28,819	32,853	30,507	17,594	14,202	15,656	12,362	10,374	25,762	22,281	249,333
Total.....	2,300	3,560	3,202	3,285	3,051	1,719	1,420	1,566	1,236	1,027	2,576	2,228	27,701

APPENDIX No. 2-C.—*Tabulation showing run-off in acre-feet of the streams entering Coamo Reservoir.*

Fiscal year.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Year.
1907-8	331	590	980	1,404	1,222	1,131	534	664	965	463	1,510	860	7,349
1908-9	538	1,033	1,623	2,026	2,431	2,670	2,845	2,845	460	2,838	18,898	720	29,025
1909-10	408	6,424	9,370	6,431	34,774	4,311	2,845	1,091	1,610	1,042	1,898	542	70,491
1910-11	522	3,358	7,522	2,026	2,783	4,783	1,935	1,091	1,710	1,042	2,158	983	29,984
1911-12	411	387	2,284	21,949	4,269	11,335	3,535	1,643	1,025	1,522	1,545	393	34,214
1912-13	534	404	1,436	3,223	31,175	6,090	2,613	1,570	1,206	1,024	1,461	598	70,718
1913-14	534	552	1,504	3,223	8,892	1,581	2,713	1,554	2,421	1,491	2,343	2,038	17,192
1914-15	902	653	1,550	1,951	6,064	1,620	715	574	485	407	346	1,148	14,692
1915-16	352	633	7,394	1,213	5,52	260	293	308	371	348	819	1,571	7,686
1916-17	1,892	10,293	7,394	21,952	11,133	3,171	2,327	894	591	925	941	1,194	65,587
Total	6,090	35,352	31,376	72,295	93,007	33,966	14,533	8,743	9,804	11,198	30,247	9,235	348,677
Average	677	3,931	3,486	8,083	9,310	3,397	1,453	874	986	1,120	3,025	923	38,742

APPENDIX No. 2-D.—*Tabulation showing run-off in acre-feet of the streams entering Guayabal Reservoir.*

Fiscal year.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Year.
1908-9	2,291	19,584	12,623	9,246	5,809	3,537	2,378	2,316	1,878	3,599	8,139	2,900	30,892
1909-10	2,737	8,868	11,158	11,997	26,288	5,924	2,753	1,613	4,088	6,490	3,284	1,882	109,531
1910-11	2,741	2,310	3,640	31,299	10,943	6,961	2,910	3,331	2,101	2,770	7,087	2,961	72,435
1911-12	2,686	6,576	9,296	45,496	11,722	15,012	3,388	2,080	3,444	8,975	2,001	1,483	58,198
1912-13	1,462	1,304	3,688	8,799	29,190	6,734	2,997	1,918	3,463	3,253	6,330	2,130	126,583
1913-14	2,396	1,734	2,190	12,266	3,643	1,579	1,212	4,405	2,462	3,220	6,454	6,690	42,712
1914-15	1,640	7,081	2,189	19,001	21,672	7,387	2,595	4,405	2,102	2,815	1,760	4,319	65,255
1915-16	1,640	11,189	11,189	19,001	4,592	2,317	1,411	1,900	1,100	2,531	6,660	8,444	68,558
1916-17	18,574	14,672	13,138	26,831	11,225	3,318	1,849	1,270	1,882	5,085	8,219	5,334	115,347
Total	34,734	62,129	67,192	185,468	145,064	52,069	22,734	20,713	20,762	33,240	43,927	35,942	693,627
Average	4,342	7,766	8,399	20,610	16,120	5,786	2,526	2,302	2,307	3,693	4,881	3,927	85,441

APPENDIX No. 3.—Table showing the amount of water actually delivered each month, the amount offered but not used, and the amount of deficit remaining due at the end of the month.

## EASTERN DIVISION.

Month.	Actually delivered.	Offered, but not accepted.	Accumulated deficit.
<b>1916.</b>			
July.....	4,946	1,450	12,818
August.....	5,354	1,421	11,536
September.....	6,025	991	10,087
October.....	4,855	1,077	8,755
November.....	587	6,088	7,553
December.....	7,570	366	5,841
<b>1917.</b>			
January.....	7,046	90	5,225
February.....	6,458	.....	4,451
March.....	6,337	.....	3,768
April.....	5,095	14	4,212
May.....	3,403	.....	6,310
June.....	4,974	449	6,402
Total.....	62,650	12,846	.....

## WESTERN DIVISION.

<b>1916.</b>			
July.....	6,263	527	694
August.....	6,224	655	490
September.....	5,323	512	852
October.....	5,396	1,854	.....
November.....	1,670	3,470	.....
December.....	6,386	17	1
<b>1917.</b>			
January.....	6,149	127	.....
February.....	4,999	145	16
March.....	5,011	3	.....
April.....	3,291	557	.....
May.....	5,274	108	24
June.....	6,078	65	.....
Total.....	62,064	8,040	.....

## APPENDIX No. 4.—Carite water power.

Month.	Power generated, kilowatt hours.	Power delivered at sub-stations.	Income from sales of power.
<b>1916.</b>			
July.....	9,785	1,380	\$168.38
August.....	14,155	4,515	184.00
September.....	31,365	19,740	492.08
October.....	42,865	29,580	1,013.23
November.....	36,315	25,714	1,428.43
December.....	71,090	65,120	1,902.26
<b>1917.</b>			
January.....	87,160	73,752	2,152.77
February.....	91,905	77,353	2,561.23
March.....	113,725	91,574	3,017.95
April.....	112,340	96,398	3,674.98
May.....	177,595	157,070	4,305.97
June.....	172,825	159,000	4,364.53
Total.....	961,125	801,186	25,285.75

APPENDIX No. 5.—*Porto Rico irrigation system—Recapitulation of service record of employees—from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.*

Feature.	Number of employees July 1, 1916.	Changes during year.		Number of employees June 30, 1917.	Leave granted during year.		
		Appoint-ments.	Separations.		With pay.	With-out pay.	Total.
Carite water power.....	1	16	3	14	14	49	63
General administration.....	12	4	5	11	217	5	222
Irrigation commission.....	3			3	33		33
Operation:							
Eastern division.....	18	3	4	17	123	116½	239½
Western division.....	8	3	2	9	15	39½	54
Maintenance:							
Construction division.....	4		2	2	26		26
Total.....	46	26	16	56	428	210	638

APPENDIX No. 6.—*Employees of the Porto Rico irrigation system as of June 30, 1917.*

	General head-quarters.	Irriga-tion commis-sion.	Legal division.	Main-tenance repairs.	Carite water power.	Hydro-graphic division operation.	Total.
Chief engineer.....	1						1
Chief of division.....	1		1			1	3
Electric superintendent.....					1		1
Assistant engineer.....				1		1	2
Watermasters.....						2	2
Chief clerk.....		1					1
Stream gaugers.....						2	2
Overseers.....						3	3
Zanjeros.....						13	13
Gate tenders.....						4	4
Bookkeeper.....	1						1
Stenographers and clerks.....	2	1	1			4	8
Telephone operator.....	1						1
General messenger.....	1						1
Master mechanic.....					1		1
Operators.....					7		7
Foremen.....				2	1		3
Oilers.....					4		4
Janitors.....	1	1		1			3
Mason.....				1			1
Carpenters.....	1			1	3		5
Capataces.....				2			2
Wiremen.....					4		4
Blacksmith.....				1			1
Watchmen.....	1			1		3	5
Laborers.....	7			72	26		105
Linemen.....	1		1	1	14	1	17
Teamsters.....					1		1
Chauffeur.....	1						1
Corral boss.....	1						1
Patrolmen.....					2		2
Total.....	20	3	2	83	64	34	206

Appendix No. 7, Porto Rico irrigation system. Financial statement June 30, 1917 (see Exhibit No. 35, consolidated financial statements).

Appendix No. 8, statement of net charges to features during fiscal year, July 1, 1916–June 30, 1917 (see Exhibit No. 37, consolidated financial statements).

Appendix No. 10, general balance sheet, summary of accounts to June 30, 1917 (see Exhibit No. 36, consolidated financial statements).



## DISBURSEMENTS AND ACCOUNTS.

During the past fiscal year there were prepared and passed for payment vouchers pertaining to 149 main accounts, with 27 subsidiary accounts, as follows:

Vouchers.	Amount.	Class.
188.....	\$214,780.85	On account of contracts. Office salaries and expenses and for materials and supplies and services pertaining to work executed by administration.
5,016.....	551,321.14	
5,204.....	766,101.99	

The special disbursing officer paid in cash to laborers throughout the island \$246,803.20, represented by 41,617 cash payments on 5,529 pay rolls as below indicated:

Maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges.....	\$196,902.74
Construction of insular roads.....	7,357.26
Surveys of routes for new roads projected.....	7,151.92
Surveys of irrigation projects.....	2,774.94
Surveys of public lands.....	1,566.96
Reconstruction and repairs to public buildings.....	30,397.53
Reconstruction and repairs of insular telegraph lines.....	651.85

Total..... 246,803.20

## RÉSUMÉ.

Disbursed by vouchers.....	766,101.99
Disbursed by laborers' pay rolls.....	246,803.20

Total..... 1,012,905.19

One thousand seven hundred and ninety-two requisitions for purchase of materials and supplies were issued on the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation. There were also issued to various parties for materials, supplies, and services 1,041 direct purchase orders.

Owing to more ample appropriations having been secured for the maintenance of public roads and bridges and for care and preservation of public buildings, also to funds having become available from sale of insular bonds for road construction, the expenditures exceeded those of the previous year by the amount of \$296,824.76, as shown below:

Fiscal year.	Vouchers.	Amount.	Laborers' pay rolls.	Amount.	Total.
1915-16.....	3,712	\$605,633.19	\$2,434	\$110,447.24	\$716,080.43
1916-17.....	5,204	766,101.99	5,529	246,803.20	1,012,905.19
Exceeding previous year.....	1,492	160,468.80	3,095	136,355.96	296,824.76

## CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

One hundred and forty-five permanent appointments and 216 temporary appointments were made in the past fiscal year; 209 employees were separated, 3 transferred to other departments, 7 were reinstated, 89 promoted, and 11 reduced.

## MOTOR VEHICLES.

On July 1, 1916, the new automobile law, enacted by the legislature and approved April 13, 1916, was put in force, and with very little friction has been administered during the fiscal year 1916-17.

During the year 23 liens have been registered on public-service cars, in accordance with article 15 of the automobile law.

The old chauffeurs' badges have been exchanged for the new model and a classification has been made of operators, chauffeurs, and heavy motor vehicle drivers. Also all operators of motorcycles have received their badges, while under the old law they were not required to have any.

It is estimated that between \$5,000 and \$6,000 have been paid in fines during the year for violation of the automobile law, and that the number of accidents has been

reduced one-third, and it is assumed that as the vehicle owners, operators, and chauffeurs become better acquainted with the new law these accidents will be reduced still further in number.

It has been difficult at times to place the responsibility of the cause of accidents, but in all cases they have been thoroughly investigated and the responsible party either has had his license suspended or, if not authorized to operate motor vehicles, has been denounced to the proper court.

The public is beginning to realize the importance of this service. During the year numerous inquiries have been made from prospective employers of chauffeurs as to their records, and it is presumed that in the future the majority of car owners will not employ drivers before having consulted the department as to their records. When such time arrives it can be readily seen that reckless driving and violations of the law will decrease very considerably.

Considering the small force employed in the keeping of automobile records and the complete change in the system the law has been well administered, and it is hoped that in the new fiscal year, with sufficient additional assistance, this service may be further extended and records of all matters pertaining to automobiles and other motor vehicles may be kept to the minutest detail.

Below is a table of earnings during the fiscal year 1916-17:

	Number.	Amount.
Automobile and truck licenses .....	3,327	\$60,793.43
Motorcycle licenses .....	215	911.02
Automobile licenses (nonresident) .....	13	72.00
Dealers' licenses .....	18	507.02
Special permits to move unlicensed motor vehicles .....	3	6.00
Duplicate licenses, automobiles .....	94	94.00
Transfers of automobiles and trucks .....	1,427	1,427.00
Transfers of motorcycles .....	63	63.00
New tags issued in lieu of lost tags, automobiles .....	pairs 98	98.00
New tags issued in lieu of lost tags, motorcycles .....	do 4	4.00
Applications for examination as motor vehicle driver .....	636	636.00
Licenses to drive motor vehicles, chauffeurs, at \$4 .....	53	212.00
Licenses to drive motor vehicles, operators, at \$5 .....	281	1,405.00
Heavy motor vehicle drivers' licenses .....	314	330.00
Learners' permits, at \$1 .....	1,315	1,315.00
New badges issued in lieu of badges lost, at \$1 .....	158	158.00
Certificates of motor vehicle records, at \$1.50 .....	4	6.00
Total .....		\$8,038.07

#### RÉSUMÉ.

#### MOTOR VEHICLES IN OPERATION JUNE 30, 1917.

Automobiles, private .....	2,367
Automobiles, public .....	803
Trucks, private .....	89
Trucks, public .....	68
Motorcycles .....	215
Total .....	3,542

#### FRANCHISES, PRIVILEGES, AND CONCESSIONS.

The commissioner of the interior is, by the organic act, a member of the executive council, and the present incumbent enjoys the honor of having been assigned by the presiding officer of the council to the chairmanship of the important committee on franchises and public-service corporations. This committee meets once a week, at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, and passes and makes recommendations upon matters which have already been investigated and put in shape by the chairman and secretary for action by the committee. While applications for franchises and concessions are often referred to the attorney general for advice upon the legal questions involved, the commissioner of the interior, through the engineering force of the bureau of public works, investigates, reports upon, and makes recommendation regarding the physical, engineering, and economic features of all such applications as the committee has no other regular personnel than the secretary.

The two following tables show the ordinances enacted by the executive council during the past fiscal year granting revocable permits involving privileges and concessions:

*Ordinances enacted by the executive council granting and repealing water privileges.*

Grantee.	Stream from which taken.	Municipality.	Amount, liters per second.	Use to be made of.	Date.
Loiza Sugar Co. ....	Canovanas River..	Loiza.....	180	Industrial sugar factory.	July 8, 1916
Central Eureka (Inc.)..	Estero River.....	Mayaguez.....	30	Irrigation sugar plantation.	July 11, 1916
Do.....	Rosario River.....	do.....	38½	do.....	Do.
Garzot, Fuertes (Inc.)..	Santiago River.....	Naguabo.....	50	Industrial sugar factory.	Do.
Arecibo municipality..	Tanama River.....	Arecibo.....	30	Municipal water supply.	Do.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	(1)	Municipal electric plant.	Do.
Antonio Figueras.....	Saliente River.....	Jayuya.....	142	Industrial coffee plantation.	Aug. 15, 1916
Ulises Gregory.....	Grande de San German River.	San German..	19½	Irrigation sugar plantation.	Do.
Do.....	Cain River.....	do.....	27	do.....	Do.
Ginard & Co.....	Vivi River.....	Utua.....	400	Industrial and electric plant.	Sept. 19, 1916
Central Providencia & Co.	Patillas River.....	Patillas.....	200	Repeal, industrial.	Dec. 5, 1916
American Railroad Co., Porto Rico.	Guajataca River..	.....	0.35	Locomotive supply.	Mar. 20, 1917
Guayama municipality	Guamani River...	Guayama.....	19	Municipal supply.	Apr. 3, 1917
Arturo Guerrero.....	Morovis River.....	Morovis.....	(1)	Electric plant....	May 31, 1917
Fajardo Sugar Co.....	Fajardo River.....	Fajardo.....	(6)	Industrial sugar mill.	June 26, 1917
Eusebio Ortiz.....	Maricao River.....	Maricao.....	90	Electric plant....	Do.
Fajardo Sugar Co.....	Palmas River.....	Naguabo.....	60	Irrigation sugar plantation.	June 19, 1917

<sup>1</sup> Total flow of stream.<sup>2</sup> In addition to 6 liters per second granted by Spanish concession.<sup>3</sup> Reduces authorization to take water for industrial purposes from 225 gallons to 80 gallons per second (851.6 to 332.6 liters).*Statement showing all ordinances enacted by the executive council granting franchises, privileges, and concessions.*

Ordinance No.	Grantee.	Nature of grant.	Date of enactment.
371	Loiza Sugar Co. ....	Irrigation, Canovanas River.....	July 8, 1916
372	Central Eureka (Inc.)..	Irrigation, Estero River.....	July 11, 1916
373	do.....	Irrigation, Rosario River.....	Do.
374	Juan J. Monserrate.....	Electric distributing system, Santa Isabel.	Do.
375	Garzot & Fuertes.....	Irrigation, Santiago River.....	Do.
376	Arecibo municipality..	Water for municipal supply, Tanama River.	Do.
377	do.....	Water for electric plant.....	Do.
378	Antonio Figueras.....	Water industrial, Saliente River.....	Aug. 15, 1916
379	Ulises Gregory.....	Irrigation, Grande de San German River.	Do.
380	do.....	Irrigation, Cain River.....	Do.
381	Ramón Gandía Córdova.	Electric plant, Coamo.....	Aug. 23, 1916
382	A. H. Bull Steamship Co.	Repeal, pier franchise.....	Sept. 19, 1916
383	Ginard & Co.....	Water, electric plant, Utuado.....	Do.
384	Vicente Quiñichil.....	Electric plant, Sabana Grande.....	Sept. 26, 1916
385	Ramón Gandía Córdova.	Electric plant, San Sebastian.....	Do.
386	West India Oil Co.....	Pipe line, San Juan.....	Nov. 28, 1916
387	Central Providencia & Co.	Repeal, water, industrial.....	Dec. 5, 1916
388	Sugar Products Co.....	Pipe line, Mayaguez.....	Dec. 22, 1916
389	Finlay Bros. & Weymouth Trading Co.	Branch railroad track.....	Do.
390	American Railroad Co.	Water, locomotive supply.....	Mar. 20, 1917
391	Municipality of Guayama.	Water, municipal supply.....	Apr. 3, 1917
392	Compañía Azucarera Central Machete.	Amendment, pier franchise.....	Do.
393	Arturo Guerrero.....	Water, electric plant, Morovis.....	May 31, 1917
394	Fajardo Development Co.....	Amendment, pier franchise.....	June 19, 1917
395	Municipality of Ponce.....	Dike, Portuguese River.....	Do.
396	Fajardo Sugar Co.....	Amendment, reducing industrial water right from 225 to 80 gallons per second (851.6 to 332.6 liters).	Do.
397	Eusebio Ortiz.....	Water, change electric plant from gas line electric to hydroelectric.	June 26, 1917
398	Fajardo Sugar Growers' Association.....	Irrigation, Palmas River.....	June 19, 1917

## PERSONNEL.

The following changes in the important positions of the department have to be reported:

Mr. Edward D. Gray was appointed superintendent of public buildings on September 12, 1915, to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Mr. Walter H. Ward;

Mr. Francis W. Dalrymple was transferred from the position of sanitary engineer in the sanitation service to the position of engineer in charge of municipal works on December 1, 1916. This position had been temporarily filled by Mr. A. Luchetti Otero since February 1, 1916.

Mr. Jesús M. González resigned from the position of assistant superintendent of public works on October 31, 1916, and Mr. Ricardo Skerret was appointed to fill the vacancy;

Mr. James M. Giles was appointed chief engineer of the irrigation service on August 11, 1916, to succeed Mr. J. W. Beardsley, resigned;

Mr. Harry V. Latham was transferred from his position in the irrigation service to the position of engineer in charge of irrigation investigations on August 14, 1916.

## CONCLUSION.

One of the greatest needs of Porto Rico is a topographic map, as the island has none. To fill this want a law was passed soon after the inauguration of the civil government appropriating the sum of \$5,000 for the purpose of cooperating with the Geological Survey of the Federal Government in this work. This amount was insufficient, of course, but it was only intended to make a beginning. It was not practicable to obtain the cooperation of the Geological Survey at that time as under the rulings of the auditor of the department such Federal funds could not be used in Porto Rico. Such funds are annually appropriated by Congress for the purpose of making the topographic maps of the States in cooperation with the State government.

Nothing has been done since toward carrying out this idea and nothing can be more important to the island.

A topographic map made by the United States Geological Survey would be wonderfully useful. It would save the insular government's money whenever new roads have to be surveyed or located, and this happens whenever the construction of a new road is undertaken. It would facilitate the assessment of property and would be the basis of a future cadastral survey. In the meantime surveyors could make use of its base lines and reference points in the surveying of private land, thus saving much confusion and helping to clean up doubtful titles. The new department of agriculture and labor could use it in connection with its many activities.

Together with the topographic map, the Geological Survey would investigate the geology of the island, the mineral resources, the water power, and many other things of which our knowledge is limited. Such knowledge would be of inestimable value in the development of our agricultural and industrial resources.

It is understood that plans are now under consideration in Washington by which it may be possible for members of the Geological Survey to make a reconnaissance of the mineral resources of Porto Rico and possibly several other West Indian islands. This opportunity should be seized to make a start.

It is believed that this topographic map of Porto Rico could be made by the United States Geological Survey in a period of 6 or 8 years, the Federal Government paying one-half of the cost and Porto Rico the other half. It is recommended that steps to obtain this cooperation be taken at an early date and that the legislature make a continuing annual appropriation of \$10,000 or \$15,000 until the work is completed.

Respectfully,

MANUEL V. DOMENECH,  
*Commissioner of the Interior.*

The honorable the GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

## APPENDIX VII.

### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,  
*San Juan, P. R., August 20, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the seventeenth annual report of the department of education, covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. Appended thereto are the reports of the president of the board of trustees of the University of Porto Rico and of the president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library.  
Respectfully submitted.

PAUL G. MILLER,  
*Commissioner of Education.*

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,  
*San Juan, P. R.*

#### INTRODUCTORY SURVEY.

For a detailed exposition of the history, organization, administration, courses of study, and other general features of the public-school system of Porto Rico the reader is referred to the previous annual reports of the department of education and to the various departmental bulletins. This report is limited to a discussion of the work accomplished during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

The public-school system of Porto Rico has passed through two stages of evolution and is now entering the third. For a number of years the department was chiefly concerned with the question of providing ample facilities for the many children who presented themselves for admission to the schools and but little attention could be given to the professional phases of school work. When the system reached the point where no further rapid extension was possible or advisable, there followed a period devoted to the introduction of industrial arts, and for four years the efforts of the department were devoted largely to the systematizing of this innovation.

Now that this feature of the school work is becoming firmly established, the department is able to turn its attention more and more to such administrative problems as securing better trained teachers and improving the conditions under which the teaching process is carried on. On the purely professional side more time, effort, and attention are devoted to proper grading of pupils, closer supervision of instruction, raising the standard of teaching, and adaptation of the course of study to the needs and abilities of the pupils. In a word, the main efforts of the department are now directed toward making better schools of those already in existence.

Porto Rico has an estimated population of 1,223,981, of whom 427,666 are of legal school age, i. e., between 5 and 18 years, and 215,819 of compulsory school age, i. e., between 8 and 14 years (Table V). The total enrollment in all public schools, excluding duplicates, was 152,063. Of these, 1,174 were enrolled in the University of Porto Rico, 537 in charitable and correctional schools, and 4,166 in night schools. Of the 150,352 pupils enrolled in schools under the department, 85,715 were males and 64,637 females; 119,119 were white and 31,233 colored (Tables II and III). In addition to the pupils enrolled in public schools, 3,594 children attended private schools (Table VIII).

The total enrollment was 35.1 per cent of the total population of school age and 70.5 per cent of the population of compulsory school age; but of the population of compulsory school age only 54.9 per cent were enrolled (Table V).

The average number belonging in all schools was 126,693; the average daily attendance 116,779, or 92.2 per cent. Of the 150,352 pupils enrolled, 2.2 per cent were found in secondary schools, 35.5 per cent in elementary urban schools, 59.5 per cent in rural schools, and 2.8 per cent in night schools (Table III).

These pupils were taught by 2,676 teachers, of whom 1,001 are men and 1,675 are women; 193 are teachers from the United States proper and 2,483 are native Porto Ricans; of the total number, 2,238 are white and 438 are colored (Table II).

Of the elementary pupils 60.1 per cent were promoted to the next higher grade, as against 59.2 per cent the preceding year. (These figures are based upon the total enrollment. Using the average number belonging as a basis for calculating promotions, 76.2 per cent of the elementary urban pupils were promoted and 60.5 of the rural pupils, giving an average of 71.5 per cent for all elementary schools.) (Table IV.)

Eighth-grade diplomas were awarded to 1,935 pupils, and 265 high-school pupils received diplomas.<sup>1</sup>

There were 35 new graded teachers added to the profession by means of licenses granted upon the basis of normal diplomas issued by the University of Porto Rico. Six rural licenses were granted to persons who had completed the special two-year course for rural teachers in the normal department of the University of Porto Rico, and 14 rural licenses were granted to persons who had obtained the diploma in agricultural science issued by the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The schools of Porto Rico were conducted in 1,666 different school buildings, representing 2,760 different classrooms. Of these buildings 501 are public property and 1,165 are rented; 334 are situated in urban centers and 1,332 in rural barrios (Tables II and VI). As to their character, school buildings range from the straw-covered shack in remote rural barrios to thoroughly modern concrete structures in the larger towns and cities. During the past year 55 new sites for school buildings have been acquired, 14 in urban centers and 41 in rural districts; 32 school buildings have been completed and 49 were begun and are in the course of construction.

The total assessed valuation of property is \$182,580,319, or \$149.16 per capita of population.<sup>2</sup>

The expenditure for educational purposes is \$1,518,321.68 from insular appropriation and other funds and \$588,067.50 from school-board funds, making a total of \$2,106,389.18<sup>3</sup> (Tables II, IX, X, XI, XII, and XIII).

The total per capita expenditure per pupil is \$12.07 for elementary education and \$34.10 for secondary instruction. The per capita expenditure per inhabitant is \$1.72 (Table IX).

Eleven vacancies occurring in office positions were filled by promotion of 8 persons already in the service and by 3 transfers.

During the fiscal year 58,410 pieces of mail were received and dispatched by the department, 51,277 of these being letters and 7,133 being packages.

#### RURAL EDUCATION.

Of the 427,666 children of school age in Porto Rico, 337,858 live in the rural districts. Of this number 89,520, or 26 per cent, were enrolled in the rural schools during the past year, whereas of the 89,809 children of school age living in the urban centers 53,372, or 59 per cent, were enrolled in the urban schools. This difference between the percentage of pupils enrolled in the urban and rural schools is due to the greater attention given to urban schools in past years.

For the purpose of further awakening public interest and of extending the usefulness of the rural schools, the rural uplift campaign initiated last year was given continued emphasis. All supervisors of schools gave particular attention to rural-school organization, paid longer and more thorough visits to rural schools, held frequent conferences for rural teachers, and ultimately checked promotions in all rural schools grade by grade by making a personal examination of every pupil recommended for promotion. A much greater proportion of rural teachers lived in the barrios where their schools were located, and such teachers became a vital factor in neighborhood life. Teachers living in the barrios not only gave to the patrons of the districts an example of sanitary and wholesome living, but they often made the schoolhouse a social center where parents' meetings, evening schools, and lectures were held. Where agriculture was stressed, teachers became the natural leaders of the food-supply propaganda, which has increased the available local food supply considerably. Libraries were opened for country districts and teachers paid many visits to the parents in their homes.

The department has directly aided many of the supervisors by sending speakers to parents' meetings which as a rule were held on Sundays. Supervisors report that the attendance at these Sunday meetings reached as high a figure as 400 persons. To-day the peasant of Porto Rico has come to realize that the rural schools belong to him as much as to the landowner or rich planter of his district.

To carry out this rural campaign has required much sacrifice on the part of the supervisors and rural teachers. To teachers accustomed to the comforts of city life, the isolated life of the country has entailed no small hardship, but results have paid

<sup>1</sup> Includes the practice school, boys' and girls' charity schools, and university high school.

<sup>2</sup> As of Dec. 31, 1916.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include charity and correctional schools.

them for such unselfish service. Many supervisors who have stressed the rural campaign have given up almost all their Sundays to this work. While such labor is onerous, it is only by such devotion to the cause that the ultimate redemption of the illiterate peasant will be achieved.

The present trend of public thinking is entirely in favor of the rural campaign. The legislature made the necessary appropriation for the salaries of 275 additional rural teachers last year and they were allotted to the 74 municipalities according to the financial ability of school boards to provide schoolhouses and suitable equipment.

Better rural teachers as well as better housing conditions for schools and teachers are badly needed. Until suitable houses for rural teachers can be secured the department can only continue to urge teachers to live in the barrios where they teach; it can not demand that they do so.

#### RURAL UPLIFT CAMPAIGN.

Twenty-eight districts report one or more parents' associations, the aggregate number of these being 494. The number of regular meetings held by all parents' organizations exceeds 1,500. In the 13 districts where no regular organizations were formed, informal meetings were held several times during the year, one district reporting 69.

#### COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Though the efforts and cooperation of the parents' organizations the following improvements have been secured: Higher enrollment, greater regularity and punctuality in the attendance, many roads have been repaired, a number of bridges were built, several water tanks were made, a large number of latrines were built in most of the barrios, and what is of still greater importance, high enthusiasm and keen interest was aroused in the work of the rural school.

#### RURAL CONFERENCES.

In 39 of the 41 school districts into which Porto Rico is divided, 1,566 rural conferences were held. In these conferences teachers and parents met to discuss topics of importance to both the school and the community. The results are generally reported as good.

#### RURAL LIBRARIES.

Twenty-three districts report the establishment of one or more small rural libraries. New books have been bought by school boards and in some cases by parents' associations. Twelve districts have established reading circles. Many residents came almost every night to read or to hear the teacher read to them. Six districts have not reported any activities in this line.

#### VISITS TO HOMES.

All supervisors report that the rural teachers of their respective districts have visited the homes of their pupils several times during the year. During these visits topics of interest to both school and home were discussed, and they resulted in bettering the daily attendance and work of the pupils.

#### SPECIAL INSTRUCTION TO ILLITERATES.

Thirty-two districts report an aggregate number of 120 rural schools where night sessions were maintained to teach reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic to illiterates, a large number of whom received the benefits of this elementary instruction. All these night classes were apart from those maintained by the regular night schools and teachers did not receive any additional remuneration for this service.

#### SPECIAL FEATURES.

Special mention should be made of the efforts of two supervisors to make the parents' meetings more attractive by the use of the stereopticon. In Coamo the stereopticon was purchased jointly by the reading club of Coamo and the supervisor; in Camuy-Hatillo the teachers voluntarily assumed the expense of the apparatus.

One supervisor edited a rural school paper for free distribution among the pupils of the rural schools. Written in simple language, the children of the third and fourth grades read it to their unlettered parents and new interest was aroused in the schools and community.

One of the most interesting features of the campaign was the installation of first-aid equipment in rural schoolhouses. In four districts the manual training classes of the continuation schools built small cabinets for such first-aid equipment. In other

districts the money for providing this equipment was voluntarily contributed. Apart from its great utility, a first-aid outfit is an object lesson to those living in the country. The first-aid outfit (*botiquín escolar*) gradually spreads among country people a knowledge of proper, simple remedies and preaches a forceful sermon on cleanliness and sanitation.

#### GRADED SCHOOLS.

The work of the graded schools was continued along the same general lines as last year, the most important changes made being as follows:

(1) Spanish was used as the medium of instruction in the first four grades, English being taught as a special subject.

(2) New methods for the teaching of arithmetic in the first two grades and of Spanish reading and writing in the first grade were adopted.

(3) Oral English only was taught in the first grade.

These innovations represent an effort to readjust the bilingual plan of instruction in accordance with the needs of the system as shown by experience. Under the former plan an attempt was made to teach children to read and write both English and Spanish, beginning with the first grade. Sixty-five per cent of the pupils were retarded and many left school without learning to read either language. The emphasis is now placed on instruction through the medium of the mother tongue in the four lower grades. This plan is more desirable, because a large number of pupils drop out before they reach the fourth grade.

The shifting of the center of gravity in first-grade English from reading to conversation, where it properly belongs, has brought the Porto Rican child a step nearer to the level of the American child who hears and talks English four or five years before he is required to read it.

#### HIGH AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

In addition to the 11 regularly established high schools, ninth-grade work was carried on in 30 and tenth-grade work in 16 municipalities. Many of the tenth grades were small, however, and it is probable that some of them will be discontinued.

A revised course of study for high schools, carefully outlined by subjects, was placed in the hands of all high-school teachers and principals at the beginning of the school year. Teachers of English received definite instructions in regard to the compilation of material for the use of the department in the preparation of an English drill book, to be issued later in bulletin form.

Work in the high schools during the first few weeks was much hampered by lack of textbooks. The money available for the purchase of textbooks for sale to high-school students was insufficient, and as a result many books could not be bought until returns were received from the initial sales. The scarcity of classics for use by the students of Spanish created an exceptionally difficult situation. Many of the books listed for class use could not be secured and substitutions had to be made.

The total enrollment for secondary schools during the past year was 3,291, of which number 1,641 are boys and 1,650 are girls. The enrollment of boys lacked but nine of being equal to that of girls, a situation exceedingly gratifying when compared with the proportional enrollment of the two sexes in the high schools of the United States. In the eleventh and twelfth grades the number of boys enrolled exceeded the number of girls. The actual enrollment of boys in the 11 established high schools, excluding continuation schools, exceeded that of girls.

The total enrollment by grades was as follows: Twelfth grade, 271; eleventh grade, 545; tenth grade, 925; ninth grade, 1,650. The total number of students graduated was 246. Of this number 23 completed the commercial and the remainder the general course.

The housing conditions for continuation and high schools were as a whole satisfactory, except in the city of San Juan, where the Central High School occupies a building entirely unfitted for the purpose. Many students were refused admission to this high school at the beginning of the year because of the lack of both teachers and seating capacity. The situation will be much worse in the future because of the constantly increasing number of pupils graduated from the eighth grade.

#### PROFESSIONAL READING COURSES FOR TEACHERS.

The professional reading course introduced by the department last year was completed this year. The books selected for this course were read as follows:

Earhart's *Type of Teaching* was read by the graded teachers in 34 towns; *Levy's Classroom Management*, in 29 towns; *Thorndike's Principles of Teaching*, in 29 towns; and *Strayer's A Brief Course in the Teaching Process*, in 40 towns.



Each graded teacher read at least two of the required books. Written reviews on each book read were required of every teacher who participated in the course. Of the 834 English graded teachers, 792 did the prescribed reading and only 42 failed to do so for various reasons.

In 21 municipalities, 447 rural teachers read Clute's *Tropical Agriculture*, Book I, and made a written review at the end of the year.

These courses have proved to be of real benefit to all teachers. A certificate was issued to each teacher who satisfactorily completed the course.

#### TEACHER'S INSTITUTES.

In the campaign for increased teaching efficiency, week-end institutes were conducted at six central points, as follows: At Guayama for the teachers of Guayama, Patillas, and Arroyo; at Bayamon for the teachers of Bayamon, Guaynabo, Toa Baja, Toa Alta, Vega Baja, Dorado, Vega Alta, Corozal, and Comerio; at Humacao for the teachers of Humacao, Las Piedras, Naguabo, Yabucoa, and Naunabo; at Quebradillas for the teachers of Quebradillas, Isabela, Camuy, and Hatillo; at San German for the teachers of San German, Sabana Grande, Cabo Rojo, and Lajas; and at Caguas for the teachers of Caguas, San Lorenzo, Gurabo, Juncos, and Aguas Buenas. By means of these institutes almost 1,200 teachers had an opportunity to see demonstration classes at work and to meet and hear prominent educational leaders.

The aim of these institutes was to increase the efficiency of teachers already in the service. Not only has the rapid expansion of the public-school system made it inevitable that many persons with deficient preparation should receive licenses to teach, but inexperienced persons are added to the teaching force every year. Teachers of these two types especially, as well as those with better preparation and experience, need both instruction and inspiration. The supervisor's constant problem is that of bringing up more nearly to the standard of the superior teacher the work done by the inferior teacher. In the solution of this problem the week-end institute has proved to be very effective.

Each institute began Thursday morning and closed Saturday noon. Consequently, there were five half-day and two evening sessions. The half-day sessions were devoted to the following: English, Spanish, arithmetic, agriculture, history, geography, and professional subjects. Each half-day program was divided into three parts—demonstration classes in the subject emphasized; round-table conferences upon the teaching of the subject under consideration; and a general conference on the teaching of the subject, in which special supervisors and other representatives of the department gave lectures or led discussions.

The commissioner, the assistant commissioner, the two general superintendents, two supervisors of schools, and six instructors from the university took part in the half-day programs. The evening sessions were under the direction of the local school board and the programs given were of a general rather than of a professional nature. Prominent doctors, editors, lawyers, and jurists, as well as educators, contributed their services.

#### URBAN CONFERENCES.

Conferences of the urban teachers have been held in all districts except one, the aggregate number of conferences reported by supervisors being 420. The following subjects will give an idea of the practical nature of the topics discussed: Problems of school life, aims and methods, moral and civic training, school hygiene, methods of teaching oral English, Spanish reading and writing in the primary grades, elementary arithmetic, retardation of pupils, supervised study, the hour plan, seat work, daily preparation and plans, school lunches.

#### THE HOUR PLAN.

As an aid in the campaign to increase teaching efficiency the "hour plan" was widely introduced. The department issued a circular letter from which the following extract is quoted as giving the substance of the new plan:

"All study and class work are done together, the time devoted to study and to recitation being used to do real work under the teacher's immediate direction. Study and recitation are so intermingled that there is no clearly defined demarcation between the study period and the recitation period \* \* \*. Under the hour plan, the child does not struggle along alone and unaided with new assignments for which he was not prepared when the assignment was made, thus wasting time and effort. . . . If assigned at all, is in the nature of review and supplementary work."

Reports show that 27 of the 41 supervisors tried the plan in one or more grades. Three abandoned it after trial; 8 report that results were no better than under the two-group plan; and 16 unqualifiedly approve the new plan, stating that it is much superior to any system formerly followed. As supervisors and teachers in districts where this plan has been in operation for two years are enthusiastic in praise of it, results will be much more favorable when more teachers come to understand it fully.

#### SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.

The celebration of school holidays in Porto Rico has been found an excellent means of establishing closer relations between parents and school authorities. On these occasions exhibits of work done in the classroom are usually displayed in order to give the parents an idea of what is being accomplished.

Some of the holidays were observed by appropriate exercises held in the afternoon of the previous day. Of the legal holidays, Washington's Birthday, Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day, Abolition Day, and Memorial Day were duly celebrated. Arbor Day, Lincoln's Birthday, and Mothers' Day, though not legal holidays, were also generally observed.

The passing of the Jones law, the new organic act of Porto Rico, was celebrated in several districts by appropriate patriotic exercises. The total number of celebrations held in the 41 school districts was 170.

#### EDUCATIONAL TESTS AND MEASUREMENTS.

The impetus given to educational tests during the year 1915-16 by reason of the general tests given by the department in Spanish, English, arithmetic, and reasoning produced wide interest and resulted in further educational tests in many districts. Tests were conducted in 50 of the 74 municipalities. Of the 41 supervisors, all but 9 gave tests in several grades, while a few supervisors held general tests not only to measure progress with like grades in the same municipality but to compare results with standard measurements. In but few districts, however, was much attention given to tests in rural schools.

Two supervisors made use of the Studebaker economy practice exercises as the basis for periodic tests in arithmetic and one supervisor used the Courtis tests for the same purpose. The Ayres measuring scale for ability in spelling was used in many districts, while three supervisors made similar scales for testing the ability of children to spell in Spanish. Although the spelling of English words will necessarily be emphasized throughout the school course, it is believed by several supervisors that, by proper attention to the matter, the spelling of Spanish words can be fixed by the end of the fourth grade. In measuring the ability to write, both the Highland and the Zaner handwriting scales were used.

Tests were held in Spanish, English, writing, physiology, civics, history, arithmetic, memory, and reasoning, but the greatest number was given in arithmetic. Some supervisors emphasized accuracy and others reasoning; all agree that the tests stimulated both teachers and pupils. Most supervisors report that results secured from rural districts were very discouraging.

One supervisor who has carefully prepared and preserved standard work for every subject in every grade reports that "withdrawals are the chief factor in producing retardation." Another supervisor maintains that the entire course of study is too difficult and that "scarcely any children in any grade are abreast with the work as outlined for the grade."

Considerable attention was paid during the year to abnormal children. Two supervisors were very thorough in their investigations and report that many cases of adenoids have been discovered. One supervisor states that he invariably called the attention of parents to the physical defects of their children and that in most instances such children received medical treatment, were cured, and passed the grade. The dental clinic organized year before last in San German continued to do excellent work under the direction of Drs. Ramírez Domínguez, and Rivera Parrata. Not only were the teeth of many poor children properly treated, but 1,000 leaflets on the care of the teeth and more than 1,000 toothbrushes were distributed. In Yauco a dental clinic was operated by Dr. F. Veray. These gentlemen gave their services free of charge.

The fields of physical examination and medical inspection still remain largely untouched. A careful survey will doubtless reveal that much of the retardation among poor children is due to poor teeth and other physical defects of infirmities. Although there is no fund available for the making of such a survey by the department, much interest has been aroused among the members of the medical profession and school boards.

## INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The courses in manual arts and home economics established in urban centers four years ago were strengthened during the year. Forty-nine municipalities offered courses in home economics and 52 in manual arts. In addition to these regular courses, plain sewing was taught in one or more schools in 26 municipalities, elementary handwork in a few schools in 13, hat weaving in 6, and other forms of minor industries in 9 municipalities.

Only 409 urban schools are reported as having had no handwork whatever, and great advancement was made in the extension of this work to the rural schools. Twenty-three supervisors either introduced the work in the rural schools or carried it on more extensively than heretofore. Utuado deserves special mention, since some form of industrial work was carried on in every one of the 50 rural schools of the district. Exhibits of the products of these minor industries were a very interesting feature of the teachers' institutes held at Humacao, Quebradilla, San German, and Caguas, and of the Yauco agricultural exhibit.

Fifty-five municipalities introduced hand sewing last year, this subject being taught in 373 rural schools. The results of the introduction of this work are encouraging. Basket making was taught in several districts, with varying success. Hat weaving, while attempted in 66 rural schools, was hampered in many instances by lack of material and efficient instruction. In some districts the latter difficulty has been partly overcome by the preparation of a part of the rural teachers in Saturday classes. In Añasco and Lajas, where special teachers have been employed for two years, fully 50 families in each town now earn their living by weaving hats. Rope making, from the Maguay plant, has received a strong impetus during the year, the districts of Utuado and Humacao having been remarkably successful.

Three problems have developed during the year; first, competent instruction; second, raw material; third, a market for the finished product.

The scarcity of raw material for use in the hat industry makes it impossible to extend it widely until the hat palm has been more extensively planted. In many districts where hat weaving was attempted during the past year, delay in securing material made the work unprofitable. Several supervisors report a similar experience with material for basket weaving. The latter industry seems to be capable of the widest extension, however, since material for this purpose is most readily obtainable.

The necessity for a steady market for the output has been one of the problems developed during the year. While the hat industry has been largely hampered by the lack of material, the basket-making industry has been checked by lack of a market that will accept the product now offered. Basket making in Porto Rico needs both standardization and a market.

In the other kinds of handwork emphasized during the year, attention was given largely to articles used in the home. There are many things needed in the home of the day laborer that the schools can easily produce. Some teachers did remarkable work in this field. Household conveniences and kitchen utensils, as well as personal and household ornaments, were made.

Lace making, drawn work, and embroidery, for which certain towns in Porto Rico have long been well known, were given attention in but few rural schools. The supervisor of home economics, however, did much work in the introduction of embroidery and needlework in urban centers. During the year 1915-16 a market was created in the States and in the past year the embroidering of ladies' underwear was carried on extensively in several urban centers. Although this industry has not yet become firmly established, the work has been standardized to some extent, and a market has been created. The material to be embroidered was shipped to Porto Rico from a firm in New York, and the embroidered articles were returned for sale. Workers received pay varying with the quality and complexity of the work done. This well-organized attempt was so successful that the workers will continue during the summer months.

The organization and rapid development of the embroidery industry should be duplicated in other native industries. Employment for the thousands of unemployed persons, especially unemployed women, should be given every possible encouragement. The thorough development of industries is one of the most practical steps in the solution of the economic problem of Porto Rico.

## EXHIBIT OF WORK IN INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

An exhibit prepared by the classes in home economics and manual arts, representing the work of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth grades, was held in the Carnegie Library from March 31 to April 4, inclusive. All the different phases of the work of these two departments were well represented.

The manual arts department displayed a great variety of articles, from simple models such as pen trays and coat hangers to large office furniture, Morris chairs, food cabinets, work in concrete, pottery, and specimens of mechanical drawing.

The home economics department showed a splendid display of work in both domestic science and domestic art. The products in cookery demonstrated that great advances have been made toward utilizing native food products in new and varied ways and that certain characteristic American dishes are becoming popular in Porto Rico. All grades of work in domestic art, from simple plain stitching and plain sewing to the most complicated problems in embroidery and drawn work were on display. The articles of clothing show that the girls of the public schools are being taught not only how to design and make their own clothing, but that of their brothers and fathers as well.

The exhibit was visited by a large number of people. The work in industrial arts, which met considerable opposition when it was introduced, is now thoroughly enjoyed by the pupils and highly appreciated by the public at large.

#### DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS.

In addition to the circular letters and temporary bulletins annually issued by the department, the policy of publishing certain information in permanent form was continued. During the year seven bulletins were published.

Two bulletins bear directly upon the results achieved by the public schools: "El Problema de la Enseñanza del Castellano," by Manuel G. Nin, general superintendent, which clearly shows the weakness of the instruction in Spanish; and "Promotion and Retardation in the Elementary Schools," by C. Minot Griffith, which graphically presents this serious problem for the consideration of teachers and parents. An "Official Library Guide," compiled by the commissioner, aided by José Padín, general superintendent, was issued for supervisors, school boards, and teachers.

Three manuals issued in bulletin form inaugurated radical changes in the methods of teaching Spanish, English, and arithmetic in the elementary grades: A "Manual de Aritmética," by Laura S. Seale, critic teacher in the normal department of the university, changed the entire method of teaching arithmetic in the two lower grades; a "Método Racional para Enseñar a Leer y Escribir el Castellano Simultáneamente," by José González Ginorio, supervisor of the Vega Baja district, revolutionized and systematized the teaching of beginning Spanish; and "First Grade Oral English," by Joseph C. Morin, supervisor of the Manati district, effected a radical change in introducing the study of English. The other bulletin issued is one of general information for persons interested in securing teaching positions in Porto Rico. These bulletins were of remarkable service to the teachers and made it possible for the department to carry out carefully planned changes in teaching the subjects mentioned.

Under the auspices of the department and the Porto Rico Teachers' Association, The Porto Rico School Review made its appearance in January, 1917. Six numbers were issued before the end of the school year. This periodical is not only a forum for educators who wish to address the entire teaching body of Porto Rico, but it serves as a medium through which the department can transmit quickly to the teaching force matters of educational importance.

#### SCHOOL LUNCHES.

Much attention was given to school lunches during the past school year. Twenty-three municipalities had well-organized systems for supplying midday meals to needy children. On an average, 1,045 pupils were fed daily. One rural school in the district of Manati also successfully conducted a school lunch. The expense of maintaining these school lunches was borne by organizations formed by interested teachers, patrons and public-spirited citizens. As a rule, each child paid 1 cent daily for his lunch, the deficit being made up by the organizations.

In all but four towns reports show that these lunches were very successful. In Barros, Florida, Gurabo, and Mayaguez they were abandoned after a trial of several weeks because of faulty management or lack of support. In most towns, however, these institutions have become thoroughly established. Several supervisors report that the societies in charge of school lunches are in a very flourishing condition: Juncos closed the year with a balance of \$69.54; Yabucoa with \$50; Humacao with \$75; San German with \$200; Arecibo with \$392; and Caguas with \$900.

The average daily cost for each school lunch is rather difficult to obtain, since many of the organizations have foodstuffs donated as well as money. Reports show that in some towns the cost has been as low as 2 cents while in others it has amounted to almost 8 cents.

The results of the school lunch are the same everywhere. Supervisors report better attendance and a higher per cent of pupils promoted. Several supervisors report that pupils formerly backward show much better progress in their work. The "comedor escolar" insures the undernourished child at least one well-balanced meal every school day.

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

In the last nine years the school libraries of Porto Rico have grown in size without attaining a corresponding measure of usefulness. Several causes have contributed to bring about this result. In the first place, school libraries usually start from a nucleus of discarded texts and miscellaneous books donated by friends. Few of the discarded texts appeal to children because long familiarity with them has bred contempt. The generous donations made by friends almost invariably range from almanacs, and collections of decadent poetry, through paper novels of a type that made the advent of the cinematograph a blessing, to abstruse treatises on surgery, military tactics and spiritualism, and, consequently, they are wholly unfit for the use for which they are intended. Again, there is a dearth of juvenile books printed in the Spanish language, and the few good ones that have been issued in recent years are not generally known in Porto Rico, due to the neglect of booksellers. On the other hand, the immense stores of juvenile literature published in English have remained inaccessible because of the lack of a suitable guide.

To remedy these evils and to provide a practical means to aid school board members, teachers, and supervisors to select suitable books for school libraries, the department issued the Official Library Guide, previously mentioned. This guide contains lists of books and periodicals in English and Spanish for pupils in every grade of the elementary and secondary schools and professional books and magazines for teachers and supervisors. The Guide also includes special lists for rural teachers and rural schools.

Books purchased with public funds for school libraries must be selected from the guide, unless special permission is granted by the commissioner. All books must be bought in substantial binding, and no order is approved unless adequate provision has been made for the protection of the books. School boards have been urged to spend one half of the funds available for libraries for the purchase of books in English and the other half for books in Spanish.

Since the appearance of the Official Library Guide, the local bookdealers have stocked their stores with most of the books recommended by the department.

School libraries are maintained now in 65 municipalities, with a total of 28,281 volumes in urban schools and 7,937 in rural schools. During the past year 7,343 library books were bought by the school boards at a total cost of \$1,936.48.

#### SCHOOL BANDS.

School bands have been maintained in 32 towns, with a total number of 1,162 pupils in these organizations.

Seven hundred and forty-four instruments have been purchased by the school board in 11 towns; by both the school board and the municipal council in 6 towns; by the school board and popular subscription in 9 towns; by popular subscription in only 2 towns; by the school board, the municipal council and popular subscription in 3 towns; and by donation in 1 town.

The salaries of the instructors varied from \$135 to \$600 per annum. The aggregate amount spent for salaries was \$9,308; for material \$771.56; for house rent (in four towns) \$324; the total expenditure in this activity being \$10,403.56.

Instruction was given during an average of nine and two-thirds hours per week during the year. Of the 32 organizations, 10 were uniformed.

#### AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL GARDENS.

Perhaps the most interesting and important phase of the educational work this year is the campaign of supervisors and rural teachers to induce farmers, especially the smaller landowners, to plant all kinds of the so-called "frutos menores," or minor crops. The natural consequences of the prolonged war—the scarcity of food and the tremendous rise in price of all commodities—presented a very difficult problem that could not have been solved had it not been for the constant, firm, and persevering preaching of the gospel of the hoe and the plow. When war was forced upon the United States, our countrymen were fully prepared to solve the problems with which they were to be confronted. This is the result of the rural campaign started by the department two years ago. It is only just to give full credit to the many rural teachers

who enthusiastically and energetically worked day after day during the two years of this campaign.

Instruction in agriculture was given in 1,248 rural schools; 325.98 "cuerdas" of land were under cultivation and 15,869 home gardens are reported by supervisors. These results are the direct effects of the activities of the rural schools. As an indirect effect it is proper to mention the significant fact that since the United States entered the war more land has been devoted to the planting of all kinds of minor crops and some kinds of large crops than in any three previous years. Of the staple food crops, beans, corn, and rice are being cultivated to a greater extent. Of the minor crops, sweet potatoes, bananas, plantains, yautías, pumpkins, tomatoes, and many other vegetables are widely produced.

#### ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF THE TEACHING FORCE.

As an index to the amount and kind of academic and professional qualifications of the teaching force of Porto Rico the following table is presented, showing the bases of the licenses held by the teachers:

##### *Teachers holding the principal's license.*

Degree from a college or university.....	25	<b>GRADED TEACHERS.</b>	
Four years' normal training.....	244	Degree from a college or university.....	2
By examination.....	50	Four years' normal training.....	3
<b>HIGH-SCHOOL TEACHERS.</b>		Two years' normal training.....	79
Degree from a college or university.....	26	By examination.....	73
Four years' normal training.....	13	<b>RURAL TEACHERS.</b>	
Two years' normal training.....	1	Two years' normal training.....	9
Upon basis of experience or special training..	13	By examination.....	1,133
<b>SPECIAL TEACHERS.</b>		Total.....	3,362
Degree from a college or university.....	21	<b>SUMMARY.</b>	
Four years' normal training.....	32	Degrees from a college or university.....	118
Two years' normal training.....	1	Four years' normal training.....	317
Upon basis of experience or special training..	37	Two years' normal training.....	890
<b>TEACHERS OF ENGLISH.</b>		Upon basis of experience or training.....	50
Degree from a college or university.....	44	High-school or academy diploma or previous	
Four years' normal training.....	45	license.....	18
High-school or academy diploma or previous		By examination.....	1,999
license.....	18	Total.....	3,362
By examination.....	3		

In this table each person holding a license has been counted but once, either in the highest class in which he holds a license or according to position. Many of the high-school teachers, special teachers, and teachers of English hold other grades of licenses, but for the purpose of the table these teachers have been counted only in the classes in which they are actually teaching. Only a few of those classed as principals are actually holding positions corresponding to that class, most of them being supervising officials. The great majority of those holding the principal's license are teaching in the graded schools. The graded and rural teachers are classed according to license. In each class the table shows the basis of the license, this basis representing the highest academic or professional qualifications of the candidate, except where he had pursued various academic or professional courses in different institutions, but could not meet the requirements of the law with respect to the actual possession of a diploma or degree and had to submit to an examination.

Many of the teachers have pursued rather extensive courses since they entered the service, and practically all have had varying amounts of preparation since the original issue of their licenses, but if any have pursued courses leading to diplomas or degrees since entering the service the fact is shown in the table. While no account is taken here of any work not extensive enough to lead to a diploma, the table is a fairly accurate index to the amount and kind of training of the teachers of the various classes.

An examination of the qualifications of the high-school teachers, special teachers, and teachers of English will show that they are fairly well qualified. These teachers are appointed directly by the commissioner of education and in making appointments a careful selection can be made. It has always been the policy of the department to secure teachers with high academic and professional training for these positions whenever such teachers were available. During the past year 161 teachers from the United States proper were selected for positions in the schools of Porto Rico. Of these, 68 were graduates of standard colleges or universities, 40 of accredited normal schools, 29 of a first-grade high school or academy, and 24 were granted licenses on the basis of

special preparation or recognition extended to a high grade license issued by school authorities in one of the States of the United States. The supply of thoroughly trained teachers for these positions has not always been sufficient to meet the demand only because of the low salaries paid.

Of the 1,667 teachers holding the graded license 884 have had at least two years of normal school training. If to these are added the graduates of the four-year course of the normal school, who are classed as principal teachers in the table, the number of teachers with a fair amount of professional training available for service in the graded schools is in excess of the number of schools. Since the graded system has now reached a place where no further rapid extension is imperative, the normal school should be in a position to meet all future demands for graded teachers.

An examination of the qualifications of the rural teachers reveals a condition of affairs which is little short of alarming. Of the 1,142 persons holding the rural license, only nine have had as much as two years of professional training.

Although there are quite a few professionally trained teachers serving in rural schools because they have been unable to secure positions in the graded system, the rural teaching force is composed almost entirely of boys and girls who have had no training in addition to that received in the common schools, and of other persons who have been retired from the graded system on account of inefficiency or lack of sufficient training for that system. Many of these teachers had not even pursued courses corresponding to the present course of study leading to the eighth-grade diploma at the time of entering the service, since formerly no qualifications were demanded of the prospective rural teacher other than "good moral character, the ability to pass an examination in a few elementary academic subjects and proof that he had passed his seventeenth birthday." The present license law needs radical revision. Department regulations have from time to time demanded certain requirements of candidates for the examinations for the rural license, but in view of the great demand for teachers in the past, these requirements have never been more than a common school diploma and attendance upon the courses of a short summer session or institutes.

This great number of professionally unprepared rural teachers is due to the very rapid growth of the school system and to the fact that the rural schools have been used as a training ground for the graded schools. As soon as the rural teacher had completed the one year's service required by law he was eligible to take the examination for the graded license and secure a transfer to the graded system. Service in the rural schools should call for an entirely different kind of preparation, and it is now the established policy of the department that no more examinations will be held for the rural license unless the candidate has had a high-school education and at least a fair amount of special professional training. Provisions have been made for the establishment of two summer schools, one at Rio Piedras and one at Mayaguez, for the preparation of rural teachers. Candidates for the rural license will be required to present a high-school diploma for admission and will pursue a nine weeks' course in professional training before the examination for the rural license will be given. To these schools rural teachers already in the service will be admitted for the purpose of securing further academic and professional training. In addition to these measures, the University of Porto Rico has established a special two-year course for the training of rural teachers and it is expected that there will be no future difficulty in securing a sufficient number of well-prepared rural teachers to fill vacancies as they occur.

#### RATING OF TEACHERS.

At the close of the school year all the teachers in active service in the schools of Porto Rico were classified according to efficiency of service, a modified form of the Boyce score card being used. Classifications range from E, the highest, to P, the lowest. The latter classification results in the cancellation of the teacher's license and removal from the service. On the basis of this classification 312 teachers were rated as E; 1,937 as G; 520 as F; and 9 as P.

#### LEGISLATION.

During the last session of the legislative assembly the following bills affecting public instruction were enacted into laws:

1. An act to provide for the granting of rural certificates to certain persons. This act provides for the granting of rural licenses to persons who have satisfactorily passed the course of special studies established by the board of trustees of the University of Porto Rico for the preparation of rural teachers and further provides that rural licenses may be granted to the holders of diplomas in agricultural science issued by the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. This act will do much toward securing a better prepared corps of rural teachers.

2. An act to authorize school boards to provide scholarships in the normal department of the University of Porto Rico for certain persons who desire to prepare for teaching in rural schools. Each scholarship maintained by the school boards will carry an annual appropriation of \$300; the total number of scholarships possible under this law is 79. The granting of a scholarship by any school board is optional and not mandatory.

3. An act appropriating the sum of \$36,000 for the construction of graded school buildings in the towns of Jayuya, Guainabo, and Morovis.

4. An act to authorize municipalities to provide scholarships for certain persons in the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. This act provides for the granting of scholarships to young men who desire to pursue the courses leading to the diploma in agricultural science. Each scholarship must carry an annual appropriation of \$200. Eighty-one scholarships are possible by the terms of this act, although the granting of the scholarships is optional.

5. An act to repeal certain obsolete sections of the codified school law. This act repeals sixty obsolete paragraphs of the school laws and will enable the department to issue a new edition of the school laws containing only such laws as are actually in force.

6. Joint Resolution No. 12, appropriating the sum of \$1,000 for the purpose of repairing school buildings of the municipality of Naranjito.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

During the past school year a regulation was promulgated providing that certain married women shall not be appointed or approved for positions in the public schools when their presence in the schoolroom would be detrimental to the service or to their own health.

#### SCHOOL BOARD ACTIVITIES.

School boards have continued to provide for the needs of the schools in the respective municipalities in accordance with their ability to do so. An unusually large number of schools have been equipped with modern furniture, including the new additional rural schools provided for in the budget. The work in Home Economics and Manual Arts has been liberally fostered.

The system of school-board accounting was established in 1903-4, when the school boards had a total indebtedness of \$51,368.65 from former years. Since that date gradual changes have been made, based upon the principle of control and previous approval of expenditures. While there has been some opposition in the past to this method of approval, nevertheless, the fact that the school boards closed their accounts on June 30, 1917, with a cash balance of \$554,742.40 well justifies this procedure.

#### SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND SITES.

In the matter of securing appropriate sites, the past year has exceeded all previous record. This is not merely true as to numbers. School boards are becoming gradually convinced that a building site is not a place with merely room enough for the building. They understand and appreciate that room for play and for agricultural work is very essential to a successful school. In rural districts the standard building site comprises a cuerda of land, though larger sites have been secured in some instances. The eight cuerda site purchased by the school board of Guayama; the six cuerda site acquired by Juncos; and the four cuerda site bought by Gurabo are conspicuous examples of the new policy in the matter of sites. Not only has greater attention been given to finding a location accessible to the school population, but also to suitability for building from an architectural and sanitary standpoint.

The most ambitious building program as yet attempted is being carried out by the San Juan school board and includes a three-story grammar and technical school building on the site of the old artillery barracks at a contract price of \$165,495.30.

#### SUMMARIZED STATEMENT.

1. Total number of buildings completed during the year:
  - (a) Urban—11 buildings with 77 rooms, including a 16-room high school in Mayaguez.
  - (b) Rural—21 buildings with 22 rooms.
2. Total number of buildings commenced during the year and now in course of construction:
  - (a) Urban—9 buildings with 65 rooms.
  - (b) Rural—19 buildings with 31 rooms.



3. Total number of building projects, commenced in previous years and in course of construction during the present:

(a) Urban—5 buildings with 28 rooms.

(b) Rural—16 buildings with 25 rooms.

4. Total number of sites acquired during the course of the year:

(a) Urban—14 sites.

(b) Rural—41 sites.

5. Special enumeration of sites donated to school boards:

(a) Urban—Luquillo, 1 site by municipality of Luquillo; Vieques, 1 site by municipality of Vieques; San German, 1 site by municipality of San German; Las Marias, 1 site by municipality of Las Marias.

(b) Rural—Loiza, 1 site by José Castilla Pavón; Fajardo, 1 site by Saturnino Moulier; Ceiba, 1 site by Lauro Rivera; Vieques, 1 site by municipality of Vieques; Aguas Buenas, 2 sites by Luis Tomás Balañas and José Falcón Sánchez, respectively; Sabana Grande, 1 site by Manuel Soto Almodóvar; Mayaguez, 3 sites by José de Diego, Blas Ramírez and Antonio Vicens, respectively; Añasco, 1 site by Doroteo Estevey Gimeno; Camuy, 1 site by Central Alianza; Barceloneta, 1 site by Bufalo & Porto Rico Fruit Co.; Vega Baja, 1 site by Andrés A. González; Corozal, 2 sites by Fermin Fuentes Morales and Abdon Fuentes, respectively.

6. Towns in which no school buildings of any kind have been erected since the American occupation:

(a) In urban centers—Ceiba, Luquillo, Juncos, Gurabo, Hormigueros, Jayuya, Barceloneta, Morovis, Dorado, and Guainabo.

(b) In rural districts—Loiza, Fajardo, Ceiba, Luquillo, Hormigueros and Rincon.

7. Loans granted to school boards:

Caye, bonded loan.....	\$30,000
Gurabo, school building fund.....	18,000
Juncos, temporary loan.....	1,000
Luquillo, school building fund.....	10,000
San Juan, bonded loan.....	300,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>359,000</b>

TABLE I.—*Directing and supervising officers, 1916-17.*

Paul G. Miller, commissioner of education.  
 José Padín, assistant commissioner of education.  
 Geo. H. Harriman, chief, division of property and accounts.  
 A. González Font, chief, division of school-board accounts.  
 Carey Hickle, general superintendent of schools and acting secretary.  
 Ward C. McCroskey, general superintendent of schools.  
 Manuel G. Nin, general superintendent of schools.  
 E. C. Hernández, supervisor of Spanish.  
 A. J. Sykes, supervisor of agriculture.  
 Grace E. Denton, supervisor of music.  
 Emily Willey, supervisor of drawing.  
 Grace J. Ferguson, supervisor of home economics.  
 Frank S. Fugh, supervisor of manual training.

#### UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

Paul G. Miller, chancellor.  
 Fred K. Fleagle, dean, normal department and College of Liberal Arts, Río Piedras.  
 Ralph S. Garwood, dean, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mayaguez.

#### SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SUPERVISORS.

SAN JUAN.....Geo. V. Keelan.  
 RIO PIEDRAS-TRUJILLO  
 ALTO.....Cecil E. Stevens.  
 CAROLINA.....José C. Rosario.  
 RIO GRANDE-LOIZA.....William F. Littlefield.  
 FAJARDO-CEIBA-LU-  
 QUILLO.....C. E. Miner.  
 NAGUABO-VIEQUES.....Valeriano Flores.  
 HUMACAO-LAS PIEDRAS.....M. D. Rice.  
 YABUCOA-MAUNABO.....Bernardo Huyte.  
 AROYO-PATILLAS.....Ismael Maldonado.  
 JUNCOS-GURABO.....Celestino Benítez.  
 AGUAS-SAN LORENZO.....C. Rivera Ufret (acting).  
 GUAYAMA.....C. Torres Reyes.  
 SALINAS-SANTA ISABEL.....Juan E. Castillo.

CAYEY-CIDRA.....M. Negrón Collazo.  
 COMERIO-AGUAS BU-  
 NAS-NARANJITO.....Samuel D. W. Mills.  
 AIBONITO - BARRANQUI-  
 TAS.....Servando Rabainne.  
 BARRIOS.....Don W. Snow.  
 COAMO.....Victor M. Suárez.  
 JUANA DIAZ.....Chas. J. Kelley.  
 PONCE.....M. A. Ducout.  
 GUAYANILLA-PEÑUELAS.....F. Rodríguez López.  
 YAUCO-GUANICA.....Francisco Vizcarrondo.  
 SAN GERMAN-SABABA  
 GRANDE.....Hermenegildo Masso.  
 CABO ROJO-LAJAS.....A. H. Linch.  
 MAYAGUEZ - HORMIGUE-  
 ROS.....R. B. Barlow.  
 MARICAO-LAS MARIAS.....Judson U. McGuire.  
 AÑASCO-RINCON-AGUA-  
 DA.....E. J. Bunting.  
 LARES.....C. J. Walsh.  
 SAN SEBASTIAN.....Juliet A. Casey.  
 AGUADILLA-MOCA.....Luis A. Irizarry.  
 ISABELA-QUEBRADILLAS.....G. Sellés y Solá.  
 UTUADO.....J. P. Blanco.  
 ADJUNTAS-JAYUYA.....Zolfo Gracia.  
 CAMUY-HATILLO.....Daniel F. Lynch.  
 ARECIBO.....José B. Fontanes (acting).  
 MANATI-BARCELONETA.....Joseph C. Morin.  
 CIALES.....Luis Padilla.  
 VEGA BAJA-VEGA ALTA.....José González Ginorio.  
 COROZAL-MOROVIS.....Eugenio Vías.  
 TOA BAJA-TOA ALTA-  
 DORADO.....Beatriz Lásalle.  
 BAYAMON-GUAINABO.....Carlos V. Urrutia.

#### HIGH-SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

San Juan.....J. B. Hagberg.  
 Ponce.....H. A. Martin.  
 Mayaguez.....Sara M. Williams.  
 Arecibo.....Maurice H. Esser.  
 Humacao.....A. A. E. Herger.  
 Fajardo.....Santiago Veve.

TABLE II.—*Summary of statistics for the school year 1916-17.*

Number of different pupils enrolled in schools under the department of education, classified by color and sex:

White—	
Male.....	67,858
Female.....	51,261
Total.....	119,119
Colored—	
Male.....	17,857
Female.....	13,376
Total.....	31,233
White and colored—	
Male.....	85,715
Female.....	64,637
Total.....	150,352

Number of different pupils enrolled in each kind of school under the department:

High schools.....	2,357
Continuation schools.....	937
Total secondary schools.....	3,294
Elementary urban schools.....	53,372
Rural schools.....	39,520
Night schools.....	4,166
Total in schools under the department.....	150,352

Number enrolled in the University of Porto Rico:

College of Liberal Arts.....	19
College of Law.....	47
College of Pharmacy.....	25
Normal department.....	123
Two-year course for rural teachers.....	59
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	290
Practice school.....	270
High school.....	220
Specials.....	121
Total in the University of Porto Rico.....	1,174

Number enrolled in charitable and correctional schools.....

Number enrolled in private schools.....

Total enrolled in all schools in Porto Rico.....

Average number belonging in schools under the department of education:

High schools.....	1,985
Continuation schools.....	608
Total secondary schools.....	2,683
Elementary urban schools.....	46,299
Rural schools.....	75,062
Night schools.....	2,689
Total.....	126,693

Average daily attendance in schools under the department of education:

High schools.....	1,896
Continuation schools.....	630
Total secondary schools.....	2,536
Elementary urban schools.....	43,317
Rural schools.....	68,663
Night schools.....	2,353
Total.....	116,779

Length of school year in schools under the department of education, 36 weeks, or 174 days, exclusive of holidays (in night schools 24 weeks).

Number of teachers (teaching positions) in schools under the department of education:

White—	
Male.....	
Female.....	801
Total.....	1,437
Colored—	
Male.....	
Female.....	200
Total.....	200
Total.....	435

## Number of teachers (teaching positions) in schools under the department of education:

White and colored—	
Male.....	1,001
Female.....	1,675
Total.....	2,676
Teachers in high schools.....	87
Teachers in continuation schools.....	51
Total secondary.....	138
Teachers in elementary urban schools.....	1,140
Teachers in rural schools.....	1,398
Total under department of education.....	2,676
Teachers in the University of Porto Rico.....	74
Teachers in charitable and correctional institutions.....	17
Teachers in private schools.....	174
Number of buildings in use for schools during the year.....	1,666
Owned by The People of Porto Rico.....	505
Rented.....	1,165
Estimated value of all insular school buildings.....	\$2,088,704.07
Rental value of all other buildings.....	114,396.24
Total expenditures for school purposes during the year ending June 30, 1917 <sup>1</sup> .....	2,106,389.18
By school boards.....	588,067.50
By the insular government.....	1,518,321.68
Department of education.....	1,377,004.97
University of Porto Rico.....	141,316.71

TABLE III.—Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, and percentage of attendance for the island and municipalities.

Subjects.	Porto Rico.	San Juan.	Rio Piedras.	Trujillo Alto.	Carolina.	Rio Grande.	Loíza.	Fajardo.	Cajab.
<b>Enrollment under department of education:</b>									
Enrollment, 1916-17.....	150,352	6,961	2,741	1,098	2,065	1,789	1,928	1,769	596
Enrollment, 1915-16.....	149,986	7,506	2,536	1,091	2,122	1,818	1,819	1,889	502
<b>Secondary schools—</b>									
High.....	2,357	636	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....
Continuation.....	937	.....	110	.....	33	37	.....	.....	.....
Elementary urban schools.....	53,372	6,049	869	230	562	616	762	1,096	271
Rural schools.....	89,520	.....	1,654	849	1,396	1,101	1,082	531	286
Night schools.....	4,166	266	108	19	74	35	84	40	39
<b>Average number belonging:</b>									
Pupils belonging, 1916-17.....	126,693	5,924	2,470	958	1,769	1,485	1,659	1,522	491
Pupils belonging, 1915-16.....	128,840	6,588	2,253	909	1,797	1,576	1,599	1,603	418
High schools.....	1,985	541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....
Continuation schools.....	696	.....	84	.....	31	28	.....	.....	.....
Elementary urban schools.....	46,259	5,258	829	204	510	542	665	967	238
Rural schools.....	75,062	.....	1,475	730	1,165	853	928	435	225
Night schools.....	2,689	135	82	24	63	32	66	23	28
<b>Average daily attendance:</b>									
Average attendance, 1916-17.....	116,779	5,566	2,303	870	1,633	1,363	1,554	1,382	435
Average attendance, 1915-16.....	120,099	6,274	2,132	810	1,661	1,472	1,494	1,481	376
High schools.....	1,896	508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....
Continuation schools.....	630	.....	80	.....	24	26	.....	.....	.....
Elementary urban schools.....	43,338	4,934	785	186	471	492	627	912	214
Rural schools.....	68,683	.....	1,390	665	1,061	819	869	383	190
Night schools.....	2,253	124	68	19	57	26	58	11	22
<b>Attendance per 100 belonging:</b>									
Elementary urban schools.....	95.8	94.0	92.3	91.1	92.3	90.9	94.1	92.4	92.3
Rural schools.....	91.6	.....	95.6	91.1	92.8	92.7	93.6	88.0	83.4

<sup>1</sup> Not including charity and correctional schools.

TABLE III.—*Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, and percentage of attendance for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Luquillo.	Naguabo.	Vieques.	Humacao.	Las Piedras.	Yabucoa.	Manabo.	Arroyo.	Patillas.
Enrollment under department of education:									
Enrollment, 1916-17.....	795	1,734	1,193	2,755	1,034	1,963	781	1,071	1,539
Enrollment, 1915-16.....	786	1,848	1,218	2,709	961	2,108	785	1,226	1,619
Secondary schools—									
High.....				127					
Continuation.....		15				28			
Elementary urban schools.....	228	605	514	1,210	132	504	228	521	424
Rural schools.....	531	1,039	622	1,371	879	1,406	523	518	1,006
Night schools.....	36	75	57	47	23	44	30	32	39
Average number belonging:									
Pupils belonging, 1916-17.....	661	1,464	1,063	2,506	858	1,739	621	888	1,263
Pupils belonging, 1915-16.....	665	1,509	1,049	2,314	861	2,010	690	999	1,285
High schools.....				104					
Continuation schools.....		6				27			
Elementary urban schools.....	193	593	458	1,116	125	430	175	426	375
Rural schools.....	446	823	586	1,249	711	1,251	420	436	863
Night schools.....	22	42	39	30	22	31	26	26	25
Average daily attendance:									
Average attendance, 1916-17.....	595	1,383	986	2,330	809	1,605	547	792	1,158
Average attendance, 1915-16.....	610	1,515	998	2,195	820	5	630	915	1,185
High schools.....				98					
Continuation schools.....		5				19			
Elementary urban schools.....	178	566	421	1,080	118	406	162	385	345
Rural schools.....	402	773	530	1,141	671	1,151	362	396	790
Night schools.....	15	39	35	31	20	29	23	21	23
Attendance per 100 belonging:									
Elementary urban schools.....	92.2	94.5	91.9	94.4	94.9	94.4	92.6	90.3	92.0
Rural schools.....	90.1	93.9	90.4	91.3	94.3	92.0	86.2	88.4	91.5

Subjects.	Jun-cos.	Gura-bo.	Ca-guas.	San Loren- zo.	Gua-yama.	Sal-linas.	Santa Isabel.	Cayey.	Cid-ra.
Enrollment under department of education:									
Enrollment, 1916-17.....	1,532	1,508	3,783	1,704	2,740	1,526	885	2,246	1,182
Enrollment, 1915-16.....	1,610	1,281	3,853	1,636	2,839	1,623	910	2,181	1,140
Secondary schools—									
High.....			118		120				
Continuation.....	26			14			7	69	
Elementary urban schools.....	663	409	1,505	444	1,382	593	337	952	395
Rural schools.....	778	1,027	2,094	1,156	1,164	838	521	1,180	751
Night schools.....	65	72	66	90	74	95	20	45	36
Average number belonging:									
Pupils belonging, 1916-17.....	1,261	1,179	3,330	1,356	2,351	1,310	739	1,865	1,012
Pupils belonging, 1915-16.....	1,366	1,128	3,298	1,341	2,348	1,274	715	1,928	1,011
High schools.....			110		100				
Continuation schools.....	21			13			5	54	
Elementary urban schools.....	577	328	1,276	410	1,228	547	324	806	363
Rural schools.....	630	833	1,894	895	955	719	391	971	622
Night schools.....	33	18	50	38	68	44	19	34	26
Average daily attendance:									
Average attendance, 1916-17.....	1,148	1,068	3,090	1,261	2,224	1,193	658	1,762	947
Average attendance, 1915-16.....	1,285	1,041	3,132	1,238	2,233	1,153	654	1,868	970
High schools.....			107		94				
Continuation schools.....	19			12			4	50	
Elementary urban schools.....	535	302	1,211	388	1,173	505	293	773	342
Rural schools.....	565	750	1,725	829	891	657	348	907	552
Night schools.....	29	16	47	32	66	31	13	32	23
Attendance per 100 belonging:									
Elementary urban schools.....	92.7	92.3	94.9	94.6	95.5	92.3	90.4	96.9	96.5
Rural schools.....	90.0	90.0	90.0	92.6	93.3	91.1	90.0	92.3	93.5

TABLE III.—*Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, and percentage of attendance for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Come- rio.	Agua- Bue- nas.	Naran- jito.	Albo- nito.	Ba- rran- quitas.	Bar- ros.	Coa- mo.	Juana Diaz.	Ponce.
<b>Enrollment under department of education:</b>									
Enrollment, 1916-17 .....	1,323	992	955	1,361	1,309	2,023	2,272	3,439	9,970
Enrollment, 1915-16 .....	1,321	889	967	1,373	1,255	1,646	2,399	3,504	10,164
<b>Secondary schools—</b>									
High .....									516
Continuation .....				15			36	30	
Elementary urban schools .....	410	322	211	431	358	275	750	575	6,329
Rural schools .....	893	635	716	859	951	1,712	1,445	2,779	2,961
Night schools .....	20	35	28	56		36	41	55	164
<b>Average number belonging:</b>									
Pupils belonging, 1916-17 .....	1,079	785	761	1,103	983	1,627	2,062	2,897	8,329
Pupils belonging, 1915-16 .....	1,194	757	864	1,183	1,133	1,434	2,129	2,956	8,827
<b>High schools .....</b>									438
Continuation schools .....							29	26	
Elementary urban schools .....	355	259	181	396	347	243	699	465	5,065
Rural schools .....	699	493	558	689	636	1,359	1,304	2,369	2,721
Night schools .....	19	33	22	18		25	30	37	105
<b>Average daily attendance:</b>									
Average attendance, 1916-17 .....	996	708	679	988	930	1,486	1,923	2,605	7,835
Average attendance, 1915-16 .....	1,060	688	812	1,102	1,083	1,307	1,962	2,703	8,317
<b>High schools .....</b>									425
Continuation schools .....							27	23	
Elementary urban schools .....	312	242	155	354	329	221	648	424	4,812
Rural schools .....	657	440	506	625	661	1,249	1,224	2,127	2,511
Night schools .....	17	26	18	9		16	24	31	86
<b>Attendance per 100 belonging:</b>									
Elementary urban schools .....	87.9	93.4	92.6	95.7	95.7	93.5	94.7	93.7	96.6
Rural schools .....	94.0	89.2	93.5	92.1	94.3	91.9	92.3	89.7	92.2

Subjects.	Gua- va- nilla.	Penie- las.	Yauco.	Gua- nica.	San Ger- man.	San- bana Gran- de.	Cabo Rojo.	Lajas.	Maya- guez.
<b>Enrollment under department of education:</b>									
Enrollment, 1916-17 .....	1,749	1,531	3,472	992	3,298	1,399	2,447	1,674	4,450
Enrollment, 1915-16 .....	1,662	1,553	3,471	973	2,796	1,329	2,450	1,600	4,824
<b>Secondary schools—</b>									
High .....			92						230
Continuation .....	21	16		15	50	36	67	30	
Elementary urban schools .....	461	361	996	680	921	579	998	334	2,296
Rural schools .....	1,193	1,091	2,315	190	2,218	718	1,331	1,236	1,773
Night schools .....	74	63	79	107	109	56	51	74	151
<b>Average number belonging:</b>									
Pupils belonging, 1916-17 .....	1,379		2,998	764	2,944	1,161	1,996	1,302	3,585
Pupils belonging, 1915-16 .....	1,342	1,310	3,058	803	2,418	1,153	2,137	1,488	3,992
<b>High schools .....</b>			75						203
Continuation schools .....	19	13		8	38	29	27	23	
Elementary urban schools .....	378	329	823	553	876	501	813	268	1,952
Rural schools .....	966	919	2,037	162	1,968	612	1,113	988	1,351
Night schools .....	16	20	63	41	62	19	43	23	79
<b>Average daily attendance:</b>									
Average attendance, 1916-17 .....	1,264	1,167	2,847	743	2,750	1,075	1,913	1,210	3,403
Average attendance, 1915-16 .....	1,210	1,199	2,925	787	2,258	1,085	2,065	1,332	3,812
<b>High schools .....</b>			68						202
Continuation schools .....	17	12		7	34	25	26	22	
Elementary urban schools .....	357	312	778	537	833	462	764	252	1,897
Rural schools .....	878	828	1,944	154	1,830	575	1,064	916	1,236
Night schools .....		15	57	45	53	13	39	20	68
<b>Attendance per 100 belonging:</b>									
Elementary urban schools .....	94.4	96.4	96.5	97.1	96.7	95.6	98.4	96.3	97.2
Rural schools .....	90.0	90.1	95.4	95.6	92.9	93.9	95.6	92.7	91.8

TABLE III.—*Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, and percentage of attendance for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Hormigueros.	Mari-cano.	Las Marias.	Añas-co.	Rin-con.	Agua-da.	Lares.	San Se-bastian.	Agua-dilla.
Enrollment under department of education:									
Enrollment, 1916-17.....	514	1,317	1,514	1,894	1,017	1,187	2,950	2,522	2,673
Enrollment, 1915-16.....	579	1,064	1,401	1,752	960	1,175	2,983	2,517	2,832
Secondary schools—									
High.....									100
Continuation.....				26		18		26	
Elementary urban schools.....	148	258	221	545	213	265	632	453	1,074
Rural schools.....	322	1,037	1,261	1,244	734	829	2,285	2,010	1,401
Night schools.....	44	22	32	79	70	75	25	33	96
Average number belonging:									
Pupils belonging, 1916-17.....	449	1,200	1,277	1,462	817	1,100	2,443	2,220	2,259
Pupils belonging, 1915-16.....	483	881	1,074	1,428	822	1,023	2,505	2,230	2,618
High schools.....									81
Continuation schools.....				25		7	15	23	
Elementary urban schools.....	133	244	203	449	182	246	556	429	953
Rural schools.....	391	936	1,054	959	582	806	1,857	1,741	1,168
Night schools.....	25	20	20	29	53	39	15	27	62
Average daily attendance:									
Average attendance, 1916-17.....	406	1,126	1,131	1,336	740	987	2,298	2,089	2,086
Average attendance, 1915-16.....	453	796	972	1,303	751	948	2,463	2,122	2,424
High schools.....									77
Continuation schools.....				21		6	14	22	
Elementary urban schools.....	115	229	187	422	165	222	536	407	878
Rural schools.....	278	883	926	867	532	728	1,736	1,637	1,081
Night schools.....	20	14	18	26	43	31	12	23	50
Attendance per 100 belonging:									
Elementary urban schools.....	93.5	96.9	93.8	94.2	94.7	94.3	97.3	97.8	94.1
Rural schools.....	93.8	94.3	88.0	90.4	91.3	90.9	93.4	94.0	92.9

Subjects.	Moca.	Isa-bela.	Que-bradillas.	Utua-do.	Ad-jun-tas.	Jayu-ya.	Ca-muy.	Ha-tillo.	Are-cibo.
Enrollment under department of education:									
Enrollment, 1916-17.....	1,146	2,019	1,192	4,429	2,385	1,525	1,623	1,597	5,316
Enrollment, 1915-16.....	1,221	1,909	1,114	4,672	2,253	1,543	1,614	1,493	5,251
Secondary schools—									
High.....									214
Continuation.....			33	30	21				
Elementary urban schools.....	239	363	359	764	376	280	433	556	1,316
Rural schools.....	874	1,620	759	3,603	1,964	1,225	1,143	986	3,724
Night schools.....	33	36	41	32	24	20	47	55	62
Average number belonging:									
Pupils belonging, 1916-17.....	1,028	1,748	1,116	3,858	1,934	1,281	1,421	1,424	4,517
Pupils belonging, 1916-16.....	1,096	1,635	987	3,766	1,842	1,296	1,392	1,357	4,406
High schools.....									176
Continuation schools.....			23	16	21				
Elementary urban schools.....	207	327	323	668	325	260	300	499	1,211
Rural schools.....	793	1,395	735	3,152	1,565	1,006	1,085	876	3,055
Night schools.....	28	26	35	22	23	16	36	49	72
Average daily attendance:									
Average attendance, 1916-17.....	915	1,577	1,026	3,499	1,719	1,171	1,311	1,312	4,096
Average attendance, 1915-16.....	993	1,549	915	3,429	1,635	1,176	1,274	1,270	4,136
High schools.....									164
Continuation schools.....			22	15	20				
Elementary urban schools.....	191	299	303	617	296	231	280	478	1,131
Rural schools.....	705	1,256	673	2,849	1,383	928	1,004	799	2,744
Night schools.....	19	22	28	18	20	12	27	35	59
Attendance per 100 belonging:									
Elementary urban schools.....	94.7	94.7	94.7	92.4	93.3	93.5	95.3	95.8	94.4
Rural schools.....	88.9	95.1	92.1	90.4	88.3	92.2	92.5	91.2	93.6

TABLE III.—*Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, and percentage of attendance for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Ma-natl.	Bar-celona.	Ciales.	Vega Baja.	Vega Alta.	Coro-sal.	Moro-vis.	Toa Baja.	Toa Alta.
<b>Enrollment under department of education:</b>									
Enrollment, 1916-17.....	2,200	1,176	2,133	1,860	1,260	1,656	1,660	1,087	1,357
Enrollment, 1915-16.....	2,282	1,192	2,080	1,792	1,013	1,611	1,574	1,078	1,340
<b>Secondary schools—Continuation.</b>	56	.....	18	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elementary urban schools.....	795	471	419	561	277	288	253	432	289
Rural schools.....	1,320	670	1,657	1,213	938	1,309	1,372	566	1,048
Night schools.....	38	35	39	50	45	59	35	36	20
<b>Average number belonging:</b>									
Pupils belonging, 1916-17.....	1,914	968	1,676	1,591	864	1,337	1,333	926	1,141
Pupils belonging, 1915-16.....	2,001	1,031	1,780	1,534	884	1,398	1,341	904	1,140
<b>Continuation schools.....</b>	41	.....	17	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elementary urban schools.....	722	347	319	500	243	251	209	400	244
Rural schools.....	1,123	507	1,312	1,020	597	1,036	1,103	495	878
Night schools.....	28	14	23	42	24	25	21	31	19
<b>Average daily attendance:</b>									
Average attendance, 1916-17.....	1,754	788	1,504	1,408	773	1,184	1,209	857	991
Average attendance, 1915-16.....	1,863	970	1,666	1,356	808	1,214	1,185	863	1,047
<b>Continuation schools.....</b>	38	.....	14	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elementary urban schools.....	678	307	300	452	218	231	197	361	220
Rural schools.....	1,013	468	1,167	896	534	934	993	470	753
Night schools.....	25	13	23	34	21	19	19	26	18
<b>Attendance per 100 belonging:</b>									
Elementary urban schools.....	94.6	93.8	94.0	93.9	92.5	92.4	97.7	95.6	92.6
Rural schools.....	92.2	94.1	91.2	93.6	90.4	90.0	90.0	94.9	92.0

Subjects.	Dorado.	Bayamon.	Guanabo.	Culebra.
<b>Enrollment under department of education:</b>				
Enrollment, 1916-17.....	759	3,600	1,101	167
Enrollment, 1915-16.....	653	3,909	1,100	170
<b>Secondary schools—High.....</b>	.....	108	.....	.....
Elementary urban schools.....	244	1,888	192	.....
Rural schools.....	475	1,512	890	147
Night schools.....	40	92	19	20
<b>Average number belonging:</b>				
Pupils belonging, 1916-17.....	595	3,071	868	153
Pupils belonging, 1915-16.....	587	3,439	936	160
<b>High schools.....</b>	.....	80	.....	.....
Elementary urban schools.....	213	1,663	166	.....
Rural schools.....	346	1,247	686	136
Night schools.....	36	81	16	17
<b>Average daily attendance:</b>				
Average attendance, 1916-17.....	541	2,834	774	133
Average attendance, 1915-16.....	547	3,196	869	152
<b>High schools.....</b>	.....	77	.....	.....
Elementary urban schools.....	195	1,564	153	.....
Rural schools.....	322	1,122	609	121
Night schools.....	24	71	12	12
<b>Attendance per 100 belonging:</b>				
Elementary urban schools.....	95.5	94.1	96.7	.....
Rural schools.....	93.0	90.0	90.8	90.0

TABLE IV.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade and per cent of promotions in elementary schools for the island and municipalities.*

Subjects.	Porto Rico.	San Juan.	Rio Piedras.	Trujillo Alto.	Carolina.	Rio Grande.	Loiza.	Fajardo.	Cabo.
Enrolled during 1916-17.....	150,352	6,951	2,741	1,098	2,065	1,789	1,928	1,769	596
Enrolled during 1915-16.....	149,986	7,506	2,536	1,091	2,122	1,818	1,819	1,899	562
Secondary schools.....	3,294								
High schools.....	2,357	636						102	
Twelfth grade.....	271	60						15	
Eleventh grade.....	545	140						23	
Tenth grade.....	671	198						24	
Ninth grade.....	870	238						40	
Continuation schools.....	937		110		33	37			
Tenth grade.....	287				15	15			
Ninth grade.....	680		110		18	22			
Night schools.....	4,166	266	108	19	74	35	84	40	39
Elementary urban schools.....	53,372	6,049	869	230	562	616	762	1,096	271
Per cent promoted.....	66.1								
Eighth grade.....	2,698	410	89	10	37	21	25	47	
Per cent promoted.....	72	80	83	70	62	80	80	47	
Seventh grade.....	3,214	397	55	9	33	41	17	77	6
Per cent promoted.....	71	96	77	77	67	71	76	54	83
Sixth grade.....	4,060	467	83	23	50	60	46	79	14
Per cent promoted.....	66	75	72	57	28	61	40	60	57
Fifth grade.....	5,069	543	98	20	50	43	61	102	17
Per cent promoted.....	66	68	74	80	38	56	35	62	60
Fourth grade.....	7,635	913	98	25	95	78	87	149	11
Per cent promoted.....	63	66		84	67	63	57	46	91
Third grade.....	8,817	1,005	148	51	90	113	117	165	33
Per cent promoted.....	65	74	53	71	62		29	60	58
Second grade.....	10,600	1,191	180	43	102	104	167	290	74
Per cent promoted.....	66	63	75	80	27	58	34	50	43
First grade.....	11,169	1,123	118	49	105	156	242	207	117
Per cent promoted.....	65	66	63	63	70	60	38	61	30
Rural schools.....	89,520		1,654	849	1,396	1,101	1,062	531	286
Per cent promoted.....	57.7								
Seventh grade.....	9								
Per cent promoted.....	55								
Sixth grade.....	128								
Per cent promoted.....	64								
Fifth grade.....	963		10			6	16		
Per cent promoted.....	60					90	60		
Fourth grade.....	9,215		140	70	98	135	110	33	21
Per cent promoted.....	65		90	58	49	67	66	70	42
Third grade.....	16,112		219	139	177	196	210	90	26
Per cent promoted.....	64		93	64	32	63	80	62	61
Second grade.....	20,853		371	211	325	221	233	131	64
Per cent promoted.....	68		94	57	50	65	64	68	57
First grade.....	42,240		914	429	796	542	512	277	175
Per cent promoted.....	50		57	52	30	47	43	47	76



TABLE IV.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade and per cent of promotions in elementary schools for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Lu- quillo.	Nagua- bo.	Vie- ques.	Huma- cao.	Las Pie- dras.	Yabu- coa.	Mau- nabo.	Arro- yo.
Enrolled during 1916-17.....	795	1,734	1,193	2,755	1,034	1,982	781	1,071
Enrolled during 1915-16.....	786	1,848	1,218	2,709	961	2,108	785	1,226
Secondary schools.....								
High schools.....				127				
Twelfth grade.....				16				
Eleventh grade.....				37				
Tenth grade.....				34				
Ninth grade.....				40				
Continuation schools.....		15				28		
Tenth grade.....						12		
Ninth grade.....		15				16		
Night schools.....	36	75	57	47	23	44	30	32
Elementary urban schools.....	228	605	514	1,210	132	504	228	521
Eighth grade.....	6	28	16	81	10	25	12	23
Per cent promoted.....	50	68	93	45	60	72	83	65
Seventh grade.....	11	37	28	48		28	8	18
Per cent promoted.....	55	70	54	40		79	88	55
Sixth grade.....	17	49	38	139	16	27	12	32
Per cent promoted.....	53	55	63	36	93	100	82	56
Fifth grade.....	19	61	37	130	16	53	18	48
Per cent promoted.....	70	44	70	83	62	88	33	81
Fourth grade.....	23	110	79	145	23	112	37	76
Per cent promoted.....	56	52	48	51	86	61	61	79
Third grade.....	46	92	84	149	21	71	46	104
Per cent promoted.....	54	42	54	73	86	92	65	61
Second grade.....	57	118	124	240	28	79	48	106
Per cent promoted.....	56	60	67	36	92	81	58	56
First grade.....	49	110	108	278	18	109	47	114
Per cent promoted.....	71	82	71	60	81	79	62	68
Rural schools.....	531	1,039	622	1,371	879	1,406	523	518
Seventh grade.....								
Per cent promoted.....								
Sixth grade.....								
Per cent promoted.....								
Fifth grade.....		15				34		
Per cent promoted.....								
Fourth grade.....	75	76	60	124	110	182	45	61
Per cent promoted.....	82	85	61	80	95	85		52
Third grade.....	91	187	107	213	189	253	66	85
Per cent promoted.....	90	86	66	78	76	70		62
Second grade.....	114	284	124	267	223	286	132	112
Per cent promoted.....	66	72	80	84	76	76		50
First grade.....	251	477	331	747	357	651	280	260
Per cent promoted.....	71	51	60	58	62	53		22

TABLE IV.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade and per cent of promotions in elementary schools for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Patillas.	Juncos.	Gurabo	Caguas.	San Lorenzo.	Guanama.	Salinas.	Santa Isabel.
Enrolled during 1916-17.....	1,529	1,532	1,508	3,783	1,704	2,740	1,526	885
Enrolled during 1915-16.....	1,619	1,616	1,281	3,853	1,635	2,839	1,628	910
Secondary schools.....								
High schools.....				118		120		
Twelfth grade.....						13		
Eleventh grade.....				25		16		
Tenth grade.....				40		30		
Ninth grade.....				53		61		
Continuation schools.....		26			14			7
Tenth grade.....		10						7
Ninth grade.....		16			14			
Night schools.....	39	65	72	66	90	74	95	20
Elementary urban schools.....	424	663	409	1,505	444	1,382	593	337
Eighth grade.....	13	22	18	77	13	53	11	19
Per cent promoted.....	92	81	44	60	100	81	63	52
Seventh grade.....	21	33	29	108	22	61	10	23
Per cent promoted.....	81	55	40	45	68	85	70	82
Sixth grade.....	17	45	23	132	35	87	30	19
Per cent promoted.....	71	70	70	73	67	60	73	78
Fifth grade.....	32	82	23	137	35	195	48	25
Per cent promoted.....	72	55	60	64	71	74	62	34
Fourth grade.....	66	94	53	261	77	234	117	57
Per cent promoted.....	58	55	68	45	54	73	60	66
Third grade.....	59	126	73	266	111	186	153	37
Per cent promoted.....	68	43	47	74	57	71	62	70
Second grade.....	95	102	82	365	64	285	75	47
Per cent promoted.....	65	64	59	60	67	74	92	93
First grade.....	121	159	108	159	87	281	149	100
Per cent promoted.....	67	50	30	74	90	73	46	69
Rural schools.....	1,066	778	1,027	2,094	1,156	1,164	838	521
Seventh grade.....								
Per cent promoted.....								
Sixth grade.....						6		
Per cent promoted.....						83		
Fifth grade.....		10				8		11
Per cent promoted.....		60				100		90
Fourth grade.....	89	120	66	206	131	76	33	38
Per cent promoted.....	81	55	30	51	56	73	71	88
Third grade.....	159	147	151	379	165	169	119	111
Per cent promoted.....	71	55	55	62	41	70	68	53
Second grade.....	284	186	242	464	262	289	276	142
Per cent promoted.....	55	73	54	70	60	84	77	80
First grade.....	534	315	568	1,045	598	616	410	219
Per cent promoted.....	19	51	45	47	57	56	59	63

TABLE IV.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade and per cent of promotions in elementary schools for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Cayey.	Cidra.	Comerio.	Agua Buenas.	Naran- jito.	Albo- nito.	Barran- quitas.	Barros.
Enrolled during 1916-17.....	2,246	1,182	1,323	992	955	1,361	1,309	2,023
Enrolled during 1915-16.....	2,181	1,140	1,321	899	967	1,373	1,255	1,646
Secondary schools.....								
High schools.....								
Twelfth grade.....								
Eleventh grade.....								
Tenth grade.....								
Ninth grade.....								
Continuation schools.....	69					15		
Tenth grade.....	22							
Ninth grade.....	47					15		
Night schools.....	45	36	20	35	28	56		36
Elementary urban schools.....	952	395	410	322	211	431	358	276
Eighth grade.....	39	19	24	16		27	11	15
Per cent promoted.....	77	79	87	81		81	72	93
Seventh grade.....	41	8	15	11	13	28	35	20
Per cent promoted.....	46	67	53	72	84	82	9	65
Sixth grade.....	50	22	13	18	19	46	40	17
Per cent promoted.....	80	63	69	44	47	52	63	100
Fifth grade.....	59	40	31	26	40	73	51	25
Per cent promoted.....	63	75	58	35	25	64	37	84
Fourth grade.....	149	71	48	51	39	60	54	45
Per cent promoted.....	70	62	46	49	36	67	46	64
Third grade.....	179	60	84	51	53	74	50	46
Per cent promoted.....	82	81	49	30	18	80	68	70
Second grade.....	245	73	86	87	28	72	65	54
Per cent promoted.....	73	82	37	31	82	86	66	81
First grade.....	190	102	109	62	19	51	52	53
Per cent promoted.....	83	75	61	81	89	80	67	70
Rural schools.....	1,180	751	893	635	716	859	951	1,712
Seventh grade.....								
Per cent promoted.....								
Sixth grade.....								
Per cent promoted.....								
Fifth grade.....								11
Per cent promoted.....								81
Fourth grade.....	53	58	79	41	65	63	94	184
Per cent promoted.....	73	63	90	56	55	62	49	80
Third grade.....	207	144	133	113	126	164	202	313
Per cent promoted.....	71	59	68	54	64	57	47	72
Second grade.....	282	173	215	154	179	196	232	317
Per cent promoted.....	73	70	77	63	62	61	71	71
First grade.....	638	376	466	327	346	436	423	587
Per cent promoted.....	66	71	51	43	54	45	43	52

TABLE IV.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade and per cent of promotions in elementary schools for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Coamo.	Juana Diaz.	Ponce.	Guayanilla.	Pedue-las.	Yauco.	Guanica.	San Ger-man.	Sabana Grande.
Enrolled during 1916-17.....	2,272	3,439	9,970	1,749	1,531	3,472	992	3,298	1,889
Enrolled during 1915-16.....	2,389	3,504	10,164	1,662	1,553	3,471	973	2,796	1,329
Secondary schools.....									
High schools.....			516			92			
Twelfth grade.....			84			10			
Eleventh grade.....			127			34			
Tenth grade.....			164			18			
Ninth grade.....			141			30			
Continuation schools.....	36	30		21	16		15	50	36
Tenth grade.....	12	17		8				20	15
Ninth grade.....	24	13		13	16		15	30	21
Night schools.....	41	55	164	74	63	79	107	109	56
Elementary urban schools.....	750	575	6,329	461	361	986	680	921	579
Eighth grade.....	48	29	254	16	30	39	32	50	33
Per cent promoted.....	71	93	64	81		56	60	58	75
Seventh grade.....	49	46	460	24	23	48	39	95	40
Per cent promoted.....	85	87	75	37		60	72	34	73
Sixth grade.....	52	43	473	38	41	67	30	82	48
Per cent promoted.....	94	67	74	50		67	77	73	77
Fifth grade.....	51	85	413	78	31	123	77	109	102
Per cent promoted.....	90	73	78	32		73	81	67	53
Fourth grade.....	102	78	710	89	69	206	99	110	89
Per cent promoted.....	82	67	71	32		68	80	70	54
Third grade.....	104	84	947	64	51	183	119	150	74
Per cent promoted.....	77	71	58	66		75	81	77	66
Second grade.....	191	159	1,455	61	58	185	118	166	50
Per cent promoted.....	74	75	60	48		75	86	72	70
First grade.....	153	56	1,617	91	58	135	166	159	132
Per cent promoted.....	81	55	58	77		50	71	65	68
Rural schools.....	1,445	2,779	2,961	1,193	1,091	2,315	190	2,218	718
Seventh grade.....									
Per cent promoted.....									
Sixth grade.....	7	7	9		7			5	
Per cent promoted.....	62	55	55		100			60	
Fifth grade.....	48	49	46	12	11	70		44	
Per cent promoted.....	64	83	61	25	90	73		75	
Fourth grade.....	197	269	192	140	108	423		213	78
Per cent promoted.....	68	92	47	40	54	74		43	75
Third grade.....	285	425	437	178	201	439	35	384	137
Per cent promoted.....	64	80	45	36	42	88	71	60	64
Second grade.....	354	543	628	266	219	544	57	474	157
Per cent promoted.....	71	92	55	42	57	82	80	67	76
First grade.....	554	1,486	1,649	597	550	839	98	1,098	356
Per cent promoted.....	50	50	32	34	39	66	70	47	59

TABLE IV.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade and per cent of promotions in elementary schools for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Cabo Rojo.	Lajas.	Mayaguez.	Hormigueros.	Maricao.	Las Marias.	Añasco.	Rincón.	Agüada.
Enrolled during 1916-17	2,447	1,674	4,450	514	1,317	1,514	1,894	1,017	1,187
Enrolled during 1915-16	2,450	1,600	4,324	579	1,064	1,401	1,752	960	1,175
Secondary schools									
High schools			230						
Twelfth grade			36						
Eleventh grade			63						
Tenth grade			56						
Ninth grade			75						
Continuation schools	67	30					26		18
Tenth grade	31						9		
Ninth grade	36	30					17		18
Night schools	51	74	151	44	22	32	79	70	75
Elementary urban schools	998	334	2,296	148	258	221	545	213	265
Eight grade	58	20	139		18	4	27	10	12
Per cent promoted	45	40	65		81	67	44	80	50
Seventh grade	66	20	190	4	15	7	34	14	11
Per cent promoted	53	45	64	75	80	59	32	80	63
Sixth grade	53	23	204	7	23	21	39	13	22
Per cent promoted	53	65	69	71	91	47	77	77	54
Fifth grade	82	39	169	16	31	19	68	22	26
Per cent promoted	79	82	80	70	70	52	60	45	54
Fourth grade	106	45	276	15	43	29	49	33	34
Per cent promoted	74	82	75	60	76	60	55	63	61
Third grade	147	56	459	23	50	33	70	50	53
Per cent promoted	82	85	77	52	66	70	58	72	53
Second grade	212	68	313	23	40	62	99	25	54
Per cent promoted	84	83	92	70	87	67	61	64	66
First grade	274	63	546	60	38	46	159	46	53
Per cent promoted	77	50	78	41	67	95	66	48	85
Rural schools	1,331	1,236	1,773	322	1,037	1,261	1,244	734	829
Seventh grade									
Per cent promoted									
Sixth grade		12				8			
Per cent promoted		83				37			
Fifth grade		28	16		18	19		7	
Per cent promoted		53	56		67	32		55	
Fourth grade	97	189	158	35	105	122	108	35	24
Per cent promoted	80	82	43	70	59	64	75	66	91
Third grade	313	289	305	66	165	207	195	141	163
Per cent promoted	65	61	58	79	52	60	58	54	68
Second grade	368	295	421	72	234	210	180	169	220
Per cent promoted	87	72	59	70	69	74	67	50	64
First grade	553	423	873	150	515	695	761	382	422
Per cent promoted	81	67	37	47	41	40	40	26	61

TABLE IV.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade and per cent of promotions in elementary schools for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Lares.	San Sebas- tian.	Agua- dilla.	Moca.	Isa- bela.	Que- bra- dillas.	Utu- ado.	Ad- jun- tas.	Jaya- ya.
Enrolled during 1916-17.....	2,980	2,522	2,673	1,146	2,019	1,192	4,429	2,385	1,225
Enrolled during 1915-16.....	2,983	2,577	2,882	1,221	1,909	1,114	4,672	2,253	1,343
Secondary schools.....									
High schools.....			100						
Twelfth grade.....			10						
Eleventh grade.....			17						
Tenth grade.....			34						
Ninth grade.....			39						
Continuation schools.....	18	26				33	30	21	
Tenth grade.....						14	9		
Ninth grade.....	18	26				19	21	21	
Night schools.....	25	33	98	33	36	41	32	24	30
Elementary urban schools.....	622	453	1,074	239	363	359	764	376	280
Eighth grade.....	34	31	46	12	17	20	21	22	21
Per cent promoted.....	54	51	76	82	94	80	81	41	52
Seventh grade.....	48	31	75	14	19	40	64	13	23
Per cent promoted.....	67	61	69	80	90	58	92	38	43
Sixth grade.....	47	55	66	14	22	38	107	28	14
Per cent promoted.....	83	80	80	64	72	76	48	53	93
Fifth grade.....	63	45	138	26	33	44	86	36	22
Per cent promoted.....	55	49	81	57	64	82	76	69	64
Fourth grade.....	104	103	116	42	105	51	129	77	51
Per cent promoted.....	52	64	70	75	65	53	60	62	58
Third grade.....	87	88	227	44	55	52	114	57	47
Per cent promoted.....	72	80	72	62	78	88	57	78	70
Second grade.....	98	48	258	64	61	68	173	84	44
Per cent promoted.....	91	73	80	80	82	75	74	80	93
First grade.....	141	52	148	23	51	46	70	59	58
Per cent promoted.....	76	88	80	72	78	84	56	68	46
Rural schools.....	2,285	2,010	1,401	874	1,620	759	3,803	1,964	1,225
Seventh grade.....									
Per cent promoted.....									
Sixth grade.....	12		17				4		5
Per cent promoted.....	50		64				75		100
Fifth grade.....	37		67		27	27	18		89
Per cent promoted.....	27		58		70	81	44		51
Fourth grade.....	343	300	217	70	146	78	470	250	168
Per cent promoted.....	60	70	69	50	91	92	62	51	53
Third grade.....	468	450	338	206	395	140	641	372	257
Per cent promoted.....	66	57	62	76	66	76	60	60	57
Second grade.....	585	537	293	261	392	203	820	503	294
Per cent promoted.....	66	67	70	81	88	77	65	59	59
First grade.....	840	723	469	337	660	311	1,650	839	447
Per cent promoted.....	52	58	57	68	55	66	41	39	50

TABLE IV.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade and per cent of promotions in elementary schools for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Ca- may.	Hati- llo.	Are- cibo.	Mana- ti.	Bar- celo- neta.	Cla- les.	Vega Baja.	Vega Alta.	Coro- zal.
Enrolled during 1916-17.....	1,623	1,597	5,316	2,209	1,176	2,133	1,860	1,260	1,656
Enrolled during 1915-16.....	1,614	1,493	5,251	2,282	1,192	2,060	1,792	1,013	1,611
Secondary schools.....									
High schools.....			214						
Twelfth grade.....			19						
Eleventh grade.....			43						
Tenth grade.....			51						
Ninth grade.....			101						
Continuation schools.....				56		18	36		
Tenth grade.....				25			16		
Ninth grade.....				31		18	20		
Night schools.....	47	55	62	38	35	39	50	45	59
Elementary urban schools.....	433	556	1,316	795	471	419	561	377	288
Eighth grade.....	15	18	128	33	24	23	47		15
Per cent promoted.....	86	100	45	72	41	73	76		73
Seventh grade.....	17	23	91	51	19	24	28	21	
Per cent promoted.....	65	73	78	72	58	58	89	96	
Sixth grade.....	51	36	131	55	26	38	19	8	24
Per cent promoted.....	48	77	71	74	73	66	94	82	150
Fifth grade.....	41	67	179	76	43	38	48	28	10
Per cent promoted.....	80	75	48	75	43	66	79	93	100
Fourth grade.....	47	73	213	107	51	61	104	29	35
Per cent promoted.....	81	75	66	64	43	83	88	93	48
Third grade.....	79	97	178	108	57	76	89	51	54
Per cent promoted.....	72	70	91	65	36	65	99	70	50
Second grade.....	93	92	227	172	126	72	129	74	48
Per cent promoted.....	41	83	48	71	48	78	76	94	173
First grade.....	90	150	169	193	125	87	97	66	102
Per cent promoted.....	77	64	68	62	72	70	81	90	64
Rural schools.....	1,143	986	3,724	1,320	670	1,657	1,213	938	1,809
Seventh grade.....			9						
Per cent promoted.....			56						
Sixth grade.....	18		9						
Per cent promoted.....	44		56						
Fifth grade.....	30	27	48	27					30
Per cent promoted.....	67	63	62	70					70
Fourth grade.....	178	141	357	102	56	213	99	122	128
Per cent promoted.....	65	64	57	79	64	61	71	58	157
Third grade.....	228	198	662	244	96	302	249	201	245
Per cent promoted.....	66	66	48	60	76	53	70	41	57
Second grade.....	239	244	854	339	148	381	335	291	308
Per cent promoted.....	72	67	56	62	89	71	72	66	59
First grade.....	450	376	1,785	608	370	761	530	324	598
Per cent promoted.....	65	52	32	54	40	52	61	46	36

TABLE IV.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade and per cent of promotions in elementary schools for the island and municipalities—Continued.*

Subjects.	Moro- vis.	Tos Baja.	Tos Alta.	Do- rado.	Bay- amon.	Guai- nabo.	Cule- bra.
Enrolled during 1916-17.....	1,660	1,087	1,357	759	3,600	1,101	167
Enrolled during 1915-16.....	1,574	1,078	1,340	653	3,909	1,100	170
Secondary schools.....							
High schools.....					108		
Twelfth grade.....					8		
Eleventh grade.....					20		
Tenth grade.....					28		
Ninth grade.....					52		
Continuation schools.....							
Tenth grade.....							
Ninth grade.....							
Night schools.....	35	36	20	40	92	19	20
Elementary urban schools.....	253	432	289	244	1,888	192	
Eighth grade.....	12	12	8	9	87	7	
Per cent promoted.....	83	58	100	67	98	85	
Seventh grade.....	12	17	15	11	95	7	
Per cent promoted.....	66	70	67	72	62	55	
Sixth grade.....	18	38	12	15	145	9	
Per cent promoted.....	55	71	75	53	65	67	
Fifth grade.....	16	13	23	22	190	13	
Per cent promoted.....	70	77	78	73	51	92	
Fourth grade.....	26	51	30	29	272	24	
Per cent promoted.....	60	72	60	65	55	96	
Third grade.....	50	81	28	41	359	39	
Per cent promoted.....	58	70	65	80	50	74	
Second grade.....	53	117	59	72	309	34	
Per cent promoted.....	62	81	99	67	77	80	
First grade.....	66	103	114	45	431	59	
Per cent promoted.....	61	66	64	70	46	44	
Rural schools.....	1,372	569	1,048	475	1,512	890	147
Seventh grade.....							
Per cent promoted.....							
Sixth grade.....					2		
Per cent promoted.....							
Fifth grade.....	17				51		9
Per cent promoted.....	70				53		67
Fourth grade.....	150	27	115	35	126	94	11
Per cent promoted.....	54	67	70	55	97	95	51
Third grade.....	270	67	208	71	228	148	29
Per cent promoted.....	53	90	70	72	76	78	62
Second grade.....	302	115	236	101	369	244	37
Per cent promoted.....	62	93	76	71	76	75	48
First grade.....	633	360	494	268	736	404	61
Per cent promoted.....	43	53	72	51	60	44	46



TABLE V.—*Estimated population, population of school age, and population of compulsory school age compared with the total enrollment.*

Municipalities.	Estimates of population for 1916.			Enrollment during 1916-17.	Enrollment per 1,000.		
	Total population.	School population (5-18 years).	Of compulsory school age (8-14 years).		Of total population.	Of school population.	Of population of compulsory school age.
Porto Rico.....	1,223,981	427,666	215,819	150,352	122	375	606
San Juan.....	53,237	18,638	9,406	6,951	131	373	739
Rio Piedras.....	17,275	6,038	3,046	2,741	158	453	900
Trujillo Alto.....	6,933	2,428	1,224	1,098	158	452	879
Carolina.....	16,748	5,863	2,957	2,065	123	352	608
Rio Grande.....	12,620	4,413	2,229	1,789	142	406	802
Loiza.....	14,551	5,100	2,569	1,928	133	378	751
Pajaro.....	14,115	4,941	2,493	1,769	125	358	710
Ceiba.....	4,825	1,687	852	596	123	353	700
Luquillo.....	6,781	2,373	1,197	795	117	335	664
Naguabo.....	15,695	5,494	2,771	1,734	111	310	635
Vieques.....	11,391	3,987	2,012	1,193	105	300	593
Humacao.....	19,259	6,742	3,403	2,755	143	410	809
Las Piedras.....	9,893	3,463	1,748	1,034	104	298	591
Yabucoa.....	18,946	6,631	3,346	1,982	104	300	592
Maunabo.....	7,771	2,718	1,371	781	101	251	570
Arroyo.....	7,599	2,655	1,339	1,071	128	403	800
Patillas.....	15,798	5,527	2,788	1,529	97	273	584
Juncos.....	12,778	4,473	2,256	1,532	120	342	671
Curabo.....	12,173	4,261	2,150	1,508	124	354	700
Caguas.....	29,680	10,390	5,244	3,783	134	363	721
San Lorenzo.....	15,600	5,462	2,754	1,704	109	310	618
Guayama.....	18,992	6,648	3,354	2,740	145	414	819
Salinas.....	12,562	4,362	2,199	1,526	121	350	694
Santa Isabel.....	7,605	2,661	1,342	885	116	333	667
Cayey.....	19,353	6,775	3,418	2,246	116	331	657
Cidra.....	11,578	4,050	2,044	1,182	102	292	578
Comerio.....	12,208	4,273	2,154	1,323	109	309	614
Aguas Buenas.....	9,061	3,171	1,599	992	109	316	621
Naranjito.....	9,700	3,396	1,714	955	98	281	567
Albionito.....	11,817	4,127	2,087	1,361	115	329	652
Barranquitas.....	11,476	4,018	2,027	1,309	114	325	642
Barros.....	16,422	5,749	2,899	2,023	123	352	697
Coamo.....	18,718	6,552	3,316	2,272	121	342	685
Juana Diaz.....	31,861	11,153	5,630	3,439	107	306	611
Ponce.....	69,341	24,272	12,246	9,970	144	410	814
Guayanilla.....	11,313	3,961	1,998	1,749	154	435	875
Peñuelas.....	13,105	4,587	2,313	1,531	117	334	662
Yauco.....	27,391	9,961	4,537	3,472	126	362	718
Guánica.....	7,035	2,463	1,241	992	141	402	800
San German.....	24,195	8,470	4,275	3,298	136	399	771
Sabana Grande.....	12,593	4,407	2,223	1,399	110	315	624
Cabo Rojo.....	21,376	7,483	3,775	2,447	114	327	648
Lajas.....	12,099	4,235	2,205	1,674	138	395	759
Mayaguez.....	42,117	14,748	7,440	4,450	105	302	599
Hormigueros.....	4,248	1,487	750	514	121	347	685
Maricao.....	7,823	2,738	1,380	1,317	167	471	964
Las Marias.....	10,979	3,842	1,938	1,514	136	394	781
Afasco.....	15,741	5,511	2,778	1,894	114	362	682
Rincon.....	7,950	2,782	1,404	1,017	128	365	724
Aguada.....	12,663	4,433	2,236	1,187	93	268	351
Lares.....	24,751	8,664	4,370	2,950	119	340	675
San Sebastian.....	20,658	7,231	3,648	2,522	122	349	691
Aguadilla.....	23,407	8,194	4,135	2,673	114	326	644
Moca.....	16,941	5,217	2,632	1,146	60	219	436
Isabela.....	18,416	6,446	3,252	2,019	109	313	621
Quebradillas.....	8,999	3,118	1,573	1,192	134	382	758
Ututo.....	33,630	11,776	5,942	4,429	132	376	745
Adjuntas.....	18,527	6,485	3,270	2,385	128	367	728
Ayuyua.....	11,234	3,931	1,983	1,525	136	314	779
Camuy.....	12,395	4,339	2,186	1,623	131	374	742
Hatillo.....	46,364	16,066	8,050	5,597	137	392	779
Mecibo.....	16,232	5,191	2,516	1,114	114	327	649
Manati.....	18,838	6,595	3,326	2,209	117	334	664
Barceloneta.....	12,736	4,453	2,246	1,176	92	264	524
Ciales.....	20,104	7,038	3,548	2,133	106	303	629
Vega Baja.....	14,020	4,908	2,476	1,860	132	378	751
Vega Alta.....	8,889	3,111	1,570	1,260	141	405	721
Corozal.....	14,182	4,965	2,504	1,656	116	333	661
Morovis.....	13,590	4,762	2,402	1,660	122	348	691
Tos Alta.....	6,835	2,391	1,206	1,037	151	438	859
Tos Baja.....	9,972	3,491	1,760	1,357	136	353	771
Dorado.....	5,338	1,869	941	759	142	400	807
Bayamon.....	28,237	9,873	4,979	3,600	126	366	672
Guainabo.....	7,888	2,781	1,401	1,101	139	395	786
Culebra.....	1,437	489	252	167	116	335	662

TABLE VI.—*School buildings owned by school boards or The People of Porto Rico, with number of rooms (including buildings under construction or contracted for before July 1).*

Municipality.	Urban, number of rooms.																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	
San Juan.....	1	4	1	2		1			1	1				2		2	1	1		
Rio Piedras.....	1	1					1					1								
Trujillo Alto.....					1				1											
Carolina.....	1		1					1												
Rio Grande.....		1						1												
Loiza.....						1														
Pajardo.....	1								1					1						
Celba.....																				
Luquillo.....																				
Naguabo.....										1										
Vieques.....		1			1	1														
Humacao.....	1							1								1				
Las Piedras.....	1	1																		
Yabucoa.....	1							1												
Maunabo.....					1															
Arroyo.....	1						1													
Patillas.....				1																
Juncos.....	1																			
Gurabo.....	1																			
Caguas.....	1	1														1				
San Lorenzo.....						1														
Guayama.....	1	2	4	1		1		1												
Salinas.....				1		1														
Santa Isabel.....	1	1						1												
Cayey.....				1								1								
Cidra.....				1																
Comerio.....	1	1					1													
Aguas Buenas.....						1														
Naranjito.....				1																
Aibonito.....								1												
Barranquitas.....	1				1															
Barros.....	1			1																
Coamo.....	1			1		1														
Juana Diaz.....		1										1								
Ponce.....	2	2		1	1	1		1	1		1	1				3				
Guayanilla.....		1		1																
Peñuelas.....					1															
Yauco.....						1									1					
Guanica.....								1												
San German.....				1						1										
Sabana Grande.....				1																
Cabo Rojo.....				1																
Lajas.....				1																
Mayaguez.....						1		2				1		1			1			
Hormigueros.....																				
Maricao.....				1																
Las Marias.....				1																
Añasco.....				1		1														
Rincon.....				1																
Aguada.....					1															
Lares.....		2		1																
San Sebastian.....				1																
Aguadilla.....				1								1								
Moca.....				1																
Isabela.....				1		1														
Quebradillas.....		2		1																
Utua.....																				
Adjuntas.....				1								1								
Jayuya.....																				
Camuy.....								1												
Hatillo.....				1					1											
Arecibo.....	1								1										1	
Manati.....								1												
Barceloneta.....				1																
Ciales.....			1			1														
Vega Baja.....	1			1					1											
Vega Alta.....						1														
Corozal.....						1														
Morovis.....																				
Toa Baja.....	2			1																
Toa Alta.....						1														
Dorado.....																				
Bayamon.....				2		1														
Guainabo.....																				
Culebra.....	2																			
Total.....	25	21	7	32	8	18	3	15	3	3	1	9	....	4	1	7	2	1	1	

TABLE VI.—*School buildings owned by school boards or The People of Porto Rico, with number of rooms (including buildings under construction or contracted for before July 1)—Continued.*

Municipality.	Urban, number of rooms.			Rural, number of rooms.				
	22	30	Total.	1	2	3	4	Total.
San Juan.....	1		20					
Rio Piedras.....			4	7		1		8
Trujillo Alto.....			1	3				3
Carolina.....			3	4				4
Rio Grande.....			2	3	1			4
Loiza.....			1					
Fajardo.....			3		1			1
Ceiba.....								
Luquillo.....								
Naguabo.....			1	5				5
Vieques.....			3	1				1
Humacao.....			3	4	1			5
Las Piedras.....			2	1				1
Yabucoa.....			2	1	3			4
Mannabo.....			1	2				2
Arroyo.....			2	3				3
Patillas.....			1	3				3
Juncos.....			1	8				8
Gurabo.....			1	3				3
Caguas.....			3	2				2
San Lorenzo.....			1	2				2
Guayama.....			10	16	2			18
Salinas.....			2	4	2			6
Santa Isabel.....			3	8	1			9
Cayey.....			2	10				10
Cidra.....			1	2				2
Comerio.....			3	3				3
Agua Buenos.....			1	4				4
Naranjito.....			1	7				7
Albionito.....			1	1				1
Barranquitas.....			2	5				5
Barros.....			2	4				4
Coamo.....			3	3				3
Juana Diaz.....			2	10	1			11
Ponce.....		1	15					
Guayanilla.....			2	6				6
Pedruelas.....			1	1				1
Yauco.....			2	18	3			21
Guanica.....			1	1	2			3
San German.....			2	3	2			5
Sabana Grande.....			1	5				5
Cabo Rojo.....			1	5				5
Lajas.....			1	11				11
Mayaguez.....			6	11	3			14
Hormigueros.....								
Maricao.....			1	8	1			9
Las Marias.....			1	7	1			8
Añasco.....			2	6				6
Rincon.....			1					
Aguada.....			1	4				4
Lares.....			3	6	1			7
San Sebastian.....			1	5				5
Aguadilla.....			2	3	1			4
Moca.....			1	8				8
Isabela.....			2	3				3
Quebradillas.....			3	3	1			4
Utua.....			1	8	1			9
Adjuntas.....			1	11				11
Jayuya.....				1				1
Camuy.....			1	12	1			13
Hatillo.....			1	7	2		1	10
Arecibo.....	1		4					
Manati.....			1	6	1			7
Barceloneta.....			1					
Ciales.....			2	1				1
Vega Baja.....			3	17	1			18
Vega Alta.....			1	11				11
Corozal.....			1	5	2			7
Morovis.....					7			7
Toa Baja.....			3	4				4
Toa Alta.....			1	6				6
Dorado.....				1				1
Bayamon.....			3	2	1			3
Gualnabo.....								
Culebra.....			2					
Total.....	2	1	164	337	43	1	1	382

TABLE VII.—*Distribution by grade, age, and sex, of pupils enrolled during the year 1916-17.*

## A. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Ages.	High schools.					Continuation schools.			All secondary schools.				
	Grades.					Grades.			Grades.				
	12	11	10	9	Total.	10	9	Total.	12	11	10	9	Total.
<b>BOYS.</b>													
12.....				2	2							2	2
13.....				8	8							13	13
14.....		2	7	36	45	4	5	5		2	11	57	70
15.....	1	9	22	71	103	6	43	49	1	9	28	114	152
16.....	1	17	55	74	147	16	68	84	1	17	71	142	231
17.....	11	40	68	97	216	23	76	99	11	40	91	173	315
18.....	39	65	106	94	304	33	79	112	39	65	139	173	416
19.....	38	71	53	47	209	25	26	51	38	71	78	73	200
20.....	24	35	18	10	87	6	19	25	24	35	24	20	112
21.....	19	18	6	1	42	2	2	4	19	16	8	3	46
22.....	3	6	4		13	1	3	4	3	6	5	3	17
23.....	1	1	1	1	4	1		1	1	1	2	1	5
24.....	1	1			2				1	1			2
25.....													
26.....				1	1							1	1
Total.....	138	263	340	442	1,183	117	342	459	138	263	457	784	1,642
Average age.....	19.1	18.6	17.6	16.5	17.6	17.6	16.9	17.0	19.1	18.6	17.7	16.6	17.5
<b>GIRLS.</b>													
12.....													
13.....				18	19		4	4				22	23
14.....		4	14	37	55	2	29	31		4	16	66	86
15.....		6	28	85	119	5	69	74		6	33	154	193
16.....	1	25	50	108	184	32	72	104	1	25	82	180	288
17.....	12	44	95	106	257	39	93	132	12	44	134	199	389
18.....	37	85	72	43	237	49	43	92	37	85	121	86	329
19.....	88	73	49	19	179	5	20	25	38	73	54	39	204
20.....	30	30	18	7	85	5	7	12	30	30	23	14	97
21.....	9	10	3	2	24	3	1	4	9	10	6	3	28
22.....	5	3		2	10				5	3		2	10
23.....	1	2	1		4				1	2	1		4
24.....				1	1							1	1
Total.....	133	282	331	428	1,174	140	338	478	133	282	471	766	1,652
Average age.....	19.0	18.2	17.2	16.2	17.3	17.2	16.4	16.6	19.0	18.2	17.2	16.4	17.1
<b>BOYS AND GIRLS.</b>													
12.....				2	2							2	2
13.....				26	27		9	9				35	36
14.....		6	21	73	100	6	50	56		6	27	123	135
15.....	1	15	50	156	222	11	142	153	1	15	61	268	345
16.....	2	42	105	182	331	48	140	188	2	42	153	322	519
17.....	23	84	163	203	473	62	169	231	23	84	225	372	704
18.....	76	150	178	137	541	82	122	204	76	150	260	259	745
19.....	76	144	102	66	388	30	46	76	76	144	132	112	464
20.....	54	65	36	17	172	11	26	37	54	65	47	43	209
21.....	28	26	9	3	66	5	3	8	28	26	14	6	74
22.....	8	9	4	2	23	1	3	4	8	9	5	5	27
23.....	2	3	2	1	8				2	3	3		8
24.....	1	1		1	3				1	1		1	3
25.....													
26.....				1	1							1	1
Total.....	271	545	671	870	2,357	257	680	937	271	545	928	1,550	3,294
Average age.....	19.0	18.4	17.4	16.3	17.4	17.4	16.7	16.8	19.0	18.4	17.4	16.5	17.3

TABLE VII.—*Distribution by grade, age, and sex, of pupils enrolled during the year 1916-17—Continued.*

## B. ELEMENTARY URBAN SCHOOLS.

Ages.	Grades.									Per cent at each age.
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Total.	
BOYS.										
5.						1	36	71	71	0.2
6.								668	705	2.5
7.				2	2	41	335	1,587	1,967	7.0
8.				11	33	287	943	1,427	2,701	9.6
9.			2	32	187	552	1,103	879	2,755	9.8
10.		2	10	152	475	904	1,241	656	3,440	12.2
11.		15	91	319	683	885	744	268	3,005	10.8
12.	15	111	328	630	980	917	706	175	3,862	13.8
13.	88	265	454	658	774	574	324	63	3,200	11.3
14.	185	388	527	529	554	307	142	13	2,645	9.5
15.	330	358	409	299	241	106	42	3	1,787	6.4
16.	304	309	236	182	79	16	9	2	1,087	3.9
17.	295	161	50	22	1	12			541	1.9
18.	163	40	24	8	1	4			240	.9
19.	35	9		1					45	.2
20.	2	2	1						5	
21.	2								2	
22.	1								1	
Total.	1,420	1,660	2,132	2,795	4,010	4,605	5,625	5,812	28,069	100
Average age.	15.7	14.7	13.8	12.9	12.1	11.1	9.9	8.1	11.1	
GIRLS.										
5.								70	70	.3
6.						2	41	626	669	2.6
7.				4			48	1,621	2,096	8.3
8.				10	49	316	992	1,287	2,654	10.5
9.				49	183	601	1,025	755	2,613	10.4
10.			20	162	499	913	1,065	589	3,248	12.9
11.	2	20	132	329	710	851	694	207	2,945	11.7
12.	20	98	332	591	877	795	515	155	3,383	13.4
13.	84	258	458	518	696	462	209	37	2,722	10.8
14.	262	400	515	390	447	171	83	10	2,278	8.9
15.	295	414	304	191	142	42	17		1,405	5.5
16.	304	240	130	41	19	9	1		744	2.9
17.	211	97	29	9	3	2			351	1.4
18.	86	22	7						115	.4
19.	10	3	1						14	
20.	4	1							5	
21.										
22.										
27.		1							1	
Total.	1,278	1,554	1,928	2,294	3,625	4,212	5,065	5,357	25,313	100
Average age.	15.4	14.5	13.5	12.5	11.9	10.8	9.6	8.0	10.9	
BOYS AND GIRLS.										
5.								141	141	.2
6.						3	77	1,294	1,374	2.6
7.				6	2		89	3,208	4,063	7.6
8.				21	82	603	1,935	2,714	5,355	10.0
9.			2	31	370	1,153	2,128	1,634	5,368	10.1
10.		2	30	314	974	1,817	2,306	1,245	6,688	12.6
11.		35	223	648	1,393	1,736	1,438	475	5,950	11.3
12.	35	209	660	1,221	1,857	1,712	1,221	330	7,245	13.6
13.	172	523	912	1,176	1,470	1,036	533	100	5,922	11.0
14.	447	788	1,042	919	1,001	478	225	23	4,923	9.2
15.	625	772	713	490	383	147	59	3	3,192	6.0
16.	608	549	366	173	98	25	10	2	1,821	3.4
17.	506	258	79	31	4	14			892	1.7
18.	249	62	31	8	1	4			355	.7
19.	45	12	1	1					69	
20.	6	3							10	
21.	2								2	
22.	1								1	
23.										
27.		1							1	
Total.	2,698	3,214	4,060	5,089	7,635	8,817	10,690	11,169	53,372	100
Average age.	15.6	14.6	13.7	12.7	12.0	10.9	9.8	8.0	11.0	

TABLE VII.—*Distribution by grade, age, and sex, of pupils enrolled during the year 1916-17—Continued.*

## C. RURAL SCHOOLS.

Ages.	Grades.								Per cent at each age.
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Total.	
BOYS.									
5.....							462	462	0.9
6.....						20	2,759	2,779	6.3
7.....					14	206	5,655	5,965	11.4
8.....				4	155	1,277	5,539	6,975	13.3
9.....				71	641	1,987	3,677	6,326	12.1
10.....			9	356	1,374	2,758	3,127	7,624	14.5
11.....		1	47	660	1,681	1,917	1,410	5,716	10.9
12.....		13	120	1,218	2,183	1,884	1,280	6,666	12.8
13.....	1	20	156	1,170	1,542	963	420	4,202	8.2
14.....	1	18	127	1,004	1,028	541	216	2,935	5.6
15.....		17	79	580	524	214	83	1,497	2.9
16.....		11	52	293	254	93	23	726	1.4
17.....		5	6	94	91	33	17	246	.5
18.....	1	2	9	52	36	11	6	117	.2
19.....		1	2	1	5	2		11	.....
Total.....	3	88	607	5,503	9,528	11,966	24,674	52,369	100
Average age.....	15.0	14.2	13.4	12.9	11.9	10.5	8.4	10.1	.....
GIRLS.									
5.....							318	318	0.8
6.....						29	2,119	2,148	5.8
7.....					16	294	4,061	4,361	11.7
8.....				4	194	1,032	3,942	5,172	14.0
9.....				71	548	1,497	2,438	4,554	12.2
10.....			8	351	1,102	2,132	2,338	5,931	16.0
11.....		2	34	602	1,282	1,450	1,002	4,372	11.8
12.....		3	66	877	1,539	1,321	880	4,686	12.6
13.....		6	109	855	1,008	655	285	2,918	7.9
14.....	2	17	82	563	559	278	124	1,625	4.3
15.....	3	6	39	257	219	139	54	717	1.9
16.....	1	4	12	102	83	39	11	252	.7
17.....		1	5	19	24	15	3	67	.2
18.....		1	1	9	9	5	1	26	.1
19.....				2	1	1		4	.....
Total.....	6	40	356	3,712	6,584	8,887	17,566	37,161	100
Average age.....	14.8	14.0	13.2	12.4	11.6	10.4	8.4	9.7	.....
BOYS AND GIRLS.									
5.....							780	780	0.9
6.....						49	4,878	4,927	5.6
7.....					30	590	9,706	10,326	11.5
8.....				8	349	2,309	9,481	12,147	13.6
9.....				142	1,189	3,434	6,115	10,890	12.1
10.....			17	707	2,476	4,890	5,466	13,555	15.3
11.....		3	81	1,262	2,963	3,367	2,412	10,068	11.3
12.....		16	186	2,095	3,722	3,205	2,160	11,384	12.7
13.....	1	26	265	2,025	2,550	1,638	706	7,210	8.0
14.....	3	35	209	1,567	1,587	819	340	4,560	5.0
15.....	3	23	118	837	743	353	137	2,214	2.4
16.....	1	15	64	395	337	132	34	978	1.1
17.....		6	11	113	115	48	20	313	.3
18.....	1	3	10	61	45	16	7	143	.2
19.....		1	2	3	6	3		15	.....
Total.....	9	128	963	9,215	16,112	20,853	42,240	89,520	100
Average age.....	14.9	14.1	13.3	12.7	11.8	10.5	8.4	10.0	.....

TABLE VIII.—*Private schools of Porto Rico.*

Number of schools, 48, in 28 of which the official course of study is followed. Average length of school year, 10 months. Number of teachers, 174. Enrollment, 3,594, distributed as follows:

Kindergarten.....	87	Grade 7.....	118
Grade 1.....	1,575	Grade 8.....	111
Grade 2.....	473	Grade 9.....	100
Grade 3.....	389	Grade 10.....	65
Grade 4.....	273	Grade 11.....	79
Grade 5.....	188	Grade 12.....	33
Grade 6.....	190		

Average daily attendance, 3,084.

TABLE IX.—*Expenditures for educational purposes and per capita costs, years ending June, 1899 to 1917.*

	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Enrollment.....	29,172	24,392	38,000	61,869	70,216	61,270	63,413	68,828
Attendance.....	21,873	20,103	23,452	31,466	36,306	41,498	45,201	45,417
Population of Porto Rico.....	953,243	964,746	976,841	988,007	1,000,907	1,012,202	1,023,717	1,035,429
School population.....	322,393	325,002	328,194	332,497	336,228	340,926	345,805	350,111
Insular revenue.....	\$1,831,094	\$2,074,804	\$2,282,152	\$2,305,935	\$2,263,216	\$2,520,272	\$2,554,554	
Expenditures for education.....	\$288,098	377,111	530,062	753,545	803,579	873,603	878,868	905,929
By school boards.....		83,063	112,537	118,210	159,973	182,583	204,358	246,271
By insular government.....	288,098	294,048	418,125	635,335	643,606	691,020	674,510	659,658
University of Porto Rico.....			4,850	10,696	13,973	18,428	20,000	23,200
Department of education.....	288,098	294,048	413,275	624,639	629,633	672,592	654,510	636,458
Per cent of insular revenue spent for education.....		16.1	20.2	27.8	27.9	30.5	26.8	25.8
Expenditures classified:								
Elementary schools.....	274,203	347,821	472,944	664,045	669,921	702,132	687,128	731,954
Salaries of teachers.....	205,752	204,107	266,010	320,357	389,192	397,570	399,622	396,867
Textbooks and supplies.....	50,026	35,199	40,843	40,044	40,636	32,377	31,911	25,702
Incidentals.....	18,425	20,648	35,689	28,885	12,391	18,750	12,269	7,148
Spent by school boards for rent, furniture, etc.....		83,063	112,537	118,210	159,973	182,583	204,358	246,271
Expended for schoolhouses by department of education.....		4,804	17,865	156,549	67,729	70,852	48,967	55,965
High schools.....			11,800	12,052	24,361	33,273	38,500	35,957
Industrial schools.....	397				16,227	28,873	35,643	26,196
University of Porto Rico.....			4,850	10,696	13,973	18,428	20,000	23,200
Scholarships—								
In Porto Rico.....						4,628	12,979	5,193
In United States.....				15,000	14,865	14,010	14,397	14,775
Office and field expenses of department of education and miscellaneous expenditures.....	13,498	29,290	41,068	51,752	64,532	72,258	70,161	68,655
Cost of books and supplies per pupil enrolled.....	1.71	1.44	1.07	.65	.58	.53	.50	.37
Total for education per pupil.....	9.88	15.46	13.61	12.18	11.45	14.26	13.86	13.16
Cost of elementary education per pupil.....	9.40	14.26	12.45	11.24	10.28	12.00	11.52	11.90
Instruction and maintenance. Buildings and sites.....	9.40	14.06	11.98	8.59	9.24	10.79	10.70	10.99
		.20	.47	2.65	1.04	1.21	.82	.91
Cost of education per inhabitant.....	.302	.391	.543	.763	.797	.863	.859	.875

TABLE IX.—*Expenditures for educational purposes and per capita costs, years ending June, 1899 to 1917—Continued.*

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Enrollment.....	72,052	80,167	105,125	121,453	145,525
Attendance.....	47,277	57,118	74,522	84,258	103,102
Population of Porto Rico.....	1,047,699	1,060,477		1,118,012	
School population.....	354,721	360,551		390,640	
Of compulsory age.....				197,132	
Insular revenues.....	\$3,538,241	\$3,371,541	\$3,180,111	\$3,451,267	\$3,986,746
Expenditures for education.....	918,516	1,063,311	1,427,451	1,371,490	1,394,389
By school boards.....	257,859	340,774	437,486	419,161	403,691
By insular government.....	660,657	752,537	989,965	952,329	990,698
University of Porto Rico.....	19,785	20,507	95,974	90,740	105,000
Department of education.....	640,872	732,030	893,991	861,589	885,689
Per cent of insular revenue spent for education.....	18.7	22.3	31.1	27.6	24.8
Expenditures classified:					
Elementary schools <sup>1</sup> .....	750,631	931,960	1,235,432	1,185,164	1,194,367
Salaries of teachers.....	424,537	508,503	647,520	675,942	715,745
Textbooks and supplies.....	35,787	31,065	42,668	47,537	52,400
Incidentals.....	5,732	5,819	6,971	6,975	7,417
Spent by school boards for rent, furniture, etc.....	257,859	233,091	346,385	355,155	352,243
Expended for schoolhouses.....					
By department of education.....	26,726	45,798	100,787	35,748	14,114
By school boards.....		107,684	91,101	64,007	51,446
High schools <sup>2</sup> .....	43,206	46,350	21,854	21,857	27,626
Industrial schools.....	19,242				
University of Porto Rico.....	19,785	20,507			
Instruction and maintenance.....			52,878	73,294	86,865
Equipment.....			43,096	17,446	18,066
Scholarships.....					
In Porto Rico.....	5,176	8,421	20,034	20,534	16,624
In United States.....	14,600	14,364	10,639	9,902	8,413
Office and field expenses of department of education and miscellaneous expenditures.....	65,876	71,719	43,518	43,233	42,349
Cost of books and supplies per pupil enrolled.....	.50	.39	.41	.39	.37
Total for education per pupil.....	12.75	13.64	13.58	11.29	9.58
Cost of elementary education per pupil.....	11.47	12.58	12.71	10.63	9.30
Instruction and maintenance.....	11.06	10.51	10.74	9.74	8.79
Buildings and sites.....	.41	2.07	1.97	.89	.51
Cost of high schools per pupil.....			68.94	42.11	45.97
Cost of education per inhabitant.....	.877	1.031	1.277	1.227	1.247
Elementary <sup>1</sup> .....	.716	.879	1.105	1.080	1.068
Secondary <sup>1</sup> .....			.105	.101	.119

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Enrollment.....	160,657	161,785	207,010	168,319	151,562	152,083
Attendance.....	114,834	117,360	155,830	128,376	120,090	116,779
Population of Porto Rico.....				1,200,000		1,223,981
School population.....				419,282		427,666
Of compulsory age.....				211,568		215,819
Insular revenues.....	\$4,369,164	\$4,382,544	\$4,753,903	\$3,727,910		\$4,957,684
Expenditures for education.....	1,518,779	1,814,829	2,698,263	2,070,496	\$1,840,016	2,106,389
By school boards.....	386,435	579,344	728,165	592,680	491,710	568,067
By insular government.....	1,132,344	1,235,485	1,970,098	1,477,816	1,348,306	1,518,322
University of Porto Rico.....	151,969	227,975	192,112	78,187	121,368	141,317
Department of education.....	980,375	1,007,510	1,777,986	1,399,629	1,226,838	1,377,005

<sup>1</sup> From 1909-1915 the expenditures for continuation schools are included with those of elementary schools; from 1915-16 with secondary schools.

<sup>2</sup> Until 1909 the expenditures for high schools are included with those of certain elementary schools.



TABLE IX.—*Expenditures for educational purposes and per capita costs, years ending June, 1899 to 1917—Continued.*

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Per cent of insular revenue spent for education.....	25.9	28.2	41.4	39.6	.....	32.4
Expenditures classified:						
Elementary schools <sup>1</sup> .....	\$1,267,063	\$1,483,476	\$2,287,569	\$1,849,481	\$1,526,202	\$1,775,304
Salaries of teachers.....	778,055	800,600	1,347,165	1,078,498	984,471	1,110,563
Textbooks and supplies.....	66,390	76,514	129,798	90,296	44,891	69,500
Incidentals.....	9,736	9,288	28,261	10,471	5,130	6,889
Spent by school boards for rent, furniture, etc.....	350,616	453,885	438,671	394,319	341,392	435,808
Expended for schoolhouses—						
By department of education.....	26,447	17,730	54,180	77,537	.....	.....
By school boards.....	35,819	125,459	289,494	198,361	150,318	152,542
High schools.....	31,508	32,128	87,046	75,808	.....	.....
High and continuation schools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,124	112,375
Industrial schools.....	.....	.....	44,472	.....	.....	.....
University of Porto Rico—						
Instruction and maintenance.....	112,666	143,750	172,272	73,364	113,987	128,099
Equipment.....	39,308	84,225	19,840	4,823	7,381	8,994
Scholarships—						
In Porto Rico.....	15,472	15,792	15,458	.....	.....	.....
In United States.....	8,297	8,459	8,562	12,746	7,614	3,500
Office and field expenses of department of education and miscellaneous expenditures.....	44,475	46,999	63,044	54,273	89,708	92,960
Cost of books and supplies per pupil enrolled.....	0.41	0.47	0.63	0.54	0.30	0.43
Total for education per pupil.....	9.45	11.12	13.03	13.68	12.14	13.85
Cost of elementary education per pupil.....	8.96	10.20	12.67	11.75	10.40	12.07
Instruction and maintenance.....	8.52	9.22	10.77	10.00	9.08	11.07
Buildings and sites.....	.44	.98	1.90	1.75	.99	1.00
Cost of high schools per pupil.....	34.62	25.62	64.67	45.31	.....	.....
Cost of secondary schools per pupil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.11	34.10
Cost of education per inhabitant.....	1.358	1.623	1.762	1.725	1.533	1.72
Elementary <sup>1</sup> .....	1.134	1.327	2.046	1.541	1.272	1.45
Secondary <sup>1</sup> .....	.164	.233	.250	.128	.180	.21

<sup>1</sup> From 1909-1915 the expenditures for continuation schools are included with those of elementary schools; from 1915-16 with secondary schools.

TABLE X.—*Financial tables.*

## EXPENDITURES FOR TEXTBOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES, 1914-17.

Textbooks and school supplies.....	\$69,500.00
Contingent expenses:	
Common schools.....	6,899.98
High schools.....	5,874.23
Total.....	82,264.16

## COMMON-SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS.

On hand June 30, 1916.....	863,047
Purchase and transfer during year.....	117,727
Total.....	980,774
Condemned during year.....	86,335
On hand June 30, 1917.....	894,439

## HIGH-SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS.

On hand June 30, 1916.....	46,860
Purchase and transfer during year.....	24,876
Total.....	71,836
Condemned and sold during year.....	23,164
On hand June 30, 1917.....	48,672

Total common-school books.....	894,439
Total high-school books.....	48,672

Total books on hand June 30, 1917..... 943,111

TABLE X.—*Financial tables*—Continued.

## COMMON-SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1916-17.

[Amounts paid, by school months.]

Month.	Number of teachers.	Amount paid.
<b>1916.</b>		
August.....	385	\$15,325.00
September.....	392	15,585.00
October.....	2,435	120,625.12
November.....	2,125	106,064.50
December.....	2,129	109,497.73
<b>1917.</b>		
January.....	2,344	118,220.24
February.....	2,526	125,220.37
March.....	2,529	125,309.99
April.....	2,528	125,024.11
May.....	2,512	124,243.48
June.....	2,720	132,502.24

Average number of teachers, 2,513, at an average salary of \$49.49.

Average number of night-school teachers, 92, at an average salary of \$9.62.

Repayments as provided by law are shown in the table following.

## REPAYMENTS, COMMON-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Fiscal year.	Teachers.	Days absent.	Days repaid.	Amount.
1910-11.....	1,692	7,355	5,499	\$10,513.54
1911-12.....	1,776	8,904	7,251	13,692.20
1912-13.....	1,855	7,610	1,958	4,360.74
1913-14.....	2,431	7,101	4,750	13,181.57
1914-15.....	2,330	8,471	6,259	14,666.39
1915-16.....	2,323	7,150	6,107	14,611.79
1916-17.....	2,513	12,581	9,193	19,993.58

Total amount paid from "Salaries, common schools," is as follows:

Supervisor of schools (12 months).....	\$45,483.33
All teachers (9 months).....	1,119,617.78
Total.....	1,165,101.11

## SALARIES, HIGH SCHOOLS.

From the total amount of \$63,385 made available by appropriation and transfers, etc., the following payments were made:

Six principals, for 10 months (1 at \$1,800, 1 at \$1,600, 2 at \$1,200, 2 at \$1,000).....	\$7,693.33
High-school teachers for 9 months (2 at \$990, 1 at \$945, 9 at \$900, 5 at \$855, 28 at \$810, 5 at \$765, 15 at \$720, 2 at \$675).....	52,968.25
Four janitors for 12 months (2 at \$360, 2 at \$240).....	1,200.00
Total.....	61,861.58
Balance.....	1,523.42
Total appropriation.....	63,385.00

## COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Appropriations.	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	Increase.
Salaries and contingent expenses, office of the commissioner.....	\$53,500	\$45,460	\$48,126.68	\$58,470	\$10,353.32
Salaries and contingent expenses, common schools.....	1,088,350	1,072,650	1,210,140.00	1,234,540	24,400.00
Textbooks and school supplies.....	90,000	50,000	69,500.00	75,000	5,500.00
Salaries and contingent expenses, high schools.....	65,635	58,845	58,845.00	83,000	24,155.00
Scholarships, United States.....	16,000	8,250	3,500.00	500	.....
Summer institutes.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000	.....
Girls' charity school: Salaries, subsistence, and contingent.....	.....	.....	1 13,420.07	37,450	24,038.93
Boys' charity school: Salaries, subsistence, and contingent.....	.....	.....	1 23,331.73	60,045	36,713.27
Total.....	1,313,485	1,235,205	1,428,863.48	1,551,024	125,160.52
Decrease, scholarships.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00
Total increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122,160.52

1 Charity-school appropriations were taken over by this department under date of Mar. 14, 1917.

TABLE XI.—School board finances—Receipts and expenditures, 1916-17.

Municipality	Cash on hand June 30, 1916.	Receipt by the school board treasurers.	Retained by insular treasurer.	Aggregate resources.	Aggregate payments, including those by insular treasurer.	Cash balance June 30, 1917.
San Juan.....	\$42,846.34	\$396,004.33	\$3,021.60	\$441,872.27	\$94,110.62	\$347,761.65
Rio Piedras.....	8,092.00	14,612.57	.....	22,704.57	12,793.06	9,911.51
Trujillo Alto.....	948.76	2,967.30	258.43	4,174.49	2,489.38	1,685.11
Carolina.....	1,965.75	5,971.00	627.10	8,563.85	6,973.41	1,590.44
Rio Grande.....	2,405.87	5,095.10	.....	7,500.97	6,334.72	1,166.25
Loiza.....	8,511.32	6,736.95	.....	15,248.27	10,694.38	4,553.89
Fajardo.....	6,152.91	9,771.51	36.00	15,960.42	13,285.13	2,675.29
Ceiba.....	1,599.78	2,314.04	.....	3,913.82	1,863.20	2,050.62
Luquillo.....	596.50	2,620.26	.....	3,216.76	2,446.13	770.63
Naguabo.....	8,914.35	11,742.09	2,135.25	22,792.29	21,678.34	1,113.95
Vieques.....	5,051.75	9,209.83	.....	14,261.58	4,027.21	10,234.37
Humacao.....	4,216.32	8,080.63	4,620.00	16,916.95	14,221.78	2,695.17
Las Piedras.....	1,811.38	2,650.54	.....	4,461.92	1,919.13	2,542.79
Yabucoa.....	2,516.26	6,913.93	.....	9,430.19	7,752.46	1,677.73
Maunabo.....	1,423.50	2,163.09	339.12	3,925.71	3,020.19	905.52
Arroyo.....	2,232.37	3,454.48	.....	5,686.85	3,852.63	1,834.22
Patillas.....	2,499.69	4,460.60	.....	6,950.29	4,454.41	2,495.88
Juncos.....	2,024.36	6,921.78	19.88	8,966.02	8,806.46	159.56
Gurabo.....	4,103.83	4,013.75	.....	8,117.58	7,866.06	251.52
Caguas.....	4,716.13	12,367.41	2,091.87	19,175.41	17,171.37	2,004.04
San Lorenzo.....	929.16	2,493.90	538.07	3,961.03	3,409.14	551.89
Guayama.....	2,935.39	12,259.62	.....	15,195.01	14,600.88	594.13
Salinas.....	9,170.88	8,299.11	.....	17,469.99	11,127.45	6,342.54
Santa Isabel.....	4,733.41	7,547.20	.....	12,280.61	4,053.62	8,226.99
Caye.....	5,123.68	8,700.73	.....	13,824.41	12,233.62	1,590.79
Cidra.....	1,140.80	2,257.56	241.92	3,640.28	3,051.54	588.74
Comerio.....	1,078.14	5,804.70	595.83	7,478.67	6,346.49	1,132.18
Aguas Buenas.....	390.04	1,392.62	106.94	1,888.60	1,620.33	268.27
Naranjito.....	425.99	1,046.95	167.38	1,640.32	1,194.12	446.20
Aibonito.....	1,053.54	2,615.24	729.14	4,397.92	3,803.54	594.38
Barranquitas.....	663.34	1,637.31	.....	2,300.65	1,335.35	965.30
Barros.....	891.15	2,567.96	.....	3,459.11	2,735.25	723.86
Coamo.....	3,275.40	5,463.89	.....	8,739.29	6,110.00	2,629.29
Juana Diaz.....	7,155.88	9,347.71	.....	16,503.59	11,468.98	5,034.61
Ponce.....	5,247.83	19,677.96	29,715.00	54,640.79	52,999.62	1,641.17
Guayanilla.....	1,496.64	5,315.80	322.64	7,125.08	5,366.53	1,758.55
Peñuelas.....	1,179.16	3,573.57	.....	4,752.73	4,501.68	251.05
Yauco.....	1,757.72	8,577.31	.....	10,335.03	9,990.59	344.44
Guanica.....	6,121.36	11,175.26	.....	17,296.62	10,541.57	6,755.05
San German.....	4,995.38	7,687.89	.....	12,683.27	9,072.04	3,611.23
Sabana Grande.....	401.86	2,085.04	.....	2,486.90	2,284.44	202.46
Cabo Rojo.....	3,238.78	6,622.09	.....	9,860.87	6,993.74	2,867.13
Lajas.....	333.85	5,600.36	.....	5,934.21	5,536.55	397.66
Mayaguez.....	28,926.23	16,665.20	8,840.00	54,431.43	23,355.32	31,076.11
Hormigueros.....	2,728.49	2,832.02	.....	5,560.51	2,040.33	3,520.18
Maricao.....	2,711.92	4,543.34	.....	7,255.26	5,469.78	1,785.48
Las Marias.....	3,617.67	4,821.18	.....	8,438.85	3,920.64	4,518.21
A lasco.....	687.60	5,159.13	483.83	6,330.56	5,822.21	508.35
Rincon.....	1,004.91	2,106.94	483.96	3,595.81	2,997.42	598.39
Aguada.....	3,398.22	5,335.40	374.64	9,108.26	6,135.90	2,972.36
Lares.....	4,788.06	7,558.32	.....	12,346.38	9,557.55	2,788.83
San Sebastian.....	3,118.14	7,415.03	.....	10,533.17	5,811.04	4,722.13
Aguadilla.....	933.39	5,287.45	1,075.67	7,296.51	6,051.44	1,245.07
Moca.....	292.24	2,633.25	294.85	3,220.34	2,689.33	531.01
Isabela.....	1,915.76	3,593.55	262.08	5,771.39	5,083.69	677.70
Quebradillas.....	548.83	2,436.32	.....	2,985.15	2,822.63	162.52
Utua.....	4,216.10	10,963.83	2,487.50	17,667.43	13,235.74	4,431.69
Adjuntas.....	2,209.30	5,546.03	.....	7,755.33	5,223.75	2,531.58
Jayuya.....	1,571.26	2,944.85	.....	4,516.21	2,795.38	1,720.83
Camuy.....	10,512.69	9,979.05	1,422.13	21,913.87	15,943.91	5,969.96
Hatillo.....	2,201.78	3,832.25	.....	6,134.03	5,670.57	463.46
Arecibo.....	15,050.61	20,479.30	4,080.00	40,009.91	30,340.96	9,668.95
Manati.....	1,472.75	7,785.98	645.14	9,503.87	8,167.62	1,336.25
Barceloneta.....	8,167.62	6,841.87	.....	15,009.49	4,979.56	10,029.93
Ciales.....	1,514.62	4,676.06	507.43	6,698.11	5,857.32	840.79
Vega Baja.....	4,248.98	5,985.57	731.81	10,976.36	10,237.08	739.28
Vega Alta.....	1,778.43	3,567.62	511.13	5,857.18	3,778.24	2,078.94
Corozal.....	643.39	1,524.40	442.21	2,610.00	2,568.62	41.38
Morovis.....	701.09	2,243.07	.....	2,944.16	2,545.48	398.68
Toa Baja.....	2,928.39	6,594.92	.....	9,513.31	5,345.21	4,168.10
Toa Alta.....	3,037.57	2,411.00	.....	5,448.57	3,766.30	1,682.27
Dorado.....	4,687.50	3,604.45	.....	8,491.95	3,022.49	5,469.46
Bayamon.....	1,088.46	13,277.39	.....	14,365.85	12,447.51	1,918.34
Guainabo.....	87.58	2,906.43	.....	2,994.01	2,547.89	446.12
Total.....	297,337.13	845,472.77	68,208.55	1,211,018.45	656,376.05	554,742.40

1 The account of the school board of Cabo Rojo for the month of June, 1917, had not yet been received when closing this statement, and therefore this table presents only those from July, 1916, to May, 1917, both inclusive.

TABLE XII.—School board finances—Expenditures classified, 1916-17.

Municipality.	Rent of school-houses.	Salaries employees of school board.	Contingent expenses school board.	School furniture and equipment.	School and athletic material.	Payments for construction of school buildings by school boards.	General expenses.	Total.
San Juan.....	\$6,722.00	\$11,304.10	\$392.82	\$2,129.31	\$138.95	\$57,702.59	\$12,099.25	\$91,089.02
Rio Piedras.....	1,148.00	3,675.09	139.93	3,727.61	95.31	2,415.04	1,592.08	12,793.06
Trujillo Alto.....	722.00	501.76	127.06	388.67	47.00	55.00	391.46	2,230.95
Carolina.....	1,420.99	1,252.37	162.12	1,093.25	127.27	155.96	2,134.35	6,346.31
Rio Grande.....	1,447.00	1,225.93	101.29	994.92	148.20	1,106.00	1,301.38	6,334.72
Loiza.....	2,134.00	1,072.43	143.94	1,141.90	139.15	5,424.53	638.43	10,694.38
Fajardo.....	1,950.00	2,650.62	78.10	1,283.12	77.75	496.25	6,713.29	13,249.13
Celba.....	804.00	222.05	132.94	322.22	23.52	220.21	138.26	1,863.20
Luquillo.....	1,257.00	350.15	121.92	463.64	23.79	69.00	160.63	2,446.13
Naguabo.....	1,636.00	1,080.79	72.56	2,030.02	35.75	12,719.08	1,968.94	19,543.09
Vieques.....	890.00	1,254.90	100.10	621.36	107.65	119.04	964.16	4,027.21
Humacao.....	1,940.00	3,081.18	437.62	1,420.39	379.59	499.70	1,843.30	9,601.78
Las Piedras.....	896.00	235.35	70.44	407.16	29.00	.....	281.18	1,919.13
Yabucoa.....	2,642.50	2,142.51	94.96	1,629.29	69.53	.....	1,183.67	7,752.46
Manabo.....	602.00	677.65	245.09	674.28	45.77	.....	436.28	2,681.07
Arroyo.....	807.00	894.15	72.13	569.67	36.15	340.00	1,133.53	3,852.68
Patillas.....	1,616.40	716.08	195.81	986.84	58.71	26.07	854.50	4,454.41
Juncos.....	2,616.10	1,378.14	148.12	780.48	29.15	3,150.00	684.59	8,786.58
Gurabo.....	1,875.00	1,695.90	114.78	668.48	101.10	2,436.51	974.29	7,866.06
Caguas.....	5,374.00	4,385.11	102.95	3,205.07	25.51	100.00	1,886.86	15,079.50
San Lorenzo.....	1,134.00	343.67	40.29	821.36	13.25	.....	518.50	2,871.07
Guayama.....	3,168.00	3,796.01	189.20	2,736.41	46.70	3,241.66	1,422.90	14,600.88
Salinas.....	896.00	3,197.48	82.00	1,207.30	36.22	3,970.65	1,737.80	11,127.45
Santa Isabel.....	88.00	2,373.26	75.13	169.33	8.60	788.28	551.02	4,053.62
Cayey.....	2,613.00	2,126.25	222.73	2,119.32	53.61	3,425.21	1,673.50	12,233.62
Cidra.....	1,064.00	394.28	128.37	808.42	70.50	.....	344.05	2,808.62
Comerio.....	804.00	1,074.58	220.45	1,273.71	84.79	1,218.00	1,075.13	5,750.66
Aguas Buenas.....	312.00	346.07	82.37	434.98	26.50	24.50	286.97	1,513.39
Naranjito.....	225.00	168.85	20.74	298.52	6.85	.....	306.78	1,026.74
Aibonito.....	778.00	546.03	185.47	500.22	54.57	.....	1,060.11	3,074.40
Barranquitas.....	364.00	246.70	25.80	141.57	10.00	.....	547.28	1,335.35
Barros.....	711.00	369.19	69.54	950.96	88.26	36.30	510.00	2,735.25
Coamo.....	2,045.83	1,341.06	65.57	1,407.72	131.61	.....	1,118.21	6,110.00
Juana Diaz.....	2,307.00	2,242.57	188.64	1,718.42	100.36	2,803.17	2,108.62	11,468.98
Ponce.....	4,924.10	7,893.09	362.08	3,412.49	194.98	1,490.01	5,037.92	23,284.21
Guayanilla.....	1,155.00	1,942.08	110.91	591.76	107.64	205.41	631.09	5,043.89
Peñuelas.....	1,638.00	737.42	73.66	832.71	12.60	564.30	642.99	4,501.68
Yauco.....	1,353.00	1,969.69	267.25	2,556.83	229.34	1,584.76	2,029.72	9,990.59
Guanica.....	951.48	3,370.80	308.71	1,594.18	360.24	2,658.12	1,298.14	10,541.57
San German.....	1,689.00	1,685.42	205.53	2,339.88	51.73	1,716.80	1,383.68	9,072.04
Sabana Grande.....	1,044.00	372.46	49.33	394.72	8.25	.....	415.68	2,264.44
Cabo Rojo.....	2,886.50	1,399.65	132.74	1,700.25	58.57	.....	716.03	6,893.74
Lajas.....	997.00	794.50	148.14	2,272.29	33.55	168.06	1,123.01	5,536.55
Mayaguez.....	1,228.00	3,706.51	353.86	1,787.80	364.60	3,475.47	3,599.08	14,515.32
Hormigueros.....	753.00	325.57	113.88	540.86	21.50	48.12	237.40	2,040.33
Maricao.....	1,164.50	1,189.33	308.24	1,094.43	206.46	215.79	1,291.03	5,469.78
Las Marias.....	976.00	970.13	257.41	714.38	60.40	368.52	573.80	3,920.64
Añasco.....	1,274.00	1,468.74	63.48	789.95	41.13	657.11	1,043.97	5,338.38
Rincon.....	966.00	644.07	29.95	526.74	20.00	75.00	251.70	2,513.48
Aguada.....	1,074.00	1,891.81	138.65	978.49	77.72	877.06	721.53	5,759.26
Lares.....	2,516.00	1,935.15	157.25	1,009.65	162.94	2,653.93	1,122.63	9,557.55
San Sebastian.....	2,040.00	1,362.42	89.37	1,043.11	38.76	536.74	700.64	5,811.04
Aguadilla.....	1,432.00	1,682.81	31.34	692.94	18.92	.....	1,117.76	4,975.77
Moca.....	642.00	378.42	27.57	576.97	26.85	389.90	354.77	2,394.48
Isabela.....	1,147.50	543.61	131.23	744.95	24.60	1,621.66	618.16	4,831.61
Quebradillas.....	536.00	280.83	189.77	701.64	25.74	303.00	786.15	2,822.63
Utudao.....	2,946.00	1,158.70	230.22	324.10	137.47	5,332.48	619.27	10,748.24
Adjuntas.....	1,854.00	1,140.47	240.15	1,036.06	106.79	52.78	793.50	5,223.75
Jayuya.....	1,516.00	367.69	152.33	305.05	101.45	.....	352.86	2,785.38
Camuy.....	180.00	1,533.61	209.13	4,101.43	46.61	7,294.32	1,156.68	14,521.78
Hatillo.....	456.00	1,106.58	253.38	1,798.39	89.53	1,382.70	493.99	5,670.57
Arecibo.....	2,956.20	5,547.31	524.80	2,405.51	69.38	11,511.03	3,248.73	26,260.96
Manati.....	2,508.00	1,337.20	263.86	1,571.28	85.49	497.43	1,259.22	7,522.48
Barceloneta.....	1,722.50	1,382.11	225.05	983.56	14.87	71.31	580.16	4,979.56
Ciales.....	1,542.50	700.49	250.04	1,506.44	106.49	1.00	1,242.93	5,349.89
Vega Baja.....	1,466.74	1,097.32	144.51	2,468.17	127.20	3,328.20	873.13	9,505.27
Vega Alta.....	600.00	653.03	172.95	873.14	64.75	72.32	830.92	3,267.11
Corozal.....	216.00	310.00	18.28	353.97	12.27	462.85	753.04	2,126.41
Morovis.....	768.00	469.27	102.16	684.70	75.11	56.75	389.49	2,545.48
Toa Baja.....	974.40	1,456.85	182.14	1,592.91	113.17	62.29	963.45	5,845.21
Toa Alta.....	303.00	378.23	40.88	1,996.74	82.16	228.59	733.64	3,766.30
Dorado.....	1,054.00	338.75	142.59	1,047.05	39.45	.....	400.65	3,022.49
Bayamon.....	4,784.00	2,324.28	97.24	2,025.77	112.30	35.36	3,068.56	12,447.51
Guainabo.....	1,179.00	367.03	146.25	449.58	40.50	.....	365.53	2,547.89
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>114,396.24</b>	<b>116,643.25</b>	<b>11,537.24</b>	<b>91,544.79</b>	<b>6,042.18</b>	<b>152,541.07</b>	<b>95,362.13</b>	<b>588,067.50</b>

<sup>1</sup> The account of the school board of Cabo Rojo for the month of June, 1917, had not yet been received when closing this statement, and therefore this table presents only those from July, 1916, to May, 1917, both inclusive.

TABLE XIII.—Receipts and expenditures.

## RECEIPTS.

To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank, Royal Bank of Canada, and Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico in favor of the school boards, June 30, 1916.....	\$297,337.13
Total amount received by treasurers of school boards from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.....	845,472.77
Total amount retained by the treasurer of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1916-17 in payment of loans and for the construction of schoolhouses.....	68,208.55
Total.....	<u>1,211,018.45</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Payments made during the fiscal year 1916-17:	
Rent of schoolhouses.....	114,396.24
Salaries of employees.....	116,643.25
Contingent expenses, school boards.....	11,537.24
Equipment and furniture.....	91,544.79
School and athletic material.....	6,042.18
Construction of school buildings.....	152,541.67
General expenses.....	95,362.13
Total.....	<u>588,067.50</u>
Amount paid on account of loans and for the construction of schoolhouses.....	68,208.55
Balance.....	<u>554,742.40</u>
Total.....	<u>1,211,018.45</u>

To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank, Royal Bank of Canada, and Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico to the credit of the school boards, June 30, 1917.....	554,742.40
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## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Fiscal year.	Balance on hand June 30.	Total income including balance.	Total expenditures.	Indebtedness from former years.
1903-4.....	\$8,831.93			\$51,368.65
1904-5.....	25,396.27	\$245,760.53	\$220,364.26	27,342.14
1905-6.....	43,878.24	304,693.94	260,815.70	9,215.27
1906-7.....	88,592.75	346,451.79	257,859.04	1,911.75
1907-8.....	116,438.16	504,481.26	388,043.10	
1908-9.....	127,213.59	564,699.57	437,485.98	
1909-10.....	143,074.26	562,236.15	419,161.89	
1910-11.....	181,622.07	585,613.64	403,691.57	
1911-12.....	269,881.17	700,882.38	430,981.21	
1912-13.....	265,920.43	845,264.38	579,343.95	
1913-14.....	273,566.18	1,001,731.48	728,165.30	
1914-15.....	319,475.18	912,154.72	592,679.54	
1915-16.....	260,069.21	812,422.89	552,353.68	
1916-17.....	554,742.40	1,211,018.45	656,276.05	

## THE CHARITY SCHOOLS.

The boys' and girls' charity schools were transferred to the department of education by executive order of the governor March 2, 1917. No radical changes have been introduced in the administration and work of the two schools since the transfer.

## GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

At the end of the fiscal year, there were 175 inmates, which is the maximum capacity of the building. There were 32 girls admitted and 32 discharged during the year. Of the girls admitted 16 could neither read nor write and had not received any schooling whatever.

Admissions of the girls have been more equitably distributed this year among the various towns. Municipalities like Rincon, Ceiba, Hormigueros, Lajas, and Hatillo, which had never been represented, sent girls for the first time.

The age of the inmates varies from 5 to 17 years, or an average of 11 years.

Of the 175 girls in the institution there are having father and mother living, 6; mother dead, 17; father dead, 90; father and mother both dead, 62.

The health of the inmates has been excellent during the year. Morbidity averaged 7 per cent and mortality is represented by only one death.

All the girls admitted were suffering from uncinariasis (hookworm) and other intestinal diseases; it was necessary to confine them in the hospital for a number of weeks and give them medical treatment.

*Education*.—Every inmate of the institution was enrolled in some grade of school work according to the department course of study, as follows: First grade 22, second grade 25, third grade 24, fourth grade 23, fifth grade 24, sixth grade 24, seventh grade 16, and eighth grade 14.

Three girls who obtained their eighth-grade diplomas last year devoted themselves to the study of arithmetic, shorthand, and typewriting.

Of the inmates attending school, 154 completed the work of their respective grades which represents an average of 89.53 per cent of promotion.

*Millinery and sewing class*.—This class is attended weekly by 40 girls. All of them readily do cutting and sewing and also make paper and cloth flowers, straw baskets and other articles for home decoration.

*Domestic science class*.—This class is attended by the girls from the sixth grade upward. The work is practical and the girls learn how to prepare common food products.

*Embroidery and drawn work*.—All the girls, even the youngest ones, attend these classes and notwithstanding the little time they can devote to this work, the results attained are highly satisfactory. The splendid exhibit held from July 11 to July 21 last, showed the public the kind of work done in these classes. The different pieces of work displayed were appraised at a value of \$788. The receipts from the sale of articles made by the inmates amounted during the year to \$127.65.

*Physical culture*.—The inmates are given instruction in gymnastics and athletic games three times a week, which, apart from the natural recreation afforded, improves the health and physical development of the girls.

*Laundry*.—Every Saturday, about 60 of the older girls are trained in laundry work. This special day has been set apart to avoid interference with the general school work of the week.

#### BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

On June 30, 1916, there were 273 boys in the school. During the fiscal year 1916-17 45 were admitted and 48 were discharged, which left 270 inmates on June 30, 1917.

Of the inmates admitted during the fiscal year 1916-17 there were 23 who were unable to read or write, 12 who were unable to write, and 10 who were able to read and write.

The average age of the inmates on June 30, 1917, was 13 years; the mode 15 years and the median 13 years.

There were 13 children committed as destitute or neglected children by the juvenile courts.

*Education*.—The educational progress of the school during the year is shown in the following table:

	Enroll- ment.	Exam- ined.	Pro- moted.	Not pro- moted.
First grade.....	51	51	51	.....
Second grade.....	44	44	35	9
Third grade.....	41	41	40	1
Fourth grade.....	41	41	36	5
Fifth grade.....	37	37	37	.....
Sixth grade.....	16	16	15	1
Seventh grade.....	9	9	9	.....
Eighth grade.....	14	14	14	.....
Total.....	253	253	237	16

The above table shows that 93.67 per cent of the inmates did the work prescribed by the course of study with satisfactory results. In addition, four inmates attended the central high school, three of whom were promoted to the second and one to the third year. Thirteen pupils attended trade school classes only.

*Band*.—The receipts from concerts given by the band of the school amounted to \$790.

#### SHOPS.

*Plumbing*.—The daily attendance of pupils in this shop was 30; two of them successfully passed the examination for journeyman plumbers before the board of plumbing examiners.

*Masonry and cement construction*.—Thirty pupils took work in this shop daily. The work is of a practical nature and tends to furnish the boys with a knowledge of the trade that will enable them to make a living when they leave the institution.

*Carpentry.*—The attendance in this shop was 36 pupils. The proceeds of the work done by the inmates was \$20.80.

*Shoemaking.*—The shop was attended by 48 pupils. All the shoes of the inmates are made here; they numbered 875 and were made at a cost of \$1,587.09, or an average of \$1.81 per pair. The pupils also half-soled 396 pairs of shoes at a cost of \$84.76, or an average of 21 cents per pair.

*Library.*—A library has been established in the institution and at present it contains 125 volumes, which have been donated by a number of friends.

*Barber shop.*—This shop was established also during the last year and was attended by two pupils.

*Expenditures for the two charity schools for the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Appropriations.	Girls' charity school.	Boys' charity school.	Total.
Salaries.....	\$14,468.00	\$23,314.66	\$37,772.66
Subsistence.....	11,018.95	16,037.49	27,056.44
Clothing and bedding.....	2,415.11	3,919.01	6,334.12
Textbooks and school supplies.....	198.38	351.64	550.02
Unexpended property.....	284.75	393.73	678.48
Medicines.....	246.57	431.99	678.56
Fuel.....	1,106.95	833.96	1,940.91
Incidentals.....	1,188.52	1,489.76	2,678.28
Water and lighting.....	1,038.05		1,038.05
Water.....		568.60	568.60
Lighting.....		538.69	538.69
Equipment.....		1,118.65	1,118.65
Total.....	31,955.28	48,998.18	80,953.46

Per capita cost of maintenance per inmate, \$181.91.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

The University of Porto Rico comprises the normal department, the College of Liberal Arts, Law and Pharmacy, the University High School, and the Practice School, which is attended by elementary school pupils, all located at Rio Piedras; and the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts situated at Mayaguez.

RIO PIEDRAS DEPARTMENTS.

The work accomplished in the normal, liberal arts, law and pharmacy departments at Rio Piedras during the year 1916-17 has been marked by increasing efficiency. The board of trustees established important regulations concerning courses of study, conferring of diplomas, duplication of subjects and substitution of courses and credits from other institutions.

Graduates of the normal department who wish to prepare themselves for administrative positions or to teach in high and continuation schools may be admitted to the College of Liberal Arts with the provisional rank of junior and may complete the course in two years, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts in education. The demand for high-school teachers warrants a further organization of this course and the assignment of one section of university high-school students for each year of the course to provide opportunity for high-school practice teaching by candidates for the degree in education.

In the normal department very few students have been enrolled in the first and second year courses because nearly all candidates preferred to complete the high-school work and obtain their diplomas before entering the two-year course for high-school graduates. The special course for the preparation of rural teachers, including work in agriculture, rural hygiene, sanitation, and elementary science, has proved to be a success. When further additions to the faculty become possible the normal department should offer, in addition to the course leading to the principals license, the course for the preparation of rural teachers, and the course for the preparation of teachers of home economics—special courses for the preparation of teachers for primary grades, for intermediate grades, and for upper grades of elementary schools, with a scheme of guidance for the purpose of aiding the prospective teacher in his selection of a field for specialization.

In the practice school the work done by the practice teachers has been more intensive and effective than in previous years.

The law course was extended from three to four years and the faculty made the necessary rules for the examinations outlined in the act passed for the examination of those who study for admission to the bar outside of the university. An additional instructor was appointed and the registrar of the university has conducted some classes. Prof. José E. Benedicto has been granted a leave of absence for next year, having accepted appointment as judge of one of the sections of the San Juan district court. Fortunately, he has volunteered to give a course of free lectures the coming academic year on mortgage law.

The course in pharmacy has been extended from two to three years and an additional instruction was provided.

The campus roads have been provided with electric lights through the generosity of the municipal council of Rio Piedras.

Prof. Louis W. Rapeer, Ph. D., of Pennsylvania State College, has been elected dean of the colleges at Rio Piedras to succeed Dean Fred K. Fleagle, resigned.

Through the efforts of a student committee a fund of \$1,558.85 has been obtained by subscription from members of the university body and others for the purpose of erecting on the university campus a memorial to the late Hon. Luis Muñoz Rivera, distinguished patriot and for several years Porto Rico's Resident Commissioner to Washington.

The practice school building has been altered, in preparation for the coming year, so that an assembly hall is provided.

A part of the university reserve funds has been used for the purchase of liberty bonds.

Two members of the instructional staff have been granted leaves of absence for one year without salary to enter the officers' training camp.

#### COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts reports a year of steady progress. The enrollment reached 290, the largest so far, taxing the facilities and equipment of the school to the utmost.

The division of the courses into two parts, collegiate and subcollegiate, with a diploma in agricultural or polytechnic science granted at the end of the subcollegiate period, has given excellent results. This subcollegiate course extends four years beyond the common-school course and is equal in length to the high-school course but, due to the large number of technical branches, it covers the first year of collegiate work also. A saving of one year is thus effected in securing a degree of recognized standing. Students entering with high-school diplomas are required to make up the technical subjects necessary for admission to the collegiate courses.

This subcollegiate course is designed to offer a further thorough practical education to boys who are unable to continue in college until they receive a degree. The great majority of Porto Rican boys are poor, though ambitious, and must get to work to earn their own living just as soon as they can. Porto Rico needs these young men with practical training in agricultural and polytechnic science for the development of its resources. At the same time boys of the right sort will not be satisfied until they have secured a degree and will return later.

Due to the lack of facilities, it has been necessary to raise the requirements for admission to the end of the ninth grade.

The new ten-room science building has been opened for use. It contains the administration offices, assembly hall, library, a mechanical drawing room, botany laboratory, and four class rooms. Besides this building, a machine shop has been fitted up, completing the shop equipment in carpentry, wood turning, pattern making, forge, foundry, and machine work; a new chemical laboratory has been equipped and additional facilities provided for a balance room and storerooms; and a laboratory for soil analysis and crop experimentation has been provided.

A direct-current electrical laboratory, a testing laboratory for strength and resistance of materials, a concrete and a hydraulic laboratory were ordered and are being installed. The department of the interior, in whose charge are placed by law all permanent improvements, is inclosing the grounds with a substantial fence, installing a new water system, putting a new glass roof on the greenhouse, besides making other minor repairs.

The last legislature passed a law authorizing each municipality to appoint a student to pursue the course in agricultural science with a scholarship of \$200 a year. This act gives recognition to the imperative need for scientific agricultural training. Although



Porto Rico exports an average of \$33 an acre of agricultural products (the highest in the world), still the average general farmer has had no instruction in better methods of farming and agriculture, the basis of Porto Rico's prosperity. With its congested population Porto Rico imports a considerable amount of its food, while a goodly portion of its people do not have enough of the right kind of food to strengthen them against the attack of tropical diseases. The main purpose of the college is to train young men in agriculture, and all other ends must be kept subordinate.

The majority of the students come from poor families and are dependent to some extent upon their own efforts for support. The sum of \$2,000, set aside by the board of trustees for student labor, has enabled a considerable number to earn their books and uniforms. Through the generosity of Dr. A. J. Fredholm, the college surgeon, the money derived from the medical examination of students has been placed in a students' loan fund, administered by a committee of faculty and students.

While the purpose of the college is that of instruction, still, as far as means have allowed, it has carried on experimental work. A 4-acre tract of land has been used for work in crop fertility, taking up problems of preparation of clay soils for seeding, the effect of lime, guano, green manure, and other fertilizers upon various crops; corn, beans, rice, kafir corn, and sunflowers. As far as results have been determined they indicate that the clay soils of Porto Rico respond more quickly than those in colder climates to either good or ill treatment, and that there is nothing the matter with much of the land that has been allowed to go to waste, if given proper treatment. A soil survey of the campus has been made. The results from the use of guano, of which there is a large supply in Porto Rico and Mona Island, have been especially satisfactory. Experiments are also being conducted in growing vegetables during the winter months with a view to making commercial shipments to the States. From the data obtained there seems to be no reason why Porto Rico should not only supply all its own needs of the common vegetables but export large quantities of cabbages, onions, celery, and sweet potatoes to New York at a time when they command high prices.

The animal husbandry department is conducting investigations in poultry, covering effects of change of climate upon egg production, and also results from crossing native and northern stock; in securing a better breed of goats and the introduction of Belgian hares as a source of meat supply.

The college has joined in the movement for the increase of food supply by furnishing plots of land to those who would plant them. A number of agricultural students are at present engaged in garden and demonstration work under the direction of the extension department of the United States Experiment Station, working in connection with the food commission.

There are three student societies—the Agricultural Society, the Engineering Society, and the Literary Club. The college is an institutional member of the Mathematical Society of America. Mention should also be made of the general efficiency of the military training under the direction of Lieut. H. W. Gardiner, formerly of the Philippine Constabulary. At the time of the departure of the Porto Rico Regiment to Panama the battalion went to San Juan, where it was received by the governor, by the commissioner of education, and the board of trustees, and was guard of honor to the regiment.

#### THE NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The imperative need of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is more buildings. An effort was made to secure an agricultural building at the last session of the legislature, but without avail. Two buildings are needed, one for agriculture and one for engineering and until they are secured the efficiency of the institution will be seriously handicapped. No new buildings have been erected at Rio Piedras during the past year, though there is pressing need for several. The accommodations now available for the library, the College of Law, and the College of Pharmacy are quite inadequate, and new buildings must be had before extension along these lines will be possible. There is no gymnasium for men and no place is available for indoor military drill on rainy days. One good building could serve both of these purposes and could perhaps be designed so that it would also meet the very real need for a recreation hall to serve as a social center for the university. The university library suffers not only from cramped and unsuitable housing, but also from the paucity of funds for new purchases.

The university has had a successful year and it presents a creditable record of achievement, while at the same time it exhibits a crying need for funds to provide especially for new buildings, for a systematic extension of the library both along professional and literary lines, and for additions to the faculty which would make possible the realization of certain definite plans of development.

*Enrollment 1916-17.*

Normal department:	
Normal proper.....	123
Rural teachers' course.....	39
Practice school pupils.....	270
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:	
College proper.....	53
Subcollegiate courses.....	175
Special students.....	62
College of Liberal Arts.....	19
College of Law.....	47
College of Pharmacy.....	25
Specials.....	73
High school.....	220
Summer school.....	48
Total.....	1,174

## CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS, AND DEGREES GRANTED.

College of Liberal Arts:	
Bachelor of science.....	3
Bachelor of arts in education.....	2
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:	
Bachelor of science in sugar chemistry.....	1
Subcollegiate diploma in agricultural science.....	8
Subcollegiate diploma in polytechnic science.....	9
College of Law, bachelor of laws.....	25
College of Pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemist.....	12
Normal department:	
Four-year course diploma.....	36
Rural teachers' certificate.....	6
High-school diplomas.....	19
Honorary degrees of doctor of laws.....	2
Total.....	123

For the financial report of the University of Porto Rico for the fiscal year 1916-17, see Exhibits 15, 16, 17, and 18 of the auditor's report.

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

The Carnegie Library, formerly known as the insular library, has completed its first year in its new and permanent home, the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. At first the response of the public to the increased facilities of the library was disappointing, as evidenced by a considerable decrease in the attendance. This was probably entirely due to the fact that the new location is not so accessible to the public of San Juan as the old. However, interest has been stimulated through the generosity of the press in giving considerable publicity to the work of the library and frequently publishing lists of new books. The attendance is gradually increasing, at present being about 150 a day, and with the completion of the projected sidewalk from the city to the building a much larger number may be expected. One of the distinctive features of the new building is a splendid assembly hall, which is used for lectures, for meetings of various societies, and for conventions.

In the past there was very inadequate provision for juvenile patrons of the library. The new building contains a large room exclusively for the use of children, and special attention has been paid during the year to securing books and magazines appropriate for this department. Provision has been made for two clerks to take charge of the children's department and to present the benefits and uses of the library to the children of the city.

A plan has been developed to put into operation a system of traveling libraries by which the smaller towns may participate in the benefits of the library. The necessary books, generally duplicates of books most in demand, have been ordered and the system will be installed at first in 40 municipalities with the cooperation of the supervisors of schools, and gradually it will be extended until every community is served and the library becomes insular in scope, which was the original purpose when it was created and given the name insular library and its maintenance provided for with insular funds.

A number of the patrons of the library have donated books, mostly fiction, to the number of 263. A notable addition to the collection of "Puertorriqueña" is the library of the late Manuel María Sama, comprising over 200 volumes of works of Porto Rican authors.

The total accessions amount to 1,830, distributed as follows: Spanish books—by purchase, 312 nonfiction, 249 fiction; by gift, 159. English books—by purchase, 651 nonfiction, 355 fiction; by gift, 104. The above figures compared with those of last year show a decrease, but this is only apparent, due to the fact that books are not added to the accession list until actually received. Large orders were placed, both in the

United States and in Spain, which have not yet been received because of transportation difficulties due to the war. On account of an increased appropriation, the number of books ordered was larger than in previous years.

## PERSONNEL.

Librarian.....	\$1,500	Clerk.....	\$600
Assistant librarian.....	1,200	Janitor.....	300
Cataloguer.....	900		
Clerk.....	720	Total.....	5,220

*Financial statement.*

## RECEIPTS.

Regular appropriation for the year ending July 31, 1917.....	\$13,220
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## DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries.....	\$5,220
Contingent expenses:	
Books—	
Spanish.....	\$342.45
English.....	729.80
	<u>\$1,072.25</u>
Periodicals—	
Spanish.....	314.06
English.....	241.04
	<u>555.10</u>
Furniture.....	100.00
Lighting.....	687.70
Supplies.....	448.38
Sundries.....	153.54
Extra help.....	450.54
Books ordered but not received.....	4,532.49
	<u>8,000</u>
Total.....	13,220



## APPENDIX VIII.

### REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
*San Juan, P. R., August 10, 1917.*

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, "To provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I have the honor to submit the following report of the department of justice of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:

There have been many important changes in the organization and work of the department of justice due to the said act of Congress, hereinafter called the new organic act. There have also been many important questions, in the interpretation of the new organic act concerning other departments, boards, commissions, and offices which have had to be passed upon by this office, or which have been the subject of litigation. Some of these questions will be referred to later under appropriate headings.

By far the most important question dealt with during the fiscal year under consideration is the question whether Porto Rico became an incorporated Territory of the United States by virtue of the new organic act. This question has arisen in many forms and in many cases. This office has consistently maintained in every case that Porto Rico is not an incorporated Territory, and has contended that the test of incorporation is the intention of Congress; that Congress has shown its intent not to incorporate Porto Rico by numerous provisions of the new organic act, including (a) the enactment of the bill of rights giving practically every guarantee contained in the United States Constitution without the requirement of presentment or indictment by grand juries in cases of capital and other infamous crimes provided for by the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and without the constitutional requirements of a petit jury; (b) the provisions of section 9 of the new organic act exempting Porto Rico from the application of the internal-revenue laws of the United States; (c) the provision of section 40 providing that the jurisdiction of the courts and the form of procedure in them shall continue to be as now provided by law until otherwise provided by law; (d) the proviso of section 5 permitting any citizen of Porto Rico to retain his status as a citizen of Porto Rico without becoming a citizen of the United States by filing a declaration before a district court; (e) various other provisions of the new organic act, and the failure any place in the act to indicate an intent upon the part of Congress to incorporate Porto Rico.

On the other hand, it has been maintained by various lawyers in Porto Rico and it has been decided by the supreme court of Porto Rico, and by the United States District Court for Porto Rico that Porto Rico became an incorporated Territory of the United States by virtue of section 5 of the new organic act which provides that all citizens of Porto Rico shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the United States, with a proviso permitting them to retain their present political status by a declaration before a district court. These cases will be discussed hereafter under the title "The Territorial Status of Porto Rico." Two of the cases have been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is hoped that an early decision may be reached. The consequences of incorporation are of course many and far reaching, but the problem with which this department is most immediately concerned is to prevent the interruption of the enforcement of the criminal laws of Porto Rico while this question is still on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Plans were therefore made and have been put in operation since the close of the fiscal year to have the district courts summon a grand jury in those cases in which immediate action was necessary, and in which an information would not be sustained either in the Supreme Court of Porto Rico or in the United States District Court for Porto Rico. It is clear that if Porto Rico is an incorporated Territory of the United States and the fifth amendment of the Constitution is applicable to Porto Rico, the district courts, which are courts of record of general jurisdiction, and with jurisdiction to try capital and other infamous offenses, have the power to summon a grand jury which is an indispensable requisite to the trial of such cases. The result has been that there has been practically no interruption of the proceedings in criminal cases up to the date of this report.

There has been a large increase in the work and the personnel of the department of justice by reason of the transfer to this department of the penal institutions and the reform school of Porto Rico, in accordance with the provisions of section 53 of the new organic act. This change will be discussed hereafter under the heading "Penal institutions." In addition to the reorganization of the clerical work of the office due to the addition of the penal institutions, there have been several other changes which are proving beneficial to the department. The legislative assembly provided a position of inspector for the department of justice in addition to the position of inspector for the penal institutions. The legislature also provided for one additional law officer and a municipal court judge at large. The old system of paying each law officer the same salary irrespective of his ability or experience has been changed, and it is provided that the salaries may be fixed by the attorney general at not less than \$1,600 or more than \$2,600. The municipal court judge at large substitutes for other municipal court judges when they are disqualified or when they are absent on leave.

Section 49 of the new organic act provides that hereafter all judges, marshals, and secretaries of the courts other than those appointed by the President, shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate of Porto Rico. Heretofore all marshals and secretaries of municipal and district courts and all judges of municipal courts were elected. The terms of all of these officers normally expired on January 1, 1917, but they were held over until the appointment of their successors, and no changes were made except in cases of resignation or death or where the good of the service required it. The officials for all of these positions will have to be designated within a short time after the senate convenes. The organization of the courts and of the department, aside from the changes above mentioned, remains unchanged, and reference is made to previous reports for a description of the organization.

#### SUPREME COURT.

The number of cases docketed and decided by the supreme court shows a slight reduction for the last fiscal year, especially in criminal cases. The total number of cases decided during 1916-17 were 398, compared with 431 during 1915-16, and the total number of cases pending on June 30, 1917, was 121 compared with 149 on June 30, 1916. But as pointed out in previous reports, the vacation of the supreme court does not commence until August 1, and many of the cases reported as pending on June 30 were disposed of before the end of the term of the supreme court.

#### DISTRICT COURTS.

##### CRIMINAL CASES.

The number of criminal cases presented in the district courts during the last fiscal year on information or appeal was 1,838, and the number of cases decided was 1,800, compared with 2,081 and 2,072, respectively, for the preceding fiscal year. There were 374 criminal cases pending in the district courts on June 30, 1917, compared with 386 for the preceding fiscal year. The difficulties arising from the question whether Porto Rico is an incorporated Territory of the United States made it impossible to try some of the cases pending in the district courts about the close of the fiscal year. Furthermore, the fiscals and some of the court officials were extremely busy during the latter part of June directing the work of military registration in their districts, and this made it necessary to postpone many criminal cases until after the close of the fiscal year. There were 154 jury trials with 101 convictions, showing a percentage of convictions of 65.58, compared with 65.15 for the fiscal year 1915-16, and 65.66 for the fiscal year 1914-15. There were 330 cases of felonies tried without a jury with 211 convictions, or a percentage of 63.94 compared with 65.18 for the preceding year. This percentage takes into consideration the number of dismissals as well as the number of acquittals. The percentage of convictions in misdemeanor cases tried originally in the district courts was 80.58.

##### CIVIL BUSINESS.

There were 3,734 civil cases presented and 3,639 civil cases decided in the district courts during the year, compared with 3,586 and 3,153 during the preceding fiscal year. The number of cases listed as pending on June 30, 1917, was 4,328. Many of these cases are in reality cases in which the parties no longer have an interest. To clear the docket of such cases each district court adopted a rule during the month of June to the effect that upon the call of the calendar at each regular term of court, the court after giving five days' notice to each party will dismiss any action in which no progress has been made for a year or more, unless satisfactory reasons are shown for the delay.

## MUNICIPAL COURTS.

The work of the municipal courts during the past fiscal year has been excellent. It shows a great improvement over any other year. This improvement is due to the thorough system of reports which has been put in force in the municipal courts and to the careful supervision of the work of the courts, and to improving personnel, due to increased length of service, resignations, new appointments, and promotions. The municipal court officials were all elective under the law as it existed until the passage of the new organic act. At the last election for municipal judges in November, 1912, there were 34 municipal judges elected. Of this number 16 are still serving in the same places, the others having died, resigned, or having been promoted or removed. The result has been that in a large measure the best of the elected judges have been retained and that appointive judges have taken the place of those elective judges who have dropped out. Moreover, all of the judges have known that promotion was in store for those who showed the best qualifications for the judiciary. Another contributing factor was the greater term of office which many of them had served. The work of the municipal courts can be seen in detail in Table No. 11. This table shows a total of 36,336 cases presented during the fiscal year, with 36,539 cases disposed of, and a reduction in the number of cases pending to 355, or less than 1 per cent of the total number of cases disposed of. The ratio of convictions to the total number of cases disposed of was 71.27 per cent. The total amount of fines collected was \$57,601.38.

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS.

The organization and work of the justice of the peace courts for the last fiscal year show little change from the preceding year, and require no comment further than that contained in last year's report. The detailed statistics of the courts will be found in Tables 14 and 16.

## REGISTRARS OF PROPERTY.

The reports of the registrars of property show a decided improvement in the dispatch of documents over the preceding fiscal year. There were only 119 documents pending on June 30, 1917, compared with 519 on June 30, 1916. There were 10,952 documents registered during the year and the fees collected were \$87,845.80, compared with 11,136 documents and \$88,574.20 in fees collected for the fiscal year 1915-16.

## WORK OF THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

## OPINIONS.

During the fiscal year the attorney general rendered 149 official opinions to the governor, the heads of departments, and the officials of the department of justice, compared with 155 for the preceding year. In addition to the foregoing 71 opinions were rendered in regard to titles for the department of education and for the irrigation system, and many indemnity bonds were examined, drafted, and approved.

## LITIGATION.

This office has had direct charge of many important civil cases during the last fiscal year. Many of these cases will be discussed hereafter. Fifty-one civil cases were finally disposed of. These cases are set forth in detail with the results in each case in Table 20, attached to this report. This number does not include motions in receivership and bankruptcy proceedings for the recovery of taxes, although many of these cases required considerable study. At the close of the year there were 35 civil cases still pending in the courts in which The People of Porto Rico was a party. Most of these cases have been active and are pursuing as rapid a pace as their nature permits. These cases are set forth in detail, with their present status, in Table 21 of this report.

## RECOMMENDATIONS ON APPLICATIONS FOR PARDONS AND PAROLES.

The attorney general made recommendations to the governor upon 228 applications for executive clemency during the last fiscal year, and there were 14 cases pending consideration at the close of the fiscal year. Acting in accordance with recommendations from the attorney general the governor granted 2 full pardons, 50 conditional pardons, 28 paroles, 3 commutations of sentence, 2 restorations of civil rights, and remitted 2 fines. A list of the cases in which the attorney general recommended executive clemency is contained in Table 19.

## MILITARY REGISTRATION.

In accordance with the request of the governor, the attorney general acted as a member and chairman of the military registration committee, with the treasurer, the executive secretary, and the supervisor of elections. This commission had general supervision of the work of military registration provided for by the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917. This commission continued its work until after the registration on July 5, 1917, but ceased in its functions upon the appointment of Mr. John A. Wilson as adjutant general of Porto Rico. Mr. Wilson had been the secretary and executive officer of the commission. The commission prepared the plans for registration and assisted in the general work of carrying out those plans. The system provided for in the States had to be considerably modified for Porto Rico, inasmuch as Porto Rico does not have the county system of local government, and inasmuch as the local election machinery could not be conveniently used because of the close proximity of the general election, which was held on July 16, 1917, and the consequent possibilities of confusion. It was also necessary to translate and print all of the laws, regulations, and forms for Porto Rico. This work is mentioned in my report for the department of justice, because it occupied a large amount of time and involved much labor on the part of many officials of the department of justice. The district fiscals were designated as the responsible agents in each district, charged with the recommendation of names of the members of the local boards for the military registration and with the supervision of the selection of registration places, and the carrying out of the work. Many municipal judges and other court officials acted as officers of the local boards. These officials all rendered the most enthusiastic and patriotic service, incurring very few expenses for this work. The usual work of many courts and of the district fiscals had to be suspended during the last week of June and during certain other periods. This prevented some of the courts from showing as fine a record in closing up their fiscal year as they would otherwise have shown, as this period is always one of unusual activity in all the courts. Nevertheless the work of the courts and of the fiscals was better than ever before. There were only 17 cases pending in the offices of the seven district fiscals at the close of the year, compared with 2,315 complaints disposed of. The work of military registration will doubtless be reported upon more fully by other officials. But not only the attorney general but every fiscal and every other official or employee of the department of justice was glad to be associated with the work and with the various persons who assisted in it, and this department wishes to express its thanks to the governor and to all of the persons associated in the work, and especially to Mr. John A. Wilson, who carried out the general administration of the work.

## JUVENILE COURTS.

This is the third annual report to the governor submitted in regard to juvenile courts since the establishment of the system by the act of the legislative assembly approved March 11, 1915. The law went into effect on July 1, 1915, and has now been in force for two years. In my first report I summarized the procedure provided for by the law, and my report of last year consisted of a more general and detailed description of its operation. Now, at the end of the second year it is possible to base certain opinions and generalizations upon the data in my possession which is of interest to all persons concerned in social legislation.

The results of the juvenile court act are most satisfactory. It has met with praise in all parts of the island, and is successfully coping with the problems of juvenile trials. Its operation will undoubtedly result in a substantial decrease in more serious adult crimes during the years to come. The results have been much better than during the first few months of its operation. The officials have not only profited by their experience, but have become imbued with the purposes and ideals of the law, and have devised ways and means and a general system for its more adequate enforcement. Because the interest of the general public has been awakened, the juvenile courts have been furnished with assistance from private individuals.

In accordance with the requirements of the law the attorney general furnished a detailed report of the operations of the juvenile court act to the legislative assembly at the last regular session. This report covered the 12 months from January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916. During this period 351 children came before the juvenile courts of Porto Rico, and of these only 20 were pending hearings on January 1, 1917. In other words, 331 cases of delinquent and abandoned children were heard and disposed of during 1916. Because the law applies only to children under 16 years of age, and it was difficult in a number of cases for the judge to determine the correct age due to the lack of birth records, a number of cases which were brought before the juvenile courts were dismissed to be presented before the municipal or district



courts in criminal proceedings if the boys were proved to be over 16 years of age. Of the number brought before the court, however, by far the larger proportion were from 12 to 15 years of age.

In the cases coming before the court during 1916 nearly one-half of the children were illegitimate, and not more than one-half ever attended school. Only a small proportion of those who attended school had passed beyond the third grade. The greater majority were most inadequately cared for, only 52 of them living with both parents. In 24 cases the children were absolutely homeless, and in 37 they lived with their friends, there being no parents or relatives able or willing to care for them. As wage earners the children brought before the court were of slight economic importance, 83 of them were actually attending school, between 20 and 30 were reported as being in household service, and some were bootblacks, clerks, and unskilled laborers. The greater majority of them, however, had no occupation. In 152 cases the father was reported dead or unknown, and in only 96 cases did the boy live with his father. The daily wages of the fathers of these children, in the cases in which wages were reported, averaged between 40 and 75 cents, and in 26 cases the fathers were reported as having criminal records, and were practically illiterates. The mothers of 192 children were living, and the greater majority of those were engaged in household duties. Only 4 were reported with criminal records, but practically none of them could read or write. The home conditions of the children at the time they were brought before the court are characterized by the one word "poverty," and in only 26 cases were conditions reported as being regular or comfortable. It is interesting to note that not more than a dozen children with reasonable adult guidance and living in comfortable circumstances were brought before the courts.

Under the juvenile court act the district court is made a juvenile court, and the judges of the district courts and all of the officials and employees serve as judges, officials, and employees of the juvenile court. The seven fiscals or prosecuting attorneys of the district courts and the 34 judges of the municipal courts are ex officio probation officers. Although the law provides that all delinquent, dependent, and neglected children may be brought before the juvenile court upon petition of the parents, relatives, or a private person, more than half of these children were brought before the juvenile courts by the insular police. Only an insignificant number were brought in upon the petition of parents, relatives, or other private persons. The larger part of the charges before the court were for petty larceny. The number of thefts of small sums of money was very large, and in the majority of cases even the most inexpensive of articles after they were stolen were offered for sale, showing that the object of the sale was to obtain money. Assault, battery, and breach of the peace; peace cases vary from ordinary fist fights between boys and disturbances that might be attributed to childish irresponsibility to serious attacks on other persons and other people with stones and even knives. In 57 cases brought before the courts it was found absolutely necessary to place the children in the reform school. Only a small number were placed in the charity school, because this institution is filled.

The procedure employed by the juvenile courts by necessity is very simple. The hearings are held by the judge sitting in chambers in an informal manner. Its purpose in the first place, of course, is to ascertain whether or not his circumstances are such as to prove the child to be abandoned. The child may be represented by a lawyer and the hearings may be public, but generally they are private. In only one case during 1916 was a jury trial demanded. In many cases the courts appointed lawyers to represent the children, and in all cases they are properly represented by the probation officer, who acts in the capacity of a friend of the child. The child in no case was taken from the custody of his natural guardian when the circumstances of such persons indicated that they would be able to properly care for and control the child. The judge usually assumes control over the future disposition of the child, and directs the actions of the guardians with regard to the care and conduct of the child. Regular reports are required to be rendered by persons under whose charge children are placed. After the original determination of the case the judge always keeps in touch with the progress of each child under his jurisdiction by a system of regular reports rendered monthly under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts. Pardons may be granted by application made directly to the judge who has full authority to release any child. There is now under consideration a more effective development of a system of subsequent reports, or some method of keeping the juvenile-court judges more accurately informed as to the progress of each child under their control. By a circular letter of December 13, 1916, sent out by this department, this need of the establishment of a system of subsequent reports was considered and advocated, and the judges were urged to require the same and to keep in touch with all children confined under their jurisdiction.

It is to be regretted that it is not possible to have in Porto Rico separate juvenile courts with no criminal jurisdiction and with no duties except those connected with the juvenile-court system. At the present time, however, the expense involved prevents this. Also it is advisable that there be specially trained probation officers employed by the government to devote their entire time to that work. But the same objection is sustainable to this plan. However, the problem now facing the juvenile-court system in respect to probation officers will be partially met by an extension of the use of special probation officers, and it is gratifying to note that public-spirited citizens are aiding the enforcement of the act by acting in that capacity.

In the report of the attorney general of last year it was stated that the one serious drawback to the efficiency of the law has been the lack of adequate facility to care for juvenile delinquents who can not be placed under the custody of their parents or other persons. This same drawback is again set forth. The people of Porto Rico are very inadequately provided with institutional facilities with which to aid in the enforcement and effectiveness of the act. The minimum needs are a temporary detention home for each juvenile court, an institution or home with sufficient accommodations to care for abandoned children, and a separate institution or home to care for delinquent children.

#### PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The department of labor, charities, and corrections was abolished by the new organic act which went into effect on March 2, 1917, and on that date the control of the penal institutions and of the reform school passed to the department of justice by assignment in accordance with the provisions of section 53 of the new organic act. The change of management took place with little or no confusion. The clerical force of the bureau of prisons of the old department was taken over practically intact and amalgamated with the division of property, accounts, and statistics of the attorney general's office, which has now taken the name of the bureau of prisons, accounts, and statistics. Some changes have been made in the method of administration, but on the whole the prisons have been managed according to the system of the old department. Inspections have been made from time to time by officials of the central office and by the fiscals, and generally speaking, the institutions have been found to be in as good condition as the buildings and equipment permitted. It has been recognized that the present buildings being used for the penitentiary and for the district jails of Guayama and Aguadilla are utterly inadequate, and the reports of the director of labor, charities and corrections for many years have emphasized the need for new buildings. With these recommendations I am heartily in accord.

The principal things accomplished since the penal institutions became part of the department of justice will be described hereafter. They may be grouped as follows: (1) The return to the penitentiary of all felons who were found serving sentences in district jails; (2) the making of the San Juan branch of the Arecibo district jail into a separate jail; (3) providing for the transfer of women prisoners to the Arecibo jail; (4) the passage of legislation providing for the enlargement of the reform school, and permitting the transfer of all sentenced boys from the wards in San Juan; (5) extensive repairs to the buildings connected with the Ponce jail; (6) the establishment of weekly reports; and (7) the regulations of the work of prisoners outside of penal institutions.

It is believed that an improvement has been made in the manner of making reports to the central office. Formerly detailed daily reports were made on a large number of separate sheets. These reports had to be tabulated and recorded by the clerical force, involving an immense amount of work, and making it difficult to check errors. At present all the reports for each week are made in one document. The weekly reports are indexed and filed and the names of all new prisoners are entered in a book and on a card index in which the most important information regarding their cases is entered. The reports are examined very carefully by the bureau of prisons and the chiefs of the penal institutions are notified of all mistakes and irregularities which appear. The principal feature of the weekly report is that it inaugurates a system by which the prisoner is guaranteed beforehand that he will be placed at liberty on the exact date of the expiration of his sentence, and not before or after, which has been found to occur in some cases, owing to errors of the jailer. In the weekly report informing of the entrance of the prisoner into jail or the penitentiary there must appear the exact date when his term of sentence expires. This date is verified in the bureau of prisons to find out whether the liquidation of the term of sentence made by the jailer is or is not correct.

Another innovation has been the establishment of rules and regulations for the use of prisoners outside of penal institutions in various classes of work for the departments of the government. Any official requiring prisoners for manual labor must present a requisition signed by the head of his department, who agrees to be responsible for

their custody. No prisoners may be used for clerical work. The requisition must be approved by the attorney general. By this system the practice of sending a large number of prisoners for the whole of the day to do an insignificant amount of cleaning, and in some instances private work, has been abolished and the possibility of escapes has been materially decreased.

The transfer of the penal institutions to the department of justice has made it possible for the prosecuting branch of the office to cooperate with the penal branch. For instance, the criminal reports are closely examined to find the length of time persons accused of crime are held awaiting trial, and cases not promptly disposed of are called to the attention of the fiscals or municipal courts. To this is partly due the fact that on June 30, 1917, there were only 56 persons confined awaiting trial, as against 86 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The prompt prosecution of escaped convicts is secured, and the fiscals are constantly called upon to investigate irregularities, causes of escapes, and similar matters. The two branches of the department are thus able to work together in a manner that would be difficult if they were controlled by different departments.

#### THE PENITENTIARY.

Practically no changes have taken place in the penitentiary as yet. The workshops have been running regularly. These consists of a carpenter shop, fairly well equipped, a shoe shop, a tailor shop, bake shop, and barber shop. All except the carpenter shop are used solely for the needs of the penal institutions. It is to be regretted that the equipment does not permit of larger opportunities for prisoners to learn trades, since the idleness of the prisoners in this, as well as the other institutions, is one of their most striking faults. An appropriation by the legislature which would permit the teaching of trades in the penal institutions would be a great assistance not only in the reformation of prisoners but would constitute a profitable investment besides.

Since the penitentiary has been taken over all of the prisoners sentenced to that institution who had been sent to the jails to serve their terms have been brought back to the penitentiary. So many transfers had been made for various reasons that a large number of felons were found serving time in the district jails. It has been thought better to require all felons to serve in the penitentiary, to which they were sentenced, thus avoiding the possibility of favoritism, and leaving more room in the jails, so that transfers may be made from the more congested places, such as Guayama and Aguadilla, to the more roomy ones, such as Ponce and Mayaguez. This accounts for the apparent increase in the statistics in the number of prisoners serving time in the penitentiary on June 30, 1917, over the number on June 30, 1916, and the like decrease in the district jails.

#### DISTRICT JAILS.

It is the aim of the department to avoid the confinement of felons in the district jail where they will be in contact with prisoners who have been guilty of less serious offenses. As has been stated in connection with the penitentiary, all prisoners convicted to that institution have been removed from the district jails to which they had been transferred.

When the penal institutions were taken over it was found that the conditions in the San Juan branch of the Arecibo jail were very congested. Aside from the fact that there are more male prisoners in the San Juan jail than in any other jail of the island, quarters had to be maintained for a considerable number of women and for boys awaiting vacancies in the reform school. The matter was presented to the legislative assembly at its last session, which made the San Juan branch of the Arecibo and San Juan jail into a separate jail, to be called the San Juan jail, to take effect July 1, 1917, and provided for the designation of any one of the penal institutions as a place for the confinement of penal prisoners and for the confinement of boys awaiting admission to the reform school. After the abolition of the department of labor, charities and corrections, Mr. Manuel Camuñas, who was the director of the department, assisted in every way in making the transfer successful and in obtaining new beneficial legislation. During the fiscal year 1916-17 preparations were made for these new arrangements. Compartments for all the female prisoners of the island were prepared in the jail at Arecibo, and since the beginning of the new fiscal year the female prisoners have been transferred to that institution, thus relieving the congestion in the San Juan jail. The transfer of the boys in the ward for minors in San Juan to the reform school, which will be referred to later, for which preparation was made before the end of the fiscal year, will also allow more room for the prisoners of the San Juan jail.

The jail at Aguadilla is rented from the municipality for \$60 a month. It is an old and insanitary building and entirely inadequate for its purpose. The finance committee of the executive council has been requested to certify that there are sufficient funds in the insular treasury to permit the construction of a new jail under authority of Act No. 67, approved March 13, 1912. Toward the end of the fiscal year it was found that one of the employees of the Aguadilla jail had been receiving a bonus from the merchant who supplies the institution with bread. After an investigation he was removed.

The residence of the jailer and the building for employees at the Ponce jail have been in a bad state of repair for some time. Out of the balance remaining in the appropriation for the fiscal year, transfers to the amount of about \$2,400 were made to permit of the repair of these buildings. The contract was let at the end of the fiscal year, and the work commenced at once.

The jail at Arecibo has a large plat of ground which formerly had been put to no beneficial use. In April the jailer was directed to plant and cultivate it with prison labor, and as a result there is now growing a good crop of various kinds of beans, which will be used in feeding the prisoners of the institution.

#### REFORM SCHOOL.

The aim of the department of labor, charities and corrections and of this department has been to treat the reform school as a place of reformation, rather than as a penal institution. The hard, uncomfortable board beds which had formerly been used for boys in the probation grade have been changed for spring beds, and various other small changes have been made.

For a long time there has been a lack of sufficient quarters for boys ordered under the custody of a public institution by the juvenile courts. This has seriously hampered the work of the courts and made it necessary to establish a separate ward for minors awaiting admission to the reform school in a galera annexed to the district jail of San Juan. This matter was referred to by me in my last annual report in the following language:

"One of the serious drawbacks to the efficiency of the law has been the lack of adequate facilities to care for juvenile delinquents who can not be placed under the custody of their parents or other persons. The reform school for boys at Mayaguez has been unable to accommodate all of the boys ordered to be placed in that institution. A personal inspection of this school has convinced me that a relatively small expenditure would enable the administration to increase the capacity of that school by at least 50 per cent."

The matter was again emphasized in my last report on juvenile courts to the legislature. As a result the legislative assembly at its last meeting appropriated the sum of \$30,000 to enlarge the reform school so as to accommodate 200 boys, with provision for the immediate accommodation after July 1 of 150 boys. By the close of the fiscal year all preparations had been made for 50 boys in addition to the 100 already in the institution, and for the transfer of the boys from the ward for minors in San Juan. This will cure the evil of detaining boys for a long period in inadequate quarters in San Juan while awaiting vacancies in the reform school. In addition, the legislative assembly abolished the positions of guards at the reform school and substituted attendants at larger salaries. It is expected that these positions will be filled with men of education who are in sympathy with the aims of the institution and who can act as companions as well as guards.

During the year the boys in the ward for minors in San Juan were given such instructions by a professional teacher as was possible under the circumstances, and were taken out frequently for exercise and play by Mr. W. G. Coxhead, the superintendent to the Y. M. C. A., who is to be thanked for the interest he has shown in these boys.

During the year 45 boys in the reform school have been granted conditional pardon, and 3 have been set at liberty on reaching majority. Two boys died during the year.

#### STATISTICS.

The appended statistics explain themselves. They show little variation in proportions from the year before. The daily average of sick prisoners has been slightly reduced. The proportion of sick seems large on its face, but the statistics are based entirely on the number of special rations, which have been allowed too freely in cases of slight disorders. This matter is receiving attention.

It is to be noted that the aggregate number of days' work done by prisoners on the roads for the department of the interior was 112,159, as against 69,161 for the last

fiscal year. This amounts to a large saving in the expense of road making on the island.

It is also to be noted that the number of prisoners has been steadily decreasing for the last 12 years, the number in 1905-6 having been 1,855, while in 1916-17, 1,433.

#### THE TERRITORIAL STATUS OF PORTO RICO.

The new organic act, approved by President Wilson on March 2, 1917, raised one of the most important questions with which the department of justice has ever had to deal. The insular cases held that under the Foraker Act Porto Rico was not an incorporated Territory of the United States. On the passage of the Jones Act the question immediately arose of whether or not a different result was effectuated, and whether the effect of that act was to incorporate the island into the United States. The main features of the new organic act relied upon as establishing incorporation are the grant of collective citizenship contained in section 5 and the larger measure of self-government which the act confers upon the people of Porto Rico. The cases which have been brought by various persons since March 2, 1917, in which is involved the question of whether or not Porto Rico was made an incorporated Territory by the new organic act, are among the most important which have been dealt with in the office of the attorney general during the year.

#### THE MURATTI CASE.

The question of the Territorial status of Porto Rico was squarely raised in the case of José Muratti, petitioner, v. Charles E. Foote, judge of the district court of Mayaguez. In this case Muratti had been accused of murder in the second degree. He was arraigned and held for trial under an information signed and filed by the district fiscal, following the procedure established by the Criminal Code of Porto Rico. The accused moved to quash the information, on the ground that he could be held for trial only on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury. On the denial of the motion, the Supreme Court of Porto Rico took jurisdiction of the case on a writ of certiorari. The People of Porto Rico, on the petition of the attorney general, were allowed to intervene in the proceeding. A brief was filed on behalf of The People of Porto Rico, in support of the position that the provisions of the Jones Act showed no congressional intent to make Porto Rico an incorporated Territory, that therefore that result had not been effectuated by the act, and that the local procedure for the trial of capital and otherwise infamous crimes on information was still in force in the island. The court overruled this contention, however, and on July 13, 1917, rendered an opinion reversing the ruling of the trial court. The opinion held that Porto Rico became an incorporated Territory of the United States by reason of the grant of collective citizenship contained in section 5 of the Jones Act, that therefore the Constitution ipso facto applied in its entirety to Porto Rico, and that, under the fifth amendment of the Constitution, the accused could be held for trial of the crime of which he was charged only on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. A writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico has been granted by the Hon. José C. Hernandez, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, and a writ of certiorari is also being applied for to bring the case before the Supreme Court of the United States for review in the event of its being held that a writ of error does not lie.

#### THE TAPIA CASE.

The question of the Territorial status of Porto Rico has also been raised in the case of "In re Carlos Tapia." On March 16, 1916, Carlos Tapia was arrested, charged with the crime of attempted murder, and an information was filed against him, which he moved to quash upon the ground that he could be held for trial only on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury. Before this motion was decided by the district court of San Juan, before which Tapia had been arraigned, a writ of habeas corpus was applied for to the Federal court. The court granted the writ, and Tapia was brought before the court. The People of Porto Rico, on the petition of the attorney general, intervened on the same grounds as in the Muratti case. The case was argued both on the ground of the jurisdiction of the Federal court to take cognizance of the case, and upon the merits, and lengthy briefs were prepared and filed. The court decided that it had jurisdiction of the matter, and on May 21, 1917, rendered a decision holding that Porto Rico was an incorporated Territory of the United States, that the fifth amendment of the Constitution was therefore in force in the island and controlled the actions of the district courts, and that the prisoner should be released unless held for trial on

a presentment or indictment of a grand jury. The court suspended the operation of the writ until the 25th of August, for the purpose of giving the legislature, which would convene in August, the opportunity to pass a grand jury law. An appeal has been taken from the decision of the Federal court to the Supreme Court of the United States, both on the question of the jurisdiction of the Federal court and upon the merits.

It is hoped that an early decision by the Supreme Court of the United States may be had both in the Muratti and in the Tapia cases.

#### OTHER CASES RAISING THE QUESTION OF TERRITORIAL STATUS.

In the case of *Gay v. Rafael Cuevas Zequeira*, judge of the district court of Humacao, a writ of certiorari was granted by the Supreme Court of Porto Rico to review a decision of the judge of the district court of Humacao, refusing to grant the petitioner a trial by petit jury in a case in which he was accused of violating the provisions of the law of weights and measures, which makes the use of false or short weights or measures a misdemeanor. The petitioner claimed that he was entitled to such a trial under the provisions of the sixth amendment of the Constitution. The Supreme Court of Porto Rico held that it was not sufficiently clear that the sixth amendment guaranteed the right to a jury trial in case of a misdemeanor such as that with which the accused was charged, so as to warrant the reversal of the order of the judge of the district court of Humacao upon a writ of certiorari, and therefore remanded the petitioner to the district court to await trial under the information, giving him the right to raise the same question on appeal in case of his conviction.

In the case of *Homer Colon & Co. v. Domingo Sepulveda*, judge of the district court of Ponce, the applicability of the seventh amendment of the Constitution of the United States to Porto Rico was involved. It was removed by certiorari to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico from the district court of Ponce. In view of the writ of error which has been granted in the Muratti case, the Supreme Court of Porto Rico has reversed its decision in this case.

In the case of *Re Santiago Araujo*, the defendant Araujo had been convicted, subsequent to the passage of the new organic act, of violation of the law against the adulteration of milk, and sentenced to 90 days in jail. He applied for a writ of habeas corpus to the Federal court, on the ground that he was being illegally imprisoned, in that he had been denied constitutional rights under the fifth and sixth amendments. In a decision rendered on May 31, 1917, the court denied the writ on the ground that the crime of which the accused had been convicted was not a capital or infamous crime within the meaning of the fifth amendment, and that it was not a crime which must be tried by a petit jury under the sixth amendment.

In all three of the above cases briefs were filed by the attorney general. In the two certiorari cases the attorney general appeared on behalf of the district court to whom the writs were directed.

#### CIVIL SERVICE CASES.

In the report of the attorney general for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, this subject is discussed on page 416, under the heading, "Political contributions from school-teachers." Some of the cases in which convictions were secured for violation of section 14 of the civil-service law, which prohibits the solicitation of political contributions from public officers or employees, were carried to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, and were handled directly by the office of the attorney general. On July 9, 1917, the supreme court reversed the convictions in six of the cases, on the ground that the informations under which the prosecutions were had did not allege the existence of any element of coercion in connection with the solicitation. Although coercion is not in terms made an element of the crime by the statute, the court interpreted it to apply only to cases in which actual coercion was alleged and proved, intimating that the statute would be unconstitutional if it were so interpreted as to make all solicitations from public officers or employees bad. The decision is of considerable importance not only because it makes prosecutions under section 14 of the civil-service act more difficult, but because of the views of the court upon the important question of the constitutionality of such legislation. Of the other civil-service cases appealed to the supreme court one conviction was affirmed, two appeals were dismissed on account of the death of the defendant, and one, a case involving conspiracy as well as direct solicitation, is still pending.

## FORTUNA ESTATES v. HENNA ET AL.

## CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACT VALUING WATER CONCESSIONS.

On April 5, 1916, Fortuna estates brought an action against Emilia V. Henna et al. to restrain them from using water which Fortuna estates claimed it owned by virtue of certain irrigation concessions and a contract entered into with The People of Porto Rico. Some years ago the development of an irrigation system was undertaken and completed by the government on the Jacaguas River. The irrigation law of 1913 (sec. 13 of Act No. 128, app. Aug. 8, 1913) provided that the commissioner of the interior should negotiate with the owners of water concessions in the district, and gave him power to enter into agreements with them determining the amount of water which should be delivered as a fair equivalent in value of the water to which they were entitled by virtue of such concessions. Fortuna estates claimed rights under old concessions, and the commissioner of the interior, by virtue of the authority given him, entered into an agreement in which it was provided that a certain definite quantity of water should be regularly delivered to the properties of the estate, and in addition it was provided by section 3 of the contract that—

“Third. Fortuna estates is hereby granted the right while this agreement remains in force to take, in addition to all amounts of water above specified, from the Jacaguas River by pump at the said Aruz pumping station, water which may be available there for irrigation of any of its said lands, to the extent that such taking shall not deprive any owners or users of subsisting water rights or concessions upon the Jacaguas River of the water to which such owners or users may be entitled, either by virtue of such water rights or concessions or by virtue of any agreement or agreements in regard thereto entered into or to be entered into by them with The People of Porto Rico: *Provided, however,* That should The People of Porto Rico at any time undertake the development and utilization of the surplus waters of this part of the Jacaguas River, this right shall be understood to be limited to a maximum usage of 3.86 second-feet \* \* \*.”

The contention of Fortuna estates has been that this clause entitles them to all the surplus water flowing down the river unless The People of Porto Rico undertakes developments in the river, in which case their right should be limited to 3.86 second-feet. The contention of The People of Porto Rico has been that the contract does not prevent The People from selling surplus water above the pump. The People of Porto Rico sold surplus water to the defendants in this case, and it was this water which the plaintiff seeks to enjoin them from using. The People of Porto Rico was not made a party. A preliminary injunction was granted and an appeal was taken to the circuit court of appeals by one of the defendants. In the circuit court of appeals The People of Porto Rico appeared by Maj. S. T. Ansell, of the bureau of insular affairs, as *amicus curie* to contest the contention of the appellee. The circuit court of appeals ruled that the contract did not show such a clear right in Fortuna estates as to justify a preliminary injunction, and that The People of Porto Rico was an indispensable party to the action and should have been given an opportunity to come into the case and defend if it wished to waive its immunity from suit. The injunction was dissolved by order of the circuit court of appeals. The People of Porto Rico then intervened in the action and filed an answer on May 3, 1917, which was amended on June 13, 1917. In the amended answer the defense was made that the plaintiff did not come into court with clean hands, because it violated the act of Congress requiring corporations to provide in their charters that they shall not own more than 500 acres of land. The complaint had alleged the ownership of some 2,000 acres of land, and that the water which they were seeking to obtain by the proceedings was to be used on this land owned in excess of 500 acres.

A motion was made to compel the plaintiff to reply, which was contested and overruled by the court, which decided that the plaintiff should be allowed to make any motion it pleased. The plaintiff then moved to strike out the portions of the answer referring to the ownership of land in excess of 500 acres, on the ground that they failed to set forth facts sufficient to disentitle plaintiff to the relief sought in the bill, and that the allegations were scandalous and impertinent. After the beginning of the new fiscal year the motion was argued and briefs filed, and on August 6 the court granted the motion to strike out and filed an opinion in which it was stated that the question of the ownership of more than 500 acres of land could not be raised as an equitable defense; that the illegal act of the plaintiff did not have close enough connection with the cause of action to permit of the application of the doctrine that he who comes into equity must come into court with clean hands; and that The People of Porto Rico was simply an intervenor and as such could not make this defense. Since the beginning of the new fiscal year there has been filed, over the objection of The People

of Porto Rico a bill in the nature of a supplemental bill, substituting Russell & Co., a partnership which is alleged to be a purchaser of the land, as plaintiff, and another application has been made for a preliminary injunction. After the filing of the supplemental bill the manager of the plaintiff's property attempted to destroy the dam diverting water to the intake of the defendant, and was prosecuted in the municipal court and fined \$100. The sentence has been appealed and is now pending in the district court.

#### ACTIONS TO RECOVER TAXES PAID UNDER PROTEST.

In the case of *Ensanada Estates v. The Treasurer of Porto Rico*, referred to on page 418 of the report of the attorney general for 1916, the Supreme Court of Porto Rico reversed the judgment of the lower court sustaining the defendant's demurrer, and held that under the present statute the determination of the board of equalization and review as to valuation may be reviewed by the courts. An appeal to the circuit court of appeals from the decision overruling the demurrer was not possible, owing to the fact that the judgment was not final. The case has been sent back to await trial on the merits, and the cases which were mentioned in the last annual report as involving identical issues, together with four other cases which have since been instituted by *Ensanada Estates* and by *Fortuna Estates*, are awaiting the trial of the case on the merits.

The two cases of *Sauri and Subirá v. The Treasurer of Porto Rico* were suits instituted to recover taxes paid under protest. Demurrers interposed by the defendant were overruled, under the authority of *Ensanada Estates v. The Treasurer of Porto Rico*, and trials were had on the merits. On July 19, 1917, the district court gave judgment for the defendant in both cases. Appeals have been taken to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico and several other cases brought by the same plaintiff to recover subsequently accruing semiannual tax installments are awaiting, under stipulation, the final determination of the supreme court on the appeal.

In the cases of *Maria Rios vda. de Rubio v. The Treasurer of Porto Rico*, and *Elisa Maria Gallardo de al. v. The Treasurer of Porto Rico*, dealt with in the report for 1916, at pages 418, 419, the Supreme Court of Porto Rico in both instances affirmed the action of the lower court in sustaining the demurrer filed on behalf of the treasurer.

Three cases of this nature were dismissed after the close of the fiscal year, for failure to prosecute on the motion of the government.

#### PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO V. AMERICAN SURETY CO.

This is an action at law in the Federal court to recover \$10,000 on a bond executed by the Porto Rico Telephone Co., a corporation, now defunct, to secure the performance of the obligations of a franchise to build a telephone line. A franchise was granted to Benjamin Horton on December 3, 1902, in which he was given the right to build a telephone line, which was to be completed within a certain period, and in which it was provided that a bond should be given for the due performance of the franchise. Horton transferred his franchise to the Porto Rico Telephone Co., which filed the bond of the American Surety Co. for \$10,000. On April 19, 1906, the executive council canceled the franchise for nonperformance and directed the attorney general to sue on the bond. Considerable correspondence followed, and the Telephone Co. in the meantime discontinued doing business. The whole matter was apparently lost track of during the change of administration, but the papers and the bond were found in this office during the present administration and an action commenced against the Surety Co. on August 31, 1916.

The case is at present pending decision on a demurrer to the amended complaint.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS—CHANGES OF PERSONNEL.

There have been several changes in the legal force of the office of the attorney general during this fiscal year. A new position of law officer was created and Mr. Miguel A. Muñoz was appointed to fill it on July 1, 1916. Mr. R. W. Perkins, jr., assistant attorney general, resigned his position on November 20, 1916, to go to the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C. Mr. E. T. Fiddler, a law officer, was promoted to assistant attorney general November 21, 1916, following the resignation of Mr. Perkins, and Mr. George Swift Brengle was appointed January 11, 1917, to the vacancy created by Mr. Fiddler's promotion. Mr. J. C. Bills, jr., resigned his position of law officer effective May 1, 1917, to take a position in Boston, and Mr. Ferdinand Tannenbaum was appointed in his place May 17, 1917.

The appointment of Mr. Andrés B. Crosas as district judge of Aguadilla became effective July 26, 1916. Messrs. Félix Córdova Dávila, district judge of San Juan,



section 1, and Jesús Ma. Rossey, of section 2, whose terms expired on August 29, 1916, were reappointed for terms of four years. Mr. Luis Campillo, district fiscal of San Juan, whose term expired on January 31, 1917, was also reappointed for a new term. Mr. Félix Córdova Dávila resigned on April 30, 1917, to become a candidate for Commissioner of Porto Rico to Washington, to which office he was elected on July 16, 1917. Mr. José E. Benedicto was appointed on May 1, 1917, to the vacancy left by Judge Córdova Dávila.

One municipal judge died during the fiscal year, one resigned to take up the practice of law, and two others were relieved by new appointments. Several judges were promoted on account of these changes, and all the positions left vacant were filled with lawyers. Three secretaries of municipal courts, three marshals, and two deputy secretaries were either removed or asked to resign.

At the close of the preceding fiscal year there was a vacancy in the position of registrar of property at Aguadilla, and two other registrars of property died during the year. Several registrars were promoted on account of these conditions, and Messrs. Francisco G. Descartes, Francisco Socorro Ramos and J. Martínez Cintrón were appointed to fill the positions which became vacant by reason of the promotions.

Several changes have also been made in the justice of the peace courts and in the penal institutions.

Respectfully submitted.

HOWARD L. KERN,  
*Attorney General of Porto Rico.*

The honorable the GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,  
*San Juan, Porto Rico.*

TABLE 1.—Statement showing work of supreme court for fiscal year 1916-17.

Cases pending June 30, 1916:		Cases decided during fiscal year 1916-17:	
Appeals in criminal cases.....	52	Appeals in criminal cases.....	138
Appeals in civil cases.....	91	Appeals in civil cases.....	184
Administrative appeals.....	3	Administrative appeals.....	34
Original jurisdiction.....	3	Original jurisdiction.....	42
	149		398
Cases docketed during fiscal year 1916-17:		Cases pending June 30, 1917:	
Appeals in criminal cases.....	123	Appeals in criminal cases.....	37
Appeals in civil cases.....	157	Appeals in civil cases.....	64
Administrative appeals.....	41	Administrative appeals.....	10
Original jurisdiction.....	49	Original jurisdiction.....	10
	370		121
Total.....	519	Total.....	519

TABLE 2.—Criminal cases—District courts—Fiscal year 1916-17.

District court of—	Pending June 30, 1916.			Presented during fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.			Disposed of during fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.						
	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	Total.	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	Total.	Information.	Appeals from municipal and peace courts.	Petition of the fiscal.	Defective indictments.	Lack of proof or jurisdiction.	Transfer to other courts.	Total.
Aguadilla.....	5	4	9	163	21	184	142	21	14	...	5	...	184
Arecibo.....	23	4	30	144	53	197	125	53	16	5	10	...	209
Guayama.....	55	4	59	115	73	188	99	31	51	8	9	...	188
Humacao.....	20	55	75	121	78	199	99	124	3	...	...	...	226
Mayaguez.....	8	...	8	171	176	347	153	55	29	11	3	...	251
Ponce.....	38	9	47	113	116	229	78	53	24	...	...	...	157
San Juan (sec. 2).....	81	27	108	324	270	594	208	208	...	...	108	1	585
Total.....	230	106	336	1,151	687	1,838	956	545	137	24	13	3	1,800

<sup>1</sup> In two cases disposed of there were two different sentences.

<sup>2</sup> Fifty cases erroneously charged on prior years have been deducted from the cases pending June 30, 1916.

<sup>3</sup> In three cases disposed of there were three different sentences.

TABLE 2.—*Criminal cases—District courts—Fiscal year 1916-17—Continued.*

District court of—	Pending June 30, 1917.			Number of convictions.			Number of acquittals.			Appeals taken to supreme court.	Amount of fines and costs collected.
	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	Total.	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	Total.	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	Total.		
Aguadilla <sup>1</sup> .....	9	.....	9	125	10	135	21	11	32	6	439.26
Arecibo.....	18	.....	18	121	35	156	4	18	22	5	1,200.26
Guayama.....	34	25	59	83	21	104	6	10	16	2	1,942.52
Humacao.....	33	15	48	85	89	174	14	35	49	16	5,154.52
Mayaguez <sup>2</sup> .....	3	1	4	129	24	153	25	33	58	5	536.22
Ponce.....	55	64	119	62	40	102	16	13	29	19	1,311.38
San Juan (sec. 2).....	81	36	117	238	165	403	30	43	73	50	4,300.97
Total.....	233	141	374	843	384	1,227	116	163	279	103	14,887.13

<sup>1</sup> In two cases disposed of there were two different sentences.<sup>2</sup> In three cases disposed of there were three different sentences.

## RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1916.....	336
Presented during fiscal year 1917.....	1,538
Total.....	2,174
Disposed of during fiscal year 1917.....	1,800
Pending June 30, 1917.....	374
Total.....	2,174
Convictions.....	1,227
Acquittals.....	279
Total.....	1,506
Appeals taken.....	103
Amount of fines and costs collected.....	\$14,887.13

TABLE 3.—*Cases of homicide disposed of by district courts during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

District court of—	Cases of homicide disposed of.					Murder.		Manslaughter.			
				First degree.		Second degree.		Voluntary.		Involuntary.	
	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Aguadilla.....	4	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Arecibo.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Guayama.....	12	8	4	1	.....	1	.....	5	2	1	2
Humacao.....	17	13	4	1	2	7	.....	4	1	1	1
Mayaguez.....	4	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ponce.....	14	10	4	.....	.....	3	.....	6	3	1	1
San Juan.....	9	7	2	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	1
Total..	66	48	18	6	2	18	3	19	7	5	6

## RÉSUMÉ.

Cases of homicide disposed of.....	66
Convicted.....	48
Acquittals.....	18

TABLE 4.—*Jury trials in the district courts during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

District court of—	Number of trials.	Convictions	Acquittals and dismissals.
Aguadilla.....	10	5	5
Arecibo.....	22	21	1
Guayama.....	16	10	6
Humacao.....	22	17	5
Mayaguez.....	10	5	5
Ponce.....	28	14	14
San Juan.....	46	29	17
Total.....	154	101	53

TABLE 5.—*Felony cases tried by the district courts without jury during fiscal year 1916-17.*

Court of—	Cases tried.	Disposed of.		
		Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissals.
Aguadilla.....	<sup>1</sup> 24	20	1	4
Arecibo.....	19	16	1	2
Guayama.....	83	37		46
Humacao.....	24	18	6	
Mayaguez.....	25	11		14
Ponce.....	43	31		12
San Juan.....	111	78	4	29
Total.....	329	211	12	107

<sup>1</sup> In one of these cases there were two different sentences.TABLE 5A.—*Cases of misdemeanors tried originally in the district courts during fiscal year 1916-17.*

District court of—	Cases tried.	Disposed of.		
		Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissals.
Aguadilla.....	125	100	17	8
Arecibo.....	110	84	2	24
Guayama.....	37	36		1
Humacao.....	56	50	3	3
Mayaguez.....	142	113	20	9
Ponce.....	25	17	2	6
San Juan.....	164	131	9	24
Total.....	659	531	53	75

TABLE 6.—*Criminal cases disposed of by the district courts during fiscal year 1916-17.*

Crimes.	Total of convictions.	Total of acquittals and dismissals.	Total.
Against persons.....	251	87	338
Against reputation.....	3	5	8
Against decency.....	28	63	91
Against property.....	224	69	293
Prejudicial to administration of public justice.....	109	58	167
Against good morals.....	26	12	38
Involving the violation of laws enacted in the exercise of the police power.....	493	216	709
Unclassified.....	93	65	158
Grand total.....	1,227	575	1,802

TABLE 7.—*Comparative statement of totals showing record of criminal cases in the district courts for five years.*

Fiscal year.	Pending at the end of fiscal year.	Presented.	Disposed of.	Convictions.	Acquittals. <sup>1</sup>	Appeals to supreme court.
1912-13.....	465	2,075	2,031	1,173	409	152
1913-14.....	579	1,658	1,544	975	309	68
1914-15.....	377	2,802	3,004	1,837	528	190
1915-16.....	396	2,081	2,072	1,367	353	187
1916-17.....	374	1,838	1,800	1,227	279	103

<sup>1</sup> These figures do not include dismissals.TABLE 8.—*Appeals from municipal and peace courts decided in each district court during fiscal year 1916-17.*

District of—	Municipal courts.				Peace courts.			
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissals.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissals.	Total.
Aguadilla.....	9	10	4	23	1	1	1	3
Arecibo.....	29	15	4	48	6	3	1	10
Guayama.....	19	9	21	49	2	1	.....	3
Humacao.....	62	18	.....	80	27	17	.....	44
Mayaguez.....	23	33	20	76	1	.....	.....	1
Ponce.....	34	13	5	52	6	.....	1	7
San Juan.....	144	41	45	230	21	2	10	33
Total.....	320	139	99	558	64	21	13	101

The above cases were tried de novo and not on the record.

TABLE 9.—*Complaints handled in fiscalias during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

District court of—	Pending in fiscalia June 30, 1916.	Presented during fiscal year 1916-17.	Total.	Informations filed in district court.	Dismissed before accusation.	Transferred to other courts.	Pending in fiscalia June 30, 1917.	Total.
Aguadilla.....	7	288	295	163	88	40	4	295
Arecibo.....		228	228	144	94	7	4	249
Guayama.....		249	249	115	117	17		249
Humacao.....	1	249	250	121	102	26	4	253
Mayaguez.....	3	338	341	171	154	18	3	346
Ponce.....	27	332	359	113	169	77	2	361
San Juan.....	18	521	539	324	209	29		562
Total.....	56	2,205	2,261	1,151	933	214	17	2,315

NOTE.—The difference appearing in some of the fiscalias between the number of cases recorded and those disposed of during the fiscal year is due to the fact that in certain cases the fiscal files more than one information whereas only one case has been recorded.

TABLE 10.—*Civil business, district courts, during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

District court of—	Pending June 30, 1916.	On complaint filed in district courts and appeals from municipal courts.	Disposed of by—		Pending June 30, 1917.	Total.	Appeals taken.	Amount of costs collected.
			Trial.	Dismissal, filing, or sent to other courts.				
Aguadilla.....	170	205	186	122	67	375	8	\$2,450.50
Arecibo.....	687	383	329	42	699	1,070	16	4,574.50
Guayama.....	322	363	215	77	393	685	9	3,722.45
Humacao.....	390	570	503	53	394	950	17	5,621.04
Mayaguez.....	343	485	386	145	297	828	35	5,431.81
Ponce.....	443	679	580	119	423	1,122	22	6,803.33
San Juan.....	1,888	1,049	674	208	2,055	2,937	34	10,256.90
Total.....	4,233	3,734	2,873	766	4,328	7,967	141	38,860.53

## RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1916.....	4,233
Presented during year 1917.....	3,734
	7,967
Disposed of during year 1917:	
By trials.....	2,873
By dismissals, filing, or sent to other courts.....	766
	3,639
Pending June 30, 1917.....	4,328
	7,967
Amount of costs collected.....	\$38,860.53

TABLE 11.—*Criminal cases, municipal courts, fiscal year 1916-17.*

Municipal court of—	Pending June 30, 1916.	Presented during year 1916-17.	Tried during year 1916-17.	Pending June 30, 1917.	Dismissed, filed, or sent to other courts.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Appeals taken.	Amount of fines and costs collected for the insular treasury.
Adjuntas.....	47	485	450	9	73	414	36	11	\$294.03
Aguadilla.....	19	1,219	1,011	.....	227	857	154	6	2,440.68
Añasco.....	.....	381	355	2	24	301	54	3	538.37
Arecibo.....	.....	1,273	1,176	10	87	934	242	20	3,295.50
Barros.....	28	361	304	2	83	250	54	6	478.46
Bayamón.....	29	2,074	1,938	5	160	1,443	495	55	3,323.53
Cabo Rojo.....	3	379	304	45	33	206	98	5	731.65
Caguas.....	21	1,597	1,449	26	143	1,254	195	24	3,338.50
Camuy.....	5	789	700	12	82	602	98	9	2,292.32
Carolina.....	.....	920	794	7	119	657	137	9	1,193.00
Cayey.....	.....	1,485	1,370	.....	115	1,157	213	30	3,242.49
Ciales.....	20	508	450	5	73	331	119	1	909.98
Coamo.....	.....	422	383	8	31	334	49	2	500.08
Fajardo.....	30	1,421	1,316	45	90	1,002	314	19	2,886.85
Guayama.....	68	801	742	11	116	591	151	39	1,013.46
Humacao.....	.....	1,220	1,081	.....	139	994	87	8	2,206.64
Juana Díaz.....	43	1,644	1,561	6	120	1,394	167	12	1,389.55
Lares.....	10	552	454	1	107	323	131	8	436.87
Manatí.....	20	808	666	23	139	575	91	12	1,933.46
Mayaguez.....	1	2,466	2,102	1	364	1,534	568	50	2,134.31
Patillas.....	30	444	435	14	25	367	68	2	401.15
Ponce.....	33	4,156	3,703	3	483	3,232	471	92	5,860.16
Rio Grande.....	10	427	388	8	41	284	104	27	733.44
Rio Piedras.....	.....	857	784	7	66	651	133	10	1,536.90
Salinas.....	.....	940	840	15	85	693	147	5	1,618.98
San German.....	.....	712	627	.....	85	510	117	8	1,234.64
San Juan.....	23	2,520	2,260	12	271	1,489	771	124	4,546.50
San Lorenzo.....	15	827	741	26	75	516	225	12	909.58
San Sebastian.....	12	364	338	.....	38	283	55	6	466.74
Utua.....	29	593	551	.....	71	416	135	10	820.39
Vega Baja.....	11	827	672	20	146	497	175	6	576.67
Vieques.....	2	467	411	3	55	365	46	8	1,446.95
Yabucoa.....	29	1,454	1,393	9	81	997	396	3	1,303.10
Yauco.....	20	943	905	20	138	590	215	4	1,273.36
Total.....	558	36,336	32,554	355	3,985	26,043	6,511	646	\$57,601.38

## RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1916.....	558	
Presented during fiscal year 1917.....	36,336	
		36,894
Disposed of during fiscal year 1917.....	32,554	
Pending June 30, 1917.....	355	
Dismissed, filed, or sent to other courts.....	3,985	
		36,894
Appeals to district courts.....		646
Amount of fines and costs collected.....		\$57,601.38

TABLE 12.—Civil cases, municipal courts, fiscal year 1916-17.

Municipal court of—	Pending June 30, 1916.	Presented during year 1917.	Disposed of during year 1917.	Pending June 30, 1917.	Dis- missed, filed, or sent to other courts.	Appeals taken.	Amount of costs collected.
Adjuntas.....	23	32	10	39	6	1	\$266.73
Aguadilla.....	265	88	47	34	272	6	846.22
Añasco.....	28	40	23	17	28	2	289.55
Arecibo.....	324	132	67	257	32	2	717.45
Barros.....	28	18	10	29	7	1	92.45
Bayamon.....	429	193	86	525	11	10	1,208.28
Cabo Rojo.....	6	40	28	16	2	1	262.86
Caguas.....	213	150	113	234	16	7	1,102.47
Camuy.....	40	60	35	63	2	1	467.01
Carolina.....	50	40	21	67	2	4	222.15
Cayey.....	148	120	56	203	9	7	938.87
Ciales.....	41	67	30	73	5	3	508.37
Coamo.....	49	24	9	63	1	2	163.90
Fajardo.....	464	94	24	533	1	4	585.45
Guayama.....	125	112	44	131	62	4	855.21
Humacao.....	66	101	45	36	86		626.80
Juana Diaz.....	18	48	42	24		2	406.28
Lares.....	32	45	21	16	40	2	280.88
Manati.....	185	99	59	216	9	2	668.27
Mayaguez.....	144	305	144	126	179	17	1,715.31
Patillas.....	16	26	19	15	8	2	229.93
Ponce.....	751	351	141	656	305	17	1,978.10
Rio Grande.....	57	47	39	62	3	6	342.45
Rio Piedras.....	42	85	46	54	27	5	520.88
Salinas.....	71	40	31	78	2		352.50
San German.....	65	127	129	37	26	6	917.13
San Lorenzo.....	291	53	36	308		6	309.87
San Juan.....	1,558	1,066	740	1,808	76	37	4,249.58
San Sebastian.....	47	67	51	34	29	1	511.03
Utua.....	243	77	39	30	251	2	710.12
Vega Baja.....	20	59	22	28	29	2	418.61
Vieques.....	17	25	15	20	7	1	192.30
Yabucoa.....	75	61	31	102	3		450.57
Yauco.....	83	73	49	94	13	5	579.10
Total.....	6,014	3,965	2,302	6,128	1,549	167	23,980.58

## RÉSUMÉ

Pending June 30, 1916.....	6,014
Presented during fiscal year 1916-17.....	3,965
	9,979
Disposed of during fiscal year 1916-17.....	2,302
Pending June 30, 1917.....	6,128
Dismissed, filed, or sent to other courts.....	1,549
	9,979
Appeals to district courts.....	167
Amount of costs collected.....	\$23,980.58

TABLE 13.—*Criminal cases, peace courts, fiscal year 1916-17.*

Court of peace of—	Presented.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissed, filed, or sent to other courts.	Pending June 30, 1917.	Appeals to district courts.	Fines collected.	Expenses of courts	
								Salaries	Materials and rent of houses.
Aguada.....	36	31	5			1	\$21.00	\$1,020.00	\$6.00
Aguadilla.....	128	96	32			1	94.25	720.00	
Aguas Buenas.....	45	78	7	2			63.00	367.00	21.41
Aibonito.....	106	108					73.25	360.00	12.00
Añasco.....	25	19	6				18.05	708.00	
Arroyo.....	273	179	10	14			154.75	420.00	15.00
Barceloneta.....	202	161	35	6			199.85	720.00	10.00
Barranquitas.....	145	137	6	2			129.50	360.00	
Bayamon.....	177	149	20	8			230.25	490.00	10.16
Caguas.....	126	118	8				365.60	840.00	20.00
Cataño.....	242	178	60	4		2	350.75	360.00	13.10
Cayey.....	269	249	13	7		1	274.30	900.00	19.54
Ceiba.....	148	136	8	4			119.00	195.00	3.05
Cidra.....	100	94	6				92.10	492.00	
Comerio.....	228	192	29	7			137.51	720.00	25.00
Corozal.....	23	20	2	1			48.30	360.00	
Culebra.....	13	9	3	1			9.00		
Dorado.....	48	44	4			6	88.25	480.00	
Fajardo.....	208	136	23	35	14	1	199.40	600.00	
Guánica.....	49	36	5	6	2		42.25	600.00	89.65
Guayama.....	176	161	12	3	2	6	148.00	720.00	
Guayanilla.....	48	46	2				44.50	720.00	27.00
Guayanabo.....	28	27	1				51.50	360.00	
Gurabo.....	246	227	15	2	2		388.00	520.00	8.98
Hatillo.....	155	140	15				224.35	480.00	33.06
Hormigueros.....	112	81	16	15		1	67.00	360.00	5.00
Humacao.....	305	273	10	22		5	306.50	1,080.00	
Isabela.....	42	29	3				37.00	720.00	24.00
Jayuya.....	189	165	23	1			124.25	540.00	6.00
Juncos.....	115	108	7				191.00	415.00	10.00
Lajas.....	42	34	8				30.00	696.00	
Las Marias.....	15	15					15.00	600.00	10.90
Las Piedras.....	176	74	7	95			39.50	360.00	
Loiza.....	180	145	33	2			275.25	720.00	
Luquillo.....	144	133	10	1			115.25	360.00	
Manatí.....	625	506	24	5		2	449.00	360.00	8.92
Maricao.....	16	6	10				7.00	720.00	10.00
Maunabo.....	104	94	9	1			88.00	720.00	8.00
Mayaguez.....	373	326	20	22	5		210.01	2,100.00	43.39
Moca.....	73	22	5	1			17.50	420.00	
Morovis.....	100	94	6			1	84.75	480.00	34.80
Naguabo.....	285	269	23	3	3		542.75	480.00	50.00
Naranjito.....	23	20	3			1	9.65	360.00	1.82
Penuelas.....	100	87	7	6			63.80	360.00	15.00
Ponce.....	692	610	32	50		2	605.55	2,160.00	50.00
Quebradillas.....	58	53	4	1			55.50	360.00	10.00
Rincon.....	17	15	2				13.00	720.00	4.87
Rio Grande.....	65	58	4	3			109.20	600.00	53.00
Sabana Grande.....	149	108	26	15			100.50	600.00	11.53
Salinas.....	133	119	4	6	4		134.30	780.00	8.50
San German.....	141	89	49	1	2		82.70	694.00	
San Juan.....	1,791	1,634	127	30		21	2,675.82	2,160.00	400.82
Santa Isabel.....	232	194	38	10			199.25	320.00	18.84
Toa Alta.....	58	48	5	5			47.70	360.00	
Toa Baja.....	77	72	4	1			148.55	420.00	12.00
Trujillo Alto.....	86	65	9	12		1	132.49	552.00	
Vega Alta.....	99	88	10	1		1	46.75	720.00	10.00
Yabucoa.....	126	114	9	3			143.00	360.00	2.20
Total.....	9,967	8,605	919	414	29	56	10,733.12	36,142.00	1,123.69

The peace courts have no jurisdiction in civil cases.

## RÉSUMÉ.

Cases presented.....	9,967	Fines collected.....	\$10,733.12
Convictions.....	8,605	Expenses of court:	
Acquittals.....	919	Salaries.....	36,142.00
Dismissed, filed, or sent to other courts.....	414	Materials.....	1,123.69
Pending June 30, 1917.....	29	Total.....	37,265.69
Appeals taken, 56.....			



TABLE 14.—Cases of prohibited weapons handled in the district courts, fiscal year 1916-17.

District court of—	Number of cases.	On complaint filed in district court.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissed or filed.	Pending June 30, 1917.	Confiscated weapons.			
								Revolvers.	Knives.	Machetes.	Other weapons.
Aguadilla.....	97	96	1	80	12	5		14	42	6	18
Arecibo.....	4		4	3	1						3
Guayama.....	6		6	2	1		3	1			1
Humacao.....	12		12	8	4			1	2	1	
Mayaguez.....	81	81		68	10	3		22	34	3	20
Ponce.....	5	2		4	1			2	2		
San Juan.....	15		15	13		2		4	2		1
Total.....	220	179	41	178	29	10	3	44	82	10	43

TABLE 15.—Cases of prohibited weapons handled in the municipal courts, fiscal year 1916-17.

Court of—	Presented.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissed, filed, or sent to other courts.	Pending June 30, 1917.	Confiscated weapons.			
						Revolvers.	Knives.	Machetes.	Other weapons.
Adjuntas.....	12	10			2	1	3	1	5
Aguadilla.....	1	1							
Añasco.....									
Arecibo.....	75	70	3	1	1	25	20	5	16
Barros.....	18	15	1	2		5	6	2	5
Bayamon.....									
Cabo Rojo.....									
Caguas.....	7	7						3	4
Camuy.....	31	26	5			8	9	1	8
Carolina.....	24	20	1	3		8	4	8	4
Cayey.....	6	5	1			3	2	2	
Ciales.....	3	3				1	1		1
Coamo.....	6	5			1	3			2
Fajardo.....	2	2					1		1
Guayama.....									
Humacao.....	2	2		2		2			
Juana Díaz.....	56	46	8	2		14	12		20
Lares.....	51	31	1	19		4	25	1	2
Manatí.....									
Mayaguez.....									
Patillas.....	25	18	7			4	11	1	9
Ponce.....	16	13	3			6	4	6	
Rio Grande.....									
Rio Piedras.....	42	39	2		1	8	10	6	17
Salinas.....	6	4	1	1		4			
San German.....	4	2		2			4		
San Lorenzo.....	19	17	1	1		2	12	3	2
San Juan.....	4	2	1	1		4			
San Sebastian.....	30	20	1	9		1	23	1	5
Utuado.....	11	10	1			2	7	1	3
Vega Baja.....	29	22	7			6	7	5	11
Vieques.....	40	39		1		7	21	10	1
Yabucoa.....	1	1				1			
Yauco.....	18	14	4			3	7		4
Total.....	539	444	48	42	5	122	189	56	120

TABLE 16.—*Cases of prohibited weapons handled in the justice of the peace courts, fiscal year 1916-17.*

Court of—	Pre-sented.	Con-vic-tions.	Acquit-tals.	Dis-mis-sed, filed, or sent to other courts.	Confiscated weapons.			
					Revol-vers.	Knives.	Mache-tes.	Other weap-ons.
Aguada.....	6	6			1	2	2	1
Aguadilla.....								
Aguas Buenas.....	21	21			5	5	2	9
Aibonito.....	15	15			3	6		6
Añasco.....	2	2						2
Arroyo.....	8	8			1	5		2
Barceloneta.....	18	17	1		1	3	2	11
Barranquitas.....	16	15	1		1	5	4	6
Bayamon.....	33	31	2		13	11		9
Caguas.....	123	122	1		18	21	7	77
Cataño.....	22	22			2	4	1	15
Cayey.....	56	56			13	19	1	23
Celba.....	33	32		1	5	7	14	7
Cidra.....	28	26	2		2	8	4	13
Comerio.....	24	24			4	10		10
Corozal.....	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	4
Culebra.....								
Dorado.....	10	10			3		3	4
Fajardo.....	95	84	6	3	23	28	4	37
Guanica.....	7	5	2		1	3		3
Guayama.....	30	29	1		17	2	2	3
Guayanilla.....	9	9			1	3	2	3
Guaynabo.....	5	5				1	3	1
Gurabo.....	55	52	2	1	3	13	4	30
Hatillo.....	29	26	2	1	1	9	6	12
Hormigueros.....								
Humacao.....	64	62		2	12	24	4	22
Isabela.....	4	4				3		1
Jayuya.....	8	7	1			3		4
Juncos.....	27	27			11	7	2	7
Lajas.....								
Las Marias.....								
Las Piedras.....	10	10			1	8		1
Loiza.....	13	12	1		2	4	4	2
Luquillo.....	24	24			11	5	3	5
Manati.....	47	47			5	15	2	25
Maricao.....	3	3				1		2
Maunabo.....	10	10			1	4		3
Mayaguez.....								
Moca.....	1	1					1	
Morovis.....	14	11	3		6	5		3
Naguabo.....	88	85	2	1	18	25	17	28
Naranjito.....	8	6	2			3		5
Peñuelas.....	12	11	1		2	5		5
Ponce.....	89	87		2	46	23	2	16
Quebradillas.....	9				2	5		2
Rincon.....								
Rio Grande.....	8	8			3	1		3
Sabana Grande.....	12	12			3	3	1	5
Salinas.....	24	22		2	7	1	2	14
San German.....								
San Juan.....	174	172	1	1	78	51	2	104
Santa Isabel.....	23	22		1	6	5	2	8
Toa Alta.....	6	6			1	1		4
Toa Baja.....	22	22			4	5	1	12
Trujillo Alto.....	13	13			4	4		5
Vega Alta.....	5	4	1				1	2
Yabucoa.....	30	26	4		5	12	4	11
Total.....	1,400	1,345	37	16	353	389	110	593

TABLE 17.—Registries of property, fiscal year 1916-17.

Registry of property of—	Municipalities comprised therein.	Area in square miles.	Popu- lation, census of 1910.	Number of employees.	Cost of salaries and house rent of each registry.	Documents.		Documents registered during fiscal year 1916-17.				Documents pending June 30, 1917.	Documents withdrawn.		Adminis- trative appeals before Supreme Court.		Amount of fees collected.	Total of property involved in the documents registered.		
						Presented dur- ing fiscal year 1916-17.	Total.	Correct.	With curable defects.	With incurable defects.	Total.		Decided in favor of the registrar.	Decided against the registrar.	Total.	Urban.		Rural.		
Aguadilla....	Aguadilla, Aguada, Isabela, Lares, Moca, and San Sebastián.	282.58	105,052	3	\$3,320.00	....	721	721	501	86	53	640	....	81	....	1	1	\$4,772.00	195	780
Arecibo.....	Arecibo, Barceloneta, Camuy, Ciales, Hatillo, Jayuya, Manatí, Morovis, Quebradillas, and Utuado.	471.47	173,335	5	5,879.24	313	1,805	2,208	1,757	245	63	2,065	5	138	1	1	2	14,700.40	491	2,321
Caguas.....	Aguas Buenas, Barranquitas, Bar- ros, Caguas, Gurabo, Juncos, and San Lorenzo.	284.67	98,092	4	3,860.00	58	1,069	1,117	832	153	27	1,012	....	105	3	2	5	6,191.90	524	802
Guayama....	Albionito, Arroyo, Cayey, Cidra, Guayama, Patillas, and Salinas.	299.09	89,291	4	4,420.00	5	744	749	573	108	33	714	....	35	1	....	1	5,222.20	265	708
Humacao....	Ceiba, Culebra, Fajardo, Humacao, Lequillo, Manabo, Naguabo, Las Piedras, Vieques, and Yabucoa.	327.18	98,362	4	4,208.38	7	837	844	604	138	27	769	....	75	2	3	5	6,433.50	241	941
Mayaguez....	Afiasco, Hormigueros, Las Marías, Mayaguez, and Rincon.	157.74	74,156	5	5,270.94	10	986	996	758	65	39	862	2	132	2	1	3	5,673.90	440	676
Ponce.....	Adimantas Coamo, Guayanilla, Juana Díaz, Pedernales, Ponce, and Santa Rosa.	469.74	155,988	6	6,093.99	32	1,570	1,602	1,387	28	50	1,465	29	108	1	....	1	11,942.15	890	1,214
San German..	Cabo Rojo, Guanica, Lajas, Maricao, Sabana Grande, San German, and Yauco.	329.25	102,961	4	4,368.34	....	905	905	731	43	83	857	....	48	....	2	2	6,478.40	224	1,021
San Juan, section 1.	Carolina, Loíza, Río Grande, Río Piedras, San Juan, and Trujillo Alto.	159.82	113,462	8	8,106.66	88	1,989	2,077	1,412	302	59	1,773	83	221	8	3	11	15,869.80	1,331	442
San Juan, section 2.	Bayamon, Comerio, Corozal, Dorado, Guaymabo, Naranjito, Roca Alta, Roca Baja, Vega Alta, and Vega Baja.	272.80	107,312	4	5,410.00	6	866	872	733	57	5	795	....	77	....	....	....	6,300.55	354	835
Total.....				147	50,937.55	519	11,572	12,091	9,268	1,225	439	10,952	119	1,020	18	13	31	83,584.80	4,965	9,740

The amount expended by the registries of property for office supplies, stationery, etc., as per vouchers approved up to July 20, 1917, was \$2,353.58.

In addition to this total the registry of property of Ponce was granted 1 temporary clerk from Aug. 11 to Nov. 10, 1916; the registry of property of Arecibo, 2 temporary clerks from Dec. 8, 1916, to June 30, 1917; and the registry of property of San German 2 temporary clerks from July 3 to Aug. 31, 1916.

TABLE 18.—*Registries of property, agricultural loans, fiscal year 1916-17.*

Registry of property of—	Documents presented.	Documents registered.		Documents refused.	Documents pending June 30, 1917.	Amount of fees collected.
		Correct.	With defects.			
Aguadilla.....	53	53	.....	.....	.....	\$187.00
Arecibo.....	34	33	.....	1	.....	158.00
Caguas.....	235	216	6	13	.....	917.00
Guayama.....	97	84	2	11	.....	422.00
Humacao.....	115	94	17	4	.....	794.50
Mayaguez.....	130	125	5	.....	.....	478.00
Ponce.....	28	28	.....	.....	.....	110.00
San German.....	124	71	8	45	.....	433.00
San Juan, section 1.....	37	35	.....	.....	2	308.50
San Juan, section 2.....	121	121	.....	.....	.....	363.00
Total.....	974	860	38	74	2	4,261.00

TABLE 19.—*Applications for clemency disposed of on recommendation of the attorney general during the fiscal year 1916-17 and those pending June 30, 1917.*

Pending cases June 30, 1916.....	2	Disposed of during fiscal year 1916-17—	
Presented during fiscal year 1916-17.....	240	Continued.....	
Total.....	242	Commutations—	
Disposed of during fiscal year 1916-17:		Granted.....	3
Pardon cases—		Denied.....	9
Granted—		Pending governor's decision	
Full pardons.....	2	June 30, 1917.....	1
Conditioned pardons.....	50		13
	52	Petitions for restoration of civil	
Denied.....	62	rights—	
No action for having served		Granted.....	2
term.....	8	Denied.....	6
Pending governor's decision		Remittance of fines—	
June 30, 1917.....	6	Granted.....	2
Paroles—		Denied.....	1
Granted.....	28	Total.....	223
Denied.....	44	Pending cases June 30, 1917.....	14
No action for having served		Total.....	242
term.....	3		
Pending governor's decision			
June 30, 1917.....	1		
	76		

## FULL PARDONS GRANTED UPON RECOMMENDATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Name of applicant.	Offense.	Term of sentence.	Actual term served.
James Francis.....	Involuntary homicide.....	5 years.....	2 years 6 months 26 days.
Concepción Fernández.....	Parricide.....	30 years.....	17 years 7 months 1 day.

## CONDITIONAL PARDONS GRANTED UPON RECOMMENDATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Rafael U. Lange.....	Aggr. assault and battery.....	6 months.....	20 days.
Angelina Acevedo.....	Petit larceny.....	3 months.....	28 days.
Manuel Alvarez Morrión.....	Perjury.....	1 year.....	6 months.
Higinio Colón.....	Assault and battery.....	.....do.....	7 months.
Manuel Cristián.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
Cosme Girón.....	Against public justice.....	3 months.....	2 months.
José G. González.....	Conspiracy.....	1 year.....	Do.
Enrique Igulna Tosado.....	Violation of election laws.....	.....do.....	17 days.
Carlos Landrau Ramos.....	Involuntary homicide.....	.....do.....	3 months 15 days.
José Negrón Rodríguez.....	Voluntary manslaughter.....	6 years.....	1 year 2 months 24 days.
Eleuterio Rivera.....	Assault and battery.....	4 months.....	3 months 2 days.
Gabriel J. Sicardó.....	Forgery.....	1 year.....	4 months.
Manuel Trujillo.....	Perjury.....	.....do.....	7 months.
José Narciso Viader.....	Violation of election laws.....	.....do.....	4 months 15 days.

TABLE 19.—Applications for clemency disposed of on recommendation of the attorney general during the fiscal year 1916-17 and those pending June 30, 1917—Continued.

## CONDITIONAL PARDONS GRANTED UPON RECOMMENDATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL—Continued.

Name of applicant.	Offense.	Term of sentence.	Actual term served.
Cándido Andino.....	Petit larceny.....	At the reform school until he becomes of age.	9 years 1 month 2 days.
Ignacio Arcelay.....	do.....	do.....	8 years 4 months 26 days.
Alejandro Cruz.....	do.....	do.....	7 years 3 months 22 days.
Antonio Cruz.....	Embezzlement.....	do.....	6 years 9 months 21 days.
Nicolás Dávila.....	Burglary, second degree.....	do.....	3 years 6 months 9 days.
Juan Elizardi.....	Petit larceny.....	do.....	7 years 9 months.
Tomás Escudero.....	Burglary, second degree.....	do.....	5 years 6 months 19 days.
Inés García.....	Petit larceny.....	do.....	8 years 2 months 15 days.
Roberto García.....	Breach of public peace.....	do.....	7 years 5 months 20 days.
Jesús González González.....	Petit larceny.....	do.....	3 years 2 months 16 days.
Pedro González.....	do.....	do.....	4 years 3 months 11 days.
José González.....	Assault and battery.....	do.....	8 years 5 months 4 days.
Lauro López.....	Petit larceny.....	do.....	6 years 2 months 29 days.
Antonio Malsonet.....	Burglary.....	do.....	4 years 6 months 10 days.
Ramón Mantilla Pérez.....	Petit larceny.....	do.....	5 years 8 months 24 days.
Francisco Martínez.....	Rape.....	do.....	3 years 8 months 1 day.
Francisco Matos.....	Burglary.....	do.....	4 years 6 months 25 days.
Juan Meléndez.....	Rape.....	do.....	4 years 1 month 10 days.
Benito Menéndez.....	Petit larceny.....	do.....	6 years 2 months 29 days.
Emilio Milán.....	do.....	do.....	8 years 12 days.
Vicente Milán.....	Burglary.....	do.....	4 years 3 months 1 day.
Juan Nieves.....	Against nature.....	do.....	4 years 6 months 10 days.
Vicente Ortiz.....	Petit larceny.....	do.....	5 years 11 months 3 days.
Agustín Rivera.....	Burglary, second degree.....	do.....	5 years 3 months 21 days.
Bartolomé Rivera.....	Grand larceny.....	do.....	4 years 6 months 17 days.
Pedro Torres.....	Burglary, first degree.....	do.....	7 years 2 months 28 days.
Marcelo Rodríguez.....	Petit larceny.....	do.....	6 years 20 days.
Miguel Rivera.....	do.....	do.....	1 year 9 months 15 days.
Angel Santiago.....	Burglary, second degree.....	do.....	5 years 3 months 13 days.
Victor Semidey.....	Petit larceny.....	do.....	5 years 12 days.
Domingo Silva.....	do.....	do.....	5 years 25 days.
Gil Vega.....	Burglary.....	do.....	7 years 2 months 28 days.
Ernesto Sotomayor.....	Petit larceny.....	do.....	5 years 10 months 12 days.
Teodoro Torres.....	do.....	do.....	5 years 7 months 13 days.
Pedro Rivera.....	do.....	do.....	5 years 11 months 13 days.
Alejandro Mayoli Mercado.....	do.....	do.....	5 years 5 months 26 days.

## PAROLES GRANTED UPON RECOMMENDATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Domingo Bonano o López.....	Attempt to commit rape.....	3 years.....	1 year 8 months.
Luciano Cartagena Filo.....	Voluntary manslaughter.....	6 years.....	4 years 8 months 3 days.
Tomás Castillo.....	Assault in first degree.....	10 years.....	6 years 8 months 12 days.

## PAROLES GRANTED UPON RECOMMENDATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Benigno Collazo.....	Murder, second degree.....	20 years.....	15 years 5 months 19 days.
Amado Cruz.....	Voluntary homicide.....	8 years.....	3 years 5 months 13 days.
Pedro Díaz Martillo.....	Murder, first degree.....	25 years.....	18 years 5 months 9 days.
Antonio García.....	Attempt to commit homicide.....	2 years.....	1 year 2 months 14 days.
Pío García.....	Larceny.....	do.....	Do.
José González Leduc.....	Murder, first degree.....	40 years.....	15 years 2 months 5 days.
Nicasio Hernández.....	Attempt to commit manslaughter.....	3 years.....	1 year 8 months 8 days.
Juan de la Paz León.....	Murder, second degree.....	20 years.....	11 years 12 days.
Rogelio Medina Estronza.....	do.....	17 years.....	12 years 3 months 14 days.
Juan Quintero.....	do.....	12 years.....	5 years 5 months 18 days.
Juan José Ramos.....	Involuntary homicide.....	2 years.....	1 year 8 months 23 days.
Sergio Rivera Collazo.....	Voluntary homicide.....	7 years.....	2 years 10 months 9 days.
Segundino Rodríguez.....	Burglary, second degree.....	3 years.....	2 years 5 months 23 days.
Modesto Salgado.....	Rape.....	5 years.....	3 years 11 months 12 days.
Angel María Salinas.....	Murder, first degree.....	25 years.....	15 years 1 month 19 days.
Arcadio Sosa del Valle.....	Involuntary homicide.....	4 years.....	1 year 8 months 26 days.
Gino Mulnelli.....	Voluntary homicide.....	10 years.....	4 years 1 month 13 days.
Juan Treviño.....	Aggravated assault and battery.....	2 years.....	1 year 4 months 17 days.
José Calzada Mercado.....	Statutory rape.....	5 years.....	1 year 7 months 20 days.

TABLE 19.—*Applications for clemency disposed of on recommendation of the attorney general during the fiscal year 1916-17 and those pending June 30, 1917—Continued.*

## PAROLES GRANTED UPON RECOMMENDATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL—Contd.

Name of applicant.	Offense.	Term of sentence.	Actual term served.
Aniceto López.....	Seduction.....	3 years.....	1 year 5 months 28 days.
Juan Torres Acevedo.....	Robbery, murder, and rape.	39 years.....	8 years 1 month 23 days.
Pedro Alicea Ortiz.....	Murder, second degree....	30 years.....	16 years 3 months 1 day.
José María Cedeño.....	Parricide.....	40 years.....	18 years 7 months 19 days.
Santiago Robles.....	Voluntary homicide.....	4 years.....	1 year 5 months 12 days.
José García.....	Mayhem.....	2 years.....	1 year 5 months 18 days.

## COMMUTATIONS GRANTED UPON RECOMMENDATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Juan Araujo.....	Violation of health laws.	1 month.....	2 days.
José María Cedeño.....	For life, commuted to...	25 years.....	12 years 5 months.
Demetrio Díaz.....	do.....	20 years.....	11 years.

## CIVIL RIGHTS GRANTED UPON RECOMMENDATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Matías Navarro.....	Attempt to commit homicide.	3 years.....	3 years.
Rafael Santoro.....	Voluntary homicide.....	2 years 6 months.....	1 year 2 months 16 days.

## CONDONATIONS GRANTED UPON RECOMMENDATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Fruit Insular Co.....	Failure to file its annual report.	\$50.....	
Utuaño Cigar Co.....	do.....	\$50.....	

TABLE 20.—*Civil cases in which The People of Porto Rico had an interest decided during the fiscal year.*

## UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Title of action.	Nature thereof.	Judgment.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> José D. Riera et al.	Action to recover real property.	Dismissed because of compromise.
Central Fortuna <i>v.</i> People of Porto Rico.....	Mandamus.....	Appeal of Central Fortuna dismissed.

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, FIRST DISTRICT.

Insular Dock Co. <i>v.</i> P. J. Carlin Construction Co.	Injunction, construction of bulkhead.	Dismissed by agreement.
Fajardo Sugar Co. <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	To recover taxes paid under protest.	For the plaintiff.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PORTO RICO.<sup>1</sup>

The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico.	Injunction for freight rates..	For the defendant.
Augustín Blasini <i>v.</i> Genaro Lopez.....	Contempt.....	For the government.

## SUPREME COURT OF PORTO RICO.

The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Railway Light & Power Co.	Injunction.....	For the defendant.
María Ríos Vda. de Rubio <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Recovery of taxes paid under protest.	For the government.
Antonio Collazo <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico et al.	Recovery of money.....	Do.
Victoriana Fernandez <i>v.</i> School Board of Mayaguez.	Mandamus.....	Dismissed.

<sup>1</sup> Does not include motions for the recovery of taxes.

TABLE 20.—*Civil cases in which The People of Porto Rico had an interest decided during the fiscal year—Continued.*

## SUPREME COURT OF PORTO RICO—Continued.

Title of action.	Nature thereof.	Judgment.
Arturo J. Lopez v. Gonzales, marshal of Municipal Court of Ponce, and Atlas Commercial Co.	Mandamus.....	For government.
Jaime Vives v. Board of Pharmacy	.....do.....	Do.
Ensenada Estates v. Treasurer of Porto Rico..	Recovery of taxes paid under protest.	Complaint sustained on demurrer.
Sauri & Subri v. Treasurer of Porto Rico....	Action to recover taxes paid under protest.	For the government.
Adolfo Nones v. School Board.....	Action for damages.....	For plaintiff.
The People of Porto Rico in re abintestate of Najaria Roselló.	Declaration of heirs.....	For the government.

## DISTRICT COURTS OF PORTO RICO.

<b>ACQUADILLA:</b>		
The People of Porto Rico v. Julia Reinlet...	Opposition to granting of dominion title.	Action dismissed upon motion of government.
<b>GUAYAMA.</b>		
The People of Porto Rico v. Basilisa, Esther y Rigoberto McFarlane.	Irrigation condemnation...	For the government.
The People of Porto Rico v. Susanna Nicholas y Gonzales.	Action to expropriate land..	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Arturo Pico....	Condemnation.....	Dismissed by plaintiff.
The People of Porto Rico v. Carolina Rovira y Alvarez.	Action to expropriate land..	For the government.
<b>MAYAGUEZ.</b>		
Damian del Moral y Cardona v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Action to recover taxes paid under protest.	Dismissed.
Salvador Nadal y Freyre v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	.....do.....	Do.
<b>SAN JUAN.</b>		
<i>Section 1.</i>		
The People of Porto Rico v. American Railway Co.	Mandamus, opening public station at Vega Baja.	Dismissed on motion of government.
The People of Porto Rico v. Porto Rico Progress Publishing Co.	Collection of money.....	Do.
Ex parte, The People of Porto Rico in re abintestate of Najaria Roselló.	Declaration of heirs.....	For the government.
The People of Porto Rico v. L. Sanchez Morales & Honorato Andres.	Action to recover real property.	Action dismissed because of compromise.
The People of Porto Rico v. R. H. Poillon...	Recovery of a certain sum of money.	For government.
The People of Porto Rico v. Maria Tafolo Vda. de Polo.	Action to recover money....	For defendant.
The People of Porto Rico v. Succ. de Josefa Gautier.	.....do.....	For government.
<i>Section 2.</i>		
The People of Porto Rico v. Cruz Fuentes...	Recovery of real property...	For government
The People of Porto Rico v. Juana Piza Mas.	Recovery of inheritance tax.	Do.
Treasurer of Porto Rico v. Camuy Sugar Co..	Recovery of taxes.....	Dismissed on motion of government.
Pedro M. Morazzani v. Commissioner of Interior.	Mandamus.....	For the government.
The People of Porto Rico v. A. Marin Marion and National Surety Co.	Action to recover uncollected costs.	Dismissed on motion of plaintiff.
The People of Porto Rico v. Manuel Lopez et al.	Action to recover bail bond.	Do.
Soc. Anon. Sucrerías de St. Jean v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Recovery of taxes.....	Dismissed on motion of the government. <sup>1</sup>
Finley, Waymouth & Lee v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	.....do.....	Do. <sup>1</sup>
Antonio Blanco v. Treasurer of Porto Rico..	Injunction to restrain collection of penalty.	Do. <sup>1</sup>
<b>PONCE.</b>		
Sauri & Subri v. Treasurer of Porto Rico....	Action to recover taxes paid under protest.	For the government. <sup>1</sup>
Do.....	.....do.....	Do. <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Decided after end of fiscal year.

TABLE 20.—*Civil cases in which The People of Porto Rico had an interest decided during the fiscal year—Continued.*

## MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Title of action.	Nature thereof.	Judgment.
<b>ARECIBO.</b>		
The People of Porto Rico v. Pedro Caban.....	Recovery of money.....	Dismissed because of payment by defendant.
<b>BAYAMON.</b>		
The People of Porto Rico v. Malvilla Mining Co.	Recovery of money.....	Property sold on execution of judgment.
<b>COAMO.</b>		
The People of Porto Rico v. Augustin Perez Pierret.	Recovery of taxes.....	Judgment by defendant.
<b>LARES.</b>		
Antonio Collazo v. Treasurer of Porto Rico et al.	Recovery of money.....	For government.
<b>SAN JUAN.</b>		
Cadierno Hnos. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico....	Recovery of money.....	For government.
The People of Porto Rico v. T. M. Villamil..	Recovery of a certain sum of money.	Dismissed because of payment by defendant.
The People of Porto Rico v. Maria Tafolo Vda. de Polo.	.....do.....	For the government.
Cadierno Hnos. v. the Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Recovery of taxes paid under protest.	Dismissed.
The People of Porto Rico v. Succ. de Josefa Gautier.	Recovery of money.....	Judgment on default in favor of defendant.
The People of Porto Rico v. R. H. Pollon....	.....do.....	For the government.

TABLE 21.—*Civil cases in which The People of Porto Rico has an interest still in litigation at the close of the fiscal year.*

## DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PORTO RICO.

Title of action.	Nature thereof.	Commenced.	Status.
The People of Porto Rico v. American Surety Co. of New York.	Action to recover on surety bond.	Aug. 31, 1916	Pending.
Fortuna Estates v. Henna et al.	Injunction to restrain taking of irrigation water. Intervention ordered.	Dec. 29, 1916	Amended answer filed.
Ralph S. Rounds et al. v. St. Johns Gas Co. (Ltd.).	Motion directing payment of taxes.	May 19, 1917	Pending hearing.
The People of Porto Rico v. Fortuna Estates.	Action for recovery of land...	.....	Pending decision on motion to remand.

## SUPREME COURT OF PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico Distilling Co. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Recovery of taxes.....	Aug. 4, 1916	Brief of plaintiff filed.
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## DISTRICT COURTS OF PORTO RICO.

<b>ARECIBO.</b>			
The People of Porto Rico v. Luis C. Bonita et al.	Recovery of land.....	June 13, 1916	Pending.
<b>GUAYAMA.</b>			
Enriqueta Diaz v. Irrigation Commission.	Appeal from water allotment for irrigation.	Nov. 25, 1914	Pending hearing of motion to dismiss appeal.
Hartman & Co. v. Irrigation Commission.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.



TABLE 21.—*Civil cases in which The People of Porto Rico has an interest still in litigation at the close of the fiscal year—Continued.*

## DISTRICT COURTS OF PORTO RICO—Continued.

Title of action.	Nature thereof.	Commenced.	Status.
<b>MAYAGUEZ.</b>			
People <i>v.</i> Oscar Bravo.....	Action to recover excise taxes.	Sept. 23, 1914	At issue.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Pending hearing on defendant's demurrer. Writ of appeal filed by plaintiff.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Mateo Fajardo Cardona.			At issue.
Do.....	Action to recover excise taxes.		
<b>SAN JUAN.</b>			
<i>Section 1.</i>			
Central Machete <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Recovery of taxes.....	Sept. 25, 1915	Pending.
Ensenada Estates <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	do.....	May 26, 1914	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 2, 1916	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Apr. 3, 1917	Demurrer and answer filed.
Fortuna Estates <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	do.....	Oct. 2, 1916	Pending.
Do.....	do.....	Apr. 3, 1917	Demurrer and answer filed.
Central Machete <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	do.....	Apr. 20, 1916	Pending.
Porto Rico Telephone Co. <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	do.....	Apr. 1, 1916	At issue.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> J. Fernandez y Gomez.	Action for land and damages.	Dec. 12, 1912	Pending hearing.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Aniceto Miranda.	Action to recover real property.	Dec. 22, 1911	Pending settlement under act of legislature.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> P. E. Zamorano.	do.....	Dec. 9, 1909	Pending trial.
West India Oil Co. <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Return of taxes paid under protest.	Jan. 17, 1917	Pending bearing on demurrer of government.
Caderno Hnos. <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Recovery of taxes paid under protest.		Pending hearing on motion to dismiss. <sup>1</sup>
Font Hnos. <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	do.....		Do.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> The American E. R. Co. of Porto Rico.	Damages.....	Mar. 28, 1917	Pending on motion to strike out answer.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Julia Iguina et al.	Recovery of land.....	June 4, 1917	Pending on motion to strike out.
<i>Section 2.</i>			
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Suc. de Ramon Valdez.	Recovery of property.....	May 13, 1914	Pending trial.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> W. D. Noble & Paulina.	Action to recover on bail bond.	May 12, 1908	Do.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Ezquiaga.	Action to compel forfeiture of distillery bond.	Jan. 30, 1906	Do.
<b>PONCE.</b>			
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Juan Aquilino Gonzales.	Action to recover rural property.	Nov. 2, 1911	Hearing held and briefs filed.
The People of Porto Rico <i>v.</i> Juan Martinez.	Establishment of dominion title.	June 23, 1916	Pending hearings on demurrer of defendant.
Sauri & Subria <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Recovery of taxes paid under protest.	May 3, 1917	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 30, 1916	Do.

## MUNICIPAL COURTS.

<b>SAN JUAN.</b>			
Domestic and Foreign Missionary <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Recovery of taxes paid under protest.	Mar. 28, 1914	Pending motion to dismiss. <sup>2</sup>
B. Fernandez Hnos. <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	do.....	July 7, 1914	Case tried and decided for the defendant. Writ of appeal filed.
Rafael Fabian <i>v.</i> Treasurer of Porto Rico.	do.....	Jan. 25, 1916	Pending. <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Appeal from municipal court of San Juan, May 2, 1916.<sup>2</sup> Hearing of motion set for July 31, 1917.<sup>3</sup> This case was tried and is pending decision.

TABLE 22.—Statement showing the number of prisoners and number of sick in the penal institutions fiscal year 1916-17.

Prisoners.	Penitentiary.	San Juan and Arecibo jails.	Agua-dilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Cua-yama jail.	Huma-cao jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Prisoners confined on June 30, 1916.....	476	349	75	73	157	92	173	99	1,404
Prisoners entered during the fiscal year 1916-17.....	386	1,722	471	636	797	384	679	53	5,128
Total.....	862	2,071	546	709	954	476	852	152	6,622
Prisoners discharged during the fiscal year 1916-17.....	360	1,761	444	635	838	408	719	53	5,218
Prisoners confined on June 30, 1917.....	502	310	102	74	116	68	133	99	1,404
Average daily number of prisoners.....	463	341	72	75	147	91	144	100	1,433
Sick prisoners on June 30, 1916.....	79	27	5	.....	6	3	17	2	139
Sick during the fiscal year 1916-17.....	295	261	62	20	165	131	107	141	1,183
Total.....	374	288	67	20	171	134	124	143	1,321
Sick cured during the fiscal year 1916-17.....	255	246	63	18	162	126	114	141	1,125
Balance.....	119	42	4	2	9	8	10	2	196
Deaths during the fiscal year 1916-17.....	33	10	.....	.....	3	1	3	2	52
Sick prisoners on June 30, 1917.....	86	32	4	2	6	7	7	.....	144
Average daily number of sick.....	60	30.39	4.41	.65	7.29	10.6	13.46	1.18	127.98

TABLE 23.—Statement showing terms of sentence of prisoners confined in the penal institutions of Porto Rico on June 30, 1917.

Prisoners.	Penitentiary.	San Juan and Arecibo jails.	Ward of the San Juan jail located in the penitentiary.	Agua-dilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guayama jail.	Humacao jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Awaiting trial.....	502	82	33	5	9	12	3	5	.....	70
Sentenced.....	502	82	192	97	65	104	65	128	99	1,334
Total.....	502	85	225	102	74	116	68	133	99	1,404
Sentenced to serve—										
Until 21 years of age.....	5	52	121	67	47	71	29	81	99	99
Up to 6 months.....	1	5	38	6	3	9	5	6	.....	473
Over 6 months and less than 1 year.....	77	23	23	20	11	19	26	23	.....	73
1 year and less than 2.....	46	2	10	4	4	3	4	12	.....	85
2 years and less than 3.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
3 years and less than 4.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
4 years and less than 5.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	64
5 years and less than 6.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	43
6 years and less than 8.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	32
8 years and less than 10.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
10 years and less than 15.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15 years and less than 20.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
20 years and less than 30.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
30 years and over.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Lifetime.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Condemned to death.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	502	82	192	97	65	104	65	128	99	1,334

TABLE 24.—*Number of commitments of prisoners on June 30, 1917.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Confined for the—				
First time.....	389	435	60	884
Second time.....	73	128	38	239
Third time.....	23	70	1	94
Fourth time.....	12	51		63
Fifth time.....	3	30		33
Sixth time.....	2	19		21
Seventh time.....		13		13
Eighth time.....		11		11
Ninth time.....		13		13
Tenth time.....		9		9
Eleventh time.....		5		5
Twelfth time.....		3		3
Thirteenth time.....		4		4
Fourteenth time.....		4		4
Fifteenth time.....		8		8
Total.....	502	803	99	1,404

TABLE 25.—*Classification, by age, of number of prisoners when convicted on June 30, 1917.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Up to 10 years.....		2	11	13
11 years and under 16 years.....	9	34	88	131
16 years and under 21 years.....	61	197		258
21 years and under 25 years.....	135	240		375
25 years and under 30 years.....	118	134		252
30 years and under 35 years.....	65	79		144
35 years and under 40 years.....	44	62		106
40 years and under 45 years.....	32	21		53
45 years and under 50 years.....	18	15		33
50 years and under 55 years.....	10	11		21
55 years and under 60 years.....	5	5		10
60 years and under 65 years.....	3	1		4
65 years and under 70 years.....	1	1		2
70 years and under 75 years.....				
75 years and under 80 years.....	1	1		2
80 years and upward.....				
Total.....	502	803	99	1,404

TABLE 26.—*Grand total of prisoners on June 30, 1917.*

Expression.	Peni- ten- tiary.	San Juan and Areci- bo jails.	Agua- dilla jail.	Maya- guez jail.	Ponce jail.	Gua- yama jail.	Huma- cao jail.	Re- form school.	Total.
Confined in the penal insti- tutions.....	502	310	102	74	116	68	133	99	1,404
Paroled.....	53								53
Fugitives.....	24	34	7	6	28	10	16	3	128
Total.....	579	344	109	80	144	78	149	102	1,585

TABLE 27.—*Classification, by nationality, of prisoners confined in the penal institutions on June 30, 1917.*

Expression.	Peniten- tary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Natives of the United States of America .....	1	1	.....	2
Natives of Porto Rico .....	498	790	97	1,385
Spaniards .....	3	2	.....	5
Englishmen .....	.....	3	.....	3
Frenchmen .....	.....	1	.....	1
Germans .....	.....	2	.....	2
Natives of South America .....	.....	2	.....	2
Danish .....	.....	1	.....	1
Cubans .....	.....	1	.....	1
Dominicans .....	.....	.....	2	2
Total .....	502	803	99	1,404

TABLE 28.—*Different classifications of prisoners confined in the penal institutions on June 30, 1917.*

Expression.	Peniten- tary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Sex:				
Male .....	497	763	99	1,359
Female .....	5	40	.....	45
Total .....	502	803	99	1,404
Conjugal relations:				
Single .....	314	638	99	1,051
Married .....	167	155	.....	322
Widowed .....	21	10	.....	31
Total .....	502	803	99	1,404
Color:				
White .....	222	375	64	661
Mulatto .....	170	336	17	523
Negro .....	110	92	18	220
Total .....	502	803	99	1,404
Education:				
Know how to read .....	77	63	.....	140
Know how to read and write .....	209	283	86	578
Do not know how to read and write .....	216	457	13	686
Total .....	502	803	99	1,404
Attended colleges .....	25	12	.....	37
Attended common schools .....	261	392	68	721
No education .....	216	399	31	646
Total .....	502	803	99	1,404
Religious preference:				
Catholics .....	458	599	84	1,141
Protestants .....	19	64	9	92
Spiritualists .....	25	66	6	97
Creedless .....	.....	74	.....	74
Total .....	502	803	99	1,404
Habits:				
Used liquors .....	103	343	3	449
Did not use liquors .....	399	460	96	955
Total .....	502	803	99	1,404
Used tobacco .....	412	528	36	976
Did not use tobacco .....	90	275	63	428
Total .....	502	803	99	1,404

TABLE 28.—*Different classifications of prisoners confined in the penal institutions on June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Expression.	Peniten- tial.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Employed or idle:				
Employed when crime was committed .....	501	675	8	1,184
Idle when crime was committed .....	1	128	91	220
Total .....	502	803	99	1,404
Behavior in the penal institution:				
Good .....	389	709	41	1,139
Fair .....	16	68	45	129
Bad .....	97	26	13	136
Total .....	502	803	99	1,404
Physical condition on commitment:				
Good health .....	492	745	79	1,316
Sick .....	10	58	20	88
Total .....	502	803	99	1,404

TABLE 29.—*Statement showing occupations of prisoners when convicted and confined in the penal institutions on June 30, 1917.*

Occupations.	Peniten- tial.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Laborers .....	267	497		764
Domestic employees .....	5	43		48
Servants .....			4	4
Employees .....	18	9		27
Students .....		3		3
Longshoremen .....				
Soldiers .....				
Tradesmen .....	42	37	1	80
Merchants .....	6	6		12
Property owners .....	1	5		6
Planters .....	21	17		38
Printers .....		1		1
Barbers .....	12	16		28
Cigarmakers .....	18	52	1	71
Bakers .....	15	27		42
Butchers .....	5	2		7
Painters .....	6	14		20
Masons .....	10	3		13
Carpenters .....	18	16	1	35
Coopers .....				
Shoemakers .....	12	13	1	26
Tailors .....	5	2		7
Hatters .....		2		2
Silversmiths .....	1			1
Blacksmiths .....	8	5		13
Tinsmiths .....		2		2
Plumbers .....	2	1		3
Coach drivers .....	3			3
Cooks .....	3	3		6
Sailors .....	6	6		12
Mechanicians .....	9	8		17
Motormen .....	6	9		15
Artists .....	2			2
Without occupation .....	1	4	91	96
Total .....	502	803	99	1,404

TABLE 30.—*Summary of offenses on June 30, 1917.*

	Number of offenses.	Rate per thousand on island's population.	Percentage of total number of offenses.
Larceny (grand, 66; petit, 356).....	422	0.03775	30.06
Burglary.....	208	.1824	14.46
Assault and battery.....	180	.1610	12.82
Murder.....	96	.0858	6.64
Homicide.....	84	.0751	5.98
Delinquent minors.....	58	.0518	4.13
Rape.....	49	.0438	3.49
Breach of public peace.....	42	.0375	2.99
Embezzlement.....	31	.0277	2.21
Mayhem.....	24	.0214	1.71
Attempt to kill.....	21	.0187	1.49
False impersonation and imposture.....	21	.0188	1.50
Concealed weapons.....	17	.0152	1.21
Violation of Internal-revenue laws.....	13	.0117	.92
Attempt to commit rape.....	12	.0116	.85
Violation.....	9	.008	.64
Violation of Federal acts of United States of America.....	8	.0071	.56
Robbery.....	7	.0062	.50
Incest.....	7	.0062	.50
Arson.....	6	.0053	.43
Abandonment and desertion of minors.....	6	.0053	.43
Against the public justice.....	6	.0053	.43
Violation of municipal ordinances.....	6	.0053	.43
Attempt to commit homicide.....	6	.0053	.43
Forgery.....	5	.0045	.36
Seduction.....	5	.0045	.36
Causing abortion.....	4	.0035	.28
Against the public health.....	4	.0035	.28
Gambling.....	4	.0035	.28
Conspiracy.....	3	.0026	.21
False pretense.....	3	.0026	.21
Bribery.....	3	.0026	.21
Attempt to commit burglary.....	3	.0026	.21
Lunatics.....	3	.0026	.21
Bigamy.....	2	.0017	.14
Smuggling.....	2	.0017	.14
Against nature.....	2	.0017	.14
Malicious injury.....	2	.0017	.14
Contempt of court.....	2	.0017	.14
Other offenses.....	23	.0206	1.64
Total.....	1,404		

TABLE 31.—*Classification of prisoners by judicial districts, on June 30, 1917, and percentage in relation to the population of Porto Rico.*

	Penitentiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.	Percentage.	Population.
Judicial district of—						
Aguadilla.....	37	104	14	155	0.1395	136,790
Arecibo.....	56	84	11	151	.1351	173,335
Guayama.....	86	52	10	148	.1333	153,344
Humacao.....	102	141	8	251	.2245	124,332
Mayaguez.....	47	84	9	140	.1261	113,686
Ponce.....	81	127	37	245	.2101	195,661
San Juan.....	93	211	10	314	.2817	220,774
Total.....	502	803	99	1,404		1,118,012

TABLE 32.—Principal offenses for which prisoners have been sentenced, by calendar year, on and after 1887.

Years.	Against person.				Against property.				Against moral.		
	Mur- der.	Homi- cide.	At- tempt to kill.	Total.	Arson.	Rob- bery.	Bur- glary.	Total.	Rape.	Sedu- ction.	Total.
1887.....	1	21	5	27	3	68		71	8		8
1888.....		19	9	28		18		18			
1889.....		20	12	32		3		3			
1890.....	1	31	3	35		28		28	1		1
1891.....	2	40	5	47	4	122		126	6		6
1892.....		36		36	9	61		70	4		4
1893.....		32	2	34	1	56		57	5		5
1894.....		33	4	37		109		109	4		4
1895.....		16	4	20	2	113		115	4		4
1896.....	2	22	4	28		88		88			
1897.....	3	34	6	43	2	48		50			
1898.....	2	22	1	25		8		8			
1899.....	5	21	6	32	8	74		82	1		1
1900.....	8	28	17	53	3	117		120	3		3
1901.....	3	25	13	41	3	79		82	5		5
1902.....	5	21	7	33	2	50	5	57	7	5	12
1903.....	9	30	7	46	3	14	32	49	7	3	10
1904.....	9	25	3	37	1	8	20	29	9	7	16
1905.....	25	15	14	54		2	58	60	20	17	37
1906.....	16	21	15	52		1	82	83	16	13	29
1907.....	9	19	19	47		3	90	93	18	9	27
1908.....	9	20	6	35	1	4	96	101	11	9	20
1909.....	5	17	15	37	4	4	129	137	6	12	18
1910.....	12	48	6	66	2	2	141	145	10	3	13
1911.....	17	22	12	51	2		32	34	6	2	8
1912.....	10	33	5	48	2	1	69	72	9	2	11
1913.....	8	21	5	34		1	74	75	4	1	5
1914.....	12	15	10	37			43	43	11	3	14
1915.....	6	22	5	33	1		72	73	16	1	17
1916.....	25	45	10	80	2		121	123	9	2	11
1917 <sup>1</sup> .....	10	12	4	26	1		33	34	2	3	5

<sup>1</sup> From Jan. 1 to June 30.

TABLE 33.—Average number of prisoners.

	Penitentiary.	Arcelbo and San Juan jail.	Agua-dilla jail.	Maya-guez jail.	Ponce jail.	Gua-yama jail.	Huma-cajo jail.	Reform school.	Total.
Daily average number of prisoners:									
1906-6.....	591	507	77	105	299	118	158	.....	1,855
1906-7.....	668	368	61	105	215	130	146	.....	1,693
1907-8.....	646	355	50	127	181	105	192	26	1,692
1908-9.....	559	380	67	117	199	104	204	44	1,554
1909-10.....	530	309	73	122	175	99	213	71	1,592
1910-11.....	546	336	49	96	270	112	143	89	1,641
1911-12.....	501	354	43	110	309	128	138	98	1,681
1912-13.....	496	336	53	102	182	158	133	96	1,627
1913-14.....	437	350	85	122	151	132	168	100	1,545
1914-15.....	413	351	78	113	159	95	180	98	1,477
1915-16.....	481	375	65	129	163	83	163	100	1,559
1916-17.....	463	341	72	75	147	91	144	100	1,433
Daily average number of sick prisoners:									
1906-6.....	76	27	3	11	18	3	20	.....	158
1906-7.....	73	10	1	2	14	4	17	.....	121
1907-8.....	70	13	1	10	17	8	17	2	138
1908-9.....	58	11	1	13	16	8	10	1	118
1909-10.....	54	9	1	4	15	4	10	2	100
1910-11.....	50	13	2	4	13	4	5	3	94
1911-12.....	70	21	2	6	10	5	5	5	124
1912-13.....	74	23	1	6	7	8	7	5	131
1913-14.....	70	30	1	11	4	7	7	2	132
1914-15.....	63	29	1	9	6	6	10	2	126
1915-16.....	76	30	5	3	6	6	14	2	142
1916-17.....	60	30.39	4.41	0.65	7.29	10.60	13.46	1.18	127.98

TABLE 34.—*Number of days' work performed by prisoners employed on the insular highways during the fiscal year 1916-17.*

Month.	Peniten- tary.	Arecibo and San Juan jail.	Agua- dilla jail.	Maya- guez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guaya- ma jail.	Huma- cao jail.	Total.
<b>1916.</b>								
July.....	3,235	1,438	12	395	704	726	423	6,933
August.....	3,995	2,064	389	671	1,841	745	643	10,346
September.....	4,186	2,356	428	691	2,180	628	1,049	11,518
October.....	3,577	2,292	488	650	2,032	782	1,552	11,373
November.....	3,197	2,247	426	462	2,055	1,061	1,343	10,811
December.....	3,471	2,588	493	589	1,907	1,002	1,319	11,369
<b>1917.</b>								
January.....	3,978	2,705	427	722	1,872	1,052	1,378	12,134
February.....	3,494	2,643	404	619	1,808	741	879	10,588
March.....	3,041	1,290	339	672	473	379	486	6,690
April.....	3,364	609	191	312	500	232	633	5,841
May.....	3,938	904	298	213	520	41	960	6,874
June.....	4,702	406	631	190	600	.....	1,161	7,690
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>44,178</b>	<b>21,542</b>	<b>4,526</b>	<b>6,186</b>	<b>16,492</b>	<b>7,409</b>	<b>11,826</b>	<b>112,159</b>



## APPENDIX IX.

### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND LABOR.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,  
*San Juan, P. R., August 11, 1917.*

The honorable the GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,  
*San Juan, P. R.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the department of agriculture and labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

By virtue of the organic act of March 2, 1917, the department of agriculture and labor has been created, the board of commissioners of agriculture having been discontinued and its work taken up by the new department, together with the bureau of labor, which was in operation under the abolished department of labor, charities and correction and is now a branch of the new department.

The bureau of labor is now organized for the performance of such duties as are appropriate to it.

To the legislature it now belongs to shape an organization of services as concerns the branch of agriculture that shall propend to the development of the latter, in order that the best practices shall be established in accordance with the conditions of the country for increasing and improving production, bettering the existing cultures, and introducing new ones that shall contribute to the economic development of the island.

The rural organization should be a preferent object of the law and should cover the needs of country life, in order to make agricultural pursuits agreeable, beneficial, and profitable, cooperating to the formation of agricultural societies in the rural districts, as the best means to carry out the social and economical purposes of the rural organization.

The study of animal and plant industries should be a part of the services to be assigned to the new department, so that it shall exercise its influence upon the development and perfecting of the existing industries and the introduction of new ones, thus increasing the productive capacity of the country and the best utilization of the products of the soil.

To this department should be assigned the study and investigation of the sources of wealth of the subsoil of the island, which, by means of a carefully studied organization and with the cooperation perhaps of the United States Geological Survey, could be carried out in a short number of years.

It is necessary to organize the forest service as an important branch of this department and to create services by means of which attention could be given to agricultural hydraulics, geology, mines, the formation of an agronomical plan of the island, and of statistics of production.

Here below are shown the activities of the branches of agriculture and labor during the fiscal year 1916-17:

#### AGRICULTURE.

The department of agriculture and labor, upon taking charge of the work carried on by the board of commissioners of agriculture, has continued through the bureau of agriculture the work that long ago was started for the benefit of the agricultural interests of Porto Rico.

Therefore, during the four months through which this bureau has continued performing its duties it has constantly furnished interested applicants such information as was consistent with and beneficial to the development of the agriculture of the island, as far as cultivation and exportation of economical plants of Porto Rico are concerned.

Keeping pace with this work intended for and promoted in behalf of our native economic plants, efforts have been made to introduce into the island such foreign plants as could prove of great benefit to our industrial and agricultural spheres.

The work thus far outlined, in its connection with the importation of foreign plants, and the development of the intensified cultivation of those existing in the island,

has been complemented by the translation into Spanish of important and enlightening articles published by American newspapers and the Department of Agriculture of the United States.

As to the cultivation of sugar cane, and for the information of agriculturists at large, and the sugar growers in particular, the bureau has translated into Spanish and published in the daily newspapers several reports of the insular experiment station dealing on the diseases, maladies, and pests which affect and attack said saccharine plant.

In this respect, the bureau of agriculture, on realizing the peril hanging over the sugar cane industry on account of the new cane disease, so far unknown, undertook to confer with the president of Central "Cambalache," who agreed to place at the disposal of the department the experimental laboratory of the corporation with the necessary personnel for the study and investigation of the unknown cane disease. This work can now be prosecuted by the department in the central's sugar-cane plantations, which have been offered to the department, whose experts will have from now on free access to those fields in order to realize their scientific researches.

A plan for the study and complete eradication of the disease is being prepared and will be carried on at the earliest possible date.

Special care has been given to the distribution of sugar-cane seed which has been granted to those who have solicited it, in keeping and proportion with the available stock at the insular experiment station. This, besides the seeds used by said experiment station in its cooperative experiments. The same work has been carried on in behalf of the citrus fruit growers, pineapple planters, etc., who have been instructed, through reports issued by that experiment station and translated for publication, as to the best methods in controlling the various diseases, pests, etc., prevalent on their plantations.

Apart from the observance of the technical instructions set forth for the cultivation of food plants and the preservation of the minor fruits and products, the department has vulgarized the doctrines, teachings, and rules laid out for that purpose by the experts of the insular experiment station through the aid of periodicals and by means of translations of their English reports treating said subject.

In other respects, and in regard to the prosecution with the work that was initiated by the bureau of information of the insular government, and the continuance of which was intrusted to the board of commissioners of agriculture, the present bureau has constantly maintained an active correspondence with people of the United States and foreign countries seeking authentic information in regard to the industrial, commercial, and agricultural activities of the island, among which the straw-hat manufacture, the drawn work, embroideries, and needlework industries have received considerable attention on the part of the bureau.

#### INSULAR EXPERIMENT STATION.

As a result of the passage of the new organic act the insular experiment station became a part of the department of agriculture and labor. This change will no doubt be helpful in many ways to the station, permitting a broadening of our activities in the various lines of agricultural work.

The cane grinding season just closed has given the largest yield in the history of the island, as well as the most profitable. Porto Rico produced approximately 500,000 tons of sugar. In spite of greatly increased plantings, however, the average tonnage was below that for the previous crop. This is attributed in part to the disease known as "mottling," which has appeared on the sugar lands in the western half of the island and is proving most serious. Some loss was also occasioned by the wind storms of the summer. The experiment station has commenced a number of cooperative experiments with the centrals and has distributed 300 tons of new and improved varieties. Many of these varieties have proved satisfactory in certain districts, but unfortunately for the diseased sections, a resistant cane has not yet been found. It will be the policy of the experiment station during the coming season to carry on an extensive campaign in all departments to assist the growers in combating this disease.

Molasses and alcohol, by-products of sugar manufacturing, have reached the highest prices for many years. More extended plantings of cane will undoubtedly be made, and it seems quite probable that Porto Rico will have a still larger crop in the coming season.

The tobacco growers for the first half of the selling season received excellent prices for their tobacco, but prices on the lower grades fell off in the latter part of the season. Work on tobacco insects is being carried forward.

During the year experiments have been carried on by the station staff, in cooperation with the various growers and the usual number of visits have been made to the

various parts of the island to study local problems. This work is being extended as rapidly as possible.

During the fall of 1916 the director of the experiment station, with a committee of the fruit growers, appeared before the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, on the question of shipping green fruit. The insular experiment station chemist during the fruit season made a careful study of the citrus fruit situation from various angles. A number of grapefruit trees of the three leading varieties were set aside by the growers and our chemist collected every two weeks from these trees samples for analysis. In addition a set of experiments was carried on to determine the difference, if any, between sweet and unsweet fruit. The data obtained during the season will be published in a forthcoming number of the "Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Porto Rico."

Citrus fruits during the early part of the season did not bring as high prices as could be wished, since the northern markets were flooded from the first of November on, with green fruit. However, during the latter part of the crop period grapefruit and oranges sold at most excellent prices, due in part to a cold spell which did considerable damage in Florida. The hurricanes of August caused approximately a 25 per cent loss of grapefruit. The oranges were not so badly affected.

During the year one fertilizer bulletin was issued. Bat gaunos, commercial fertilizers, and soils were examined and analyzed for various parties in the island.

The members of the experiment station staff have become very much interested in the rice experiments conducted as a private enterprise near Canovanas, and have visited the fields for observation. Very encouraging results have been obtained, and the planter will harvest from approximately 110 acres this year. On account of the high price and the excellent results obtained, there is no reason why the growing of rice under irrigation should not be taken up on a large scale on the lowlands of the north coast.

Pineapple growers suffered from a combination of unfavorable circumstances. The excessive rains during the first part of the year held back the young plants and the situation was augmented by a drought during the winter months. These combined conditions resulted in small-sized fruit. To cap the climax shortage of shipping facilities caused great quantities of fruit to be left to rot in the fields, and a number of shipments were left on the docks.

The experiment station has continued during the year experiments with a great number of vegetable varieties. Efforts are being made to obtain satisfactory types for Porto Rican conditions.

There was received from farm products during the year \$3,425.52.

There is appended herewith statements of the activities of the various divisions.

#### PLANT QUARANTINE INSPECTION.

The rules and regulations made by the plant quarantine service, in regard to the introduction of plants and seeds into Porto Rico, have been rigorously enforced. All plants, seeds, fruits, or parts of plants entering the ports of San Juan, Guanica, Ponce, and Mayaguez have been carefully inspected. One hundred fumigations have been made and undesirable stock destroyed or returned to the consignor. Over 1,000 packages of seeds, 500 lots of fruit, and about 6,000 packages of plants have been inspected. Several lots of citrus stock have been seized and returned to the consignor. The fumigation of all cane boats arriving at Guanica from Santo Domingo has been inspected.

#### ENTOMOLOGY.

The life-history work on white grubs injurious to sugar cane and other crops has been continued with, the compilation of data accumulated on the subject during the past four years. Two articles dealing with the life history and habits of these very destructive insects have been published.

The following press notices have been prepared and published in the local newspapers:

A New Pest of the Pineapple.

Some Insects Affecting Vegetables and How to Control Them.

Fight the White-Grubs!

Save the Beans!

How to Control the Cutworms and Grassworms.

Increase the Poultry Products by Keeping the Chickens Free from Lice.

Storage of Grain and Beans in Porto Rico.

Work with insects affecting citrus, tobacco, and vegetables has been carried on.

Numerous pests of the tobacco have been studied and methods for their control suggested. Two plant bugs that are quite injurious to tobacco have been found

to be new to science. Illustrations have been made of them and the life history of the more important one has been worked out with methods for its control. The life history of the leaf roller of tobacco has been worked out, with methods for its control.

Various experiments have been carried on in the control of the more important vegetable insect pests. Numerous articles have been prepared in regard to the control of the commoner vegetable insects, and they have been published in one of the weekly papers. The life history and habits of the eggplant lacebug, with methods for its control have been worked out.

Notes have been made on some of the insects of the citrus grove, with suggestions for their control. A new method of making the oil-emulsion spray has been worked out. Circular No. 9, entitled "Scale Insects and Their Control," has been prepared and published during the course of the year. It is in the nature of a popular article and is intended to give practical and useful information on the scale insects of the island and their control.

#### PLANT BREEDING.

The breeding work with sugar cane has now reached a point where several new varieties have been developed, which give promise of being superior for conditions in Porto Rico. Several of these canes have been tested on the estates of two centrals, and a few of them have been selected as appearing superior to the commonly grown varieties. Progress has also been made in hybridizing cane. A method has been adopted, and a large majority of the seedlings propagated during the past season were from seed secured from tassels to which pollen of another variety had been applied. This hybridization of sugar cane is a relatively new work, as practically all the seedling varieties that are being cultivated in the sugar-producing countries are from seed obtained without cross pollination. It is expected that cross pollination will aid considerably in the production of better varieties since types of seedlings are secured by crossing which are not otherwise obtainable.

A mill test of the 1912 seedlings was made and 16 of them were saved for further trials. The sucrose and purity of these were excellent, but as the past season has been favorable to high sucrose and purity too much reliance is not to be placed on the results of these analyses, until they are verified by further tests.

Of the 1913 seedlings 17 selections were made, or an 80 per cent elimination. These selected canes have been extended to tenth-acre plots. Thirty-five selections were saved from the 1914 seedlings. These also have been extended to tenth-acre plots.

The unfavorable weather conditions during a part of last year retarded the growth of the 1915 seedlings, which had been planted late in the season, so that it has not yet been possible to make selections.

During the past season approximately 3,000 new seedlings, both from crossed and uncrossed seed, were propagated, and have been planted in the field to undergo selections during the coming year.

Tests of foreign varieties of cane were undertaken during the past year on a larger scale than before. Two variety experiments were conducted in the vicinity of Rio Piedras, while one has been started at Central Cambalache and one at Central Coloso. In the Rio Piedras experiment local varieties used as checks were exceeded in yield by the introduced varieties. Varieties were also sent out as before to be tried by the agriculturist in various parts of the island. Approximately 300 tons of seed of the following varieties were sent: D-117, D-109, B-6450, B-3922, B-3412, B-208, B-347, B-3405, B-4596, B-1809, B-376, B-1753, B-3859, B-6292, Seeley Seedling, Yellow Caledonia, and Crystallina.

Sixty-eight new species or varieties of plants were received for the purpose of testing as to suitability to this locality, or for breeding purposes. These consisted of vegetables, ornamentals, palms, useful trees, fruits, forage plants, etc.

A cross has been made between a hardy native tomato and the best northern variety. This is now in the second generation.

Two fertilizer experiments with cane were conducted, one being a continuation of a series on the low land at the experiment station and the other at Central Coloso. The benefits obtainable from the use of fertilizer were indicated in both experiments. Nitrogen was the element most lacking in both cases, phosphoric acid coming second, while potash appeared least needed.

The experiment station experiment is being continued, while at Central Coloso a test on a larger scale has been commenced.

#### PATHOLOGY.

As heretofore citrus and cane diseases have been the main lines of study of this department, although to a greater or less extent attention has been given to other

botanical problems meriting attention. The addition to the staff of an assistant pathologist in September has made possible the attacking of our various problems more intensively. Special attention has been given to the laboratory end of the work, in the preparation of media, isolations, and inoculations, and considerable time has also been devoted to vegetable diseases, and a series of spraying experiments for their control.

The most important phase of the year's activities has been the studies conducted with the new cane disease epidemic. A number of field trips for collection of material and a study of field conditions have been made and very careful investigations conducted at the experiment station both in field and laboratory. The results of these studies have appeared in reports issued from time to time. Much more extensive work with this disease is planned for the coming year, especially with pot cultures in the plant house just completed.

Citrus diseases have claimed considerable attention. A week in October was spent by the pathologist in studying citrus fruit rots as they appeared upon the arrival of the fruit in New York. A report was prepared upon the results of this study. Some work has been done with the red blossom-end rot and foot rot.

More attention has been devoted to citrus scab, the most serious of the various citrus diseases. A field experiment for control was carried out in a commercial grove and the progress of spraying work in other groves has been followed.

The pathologist has been appointed a collaborator of the United States Department of Agriculture to cooperate with the plant disease survey. Under this agreement the use of the franking privilege is granted in exchange for a yearly report on the plant diseases of Porto Rico. This arrangement has facilitated the work of gathering information on plant diseases and disseminating the same among the growers. During the year there have been added to the herbarium 1,356 specimens of flowering plants and 1,335 packets of fungi, or a total of 2,691 specimens. This does not include the many plants and fungi collected which have not yet been determined or prepared for insertion. Because of lack of space this work is now at a standstill.

In addition to botanical activities, a new quarterly publication has been edited, the *Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Porto Rico*, which serves as a means of publication of technical writings of the experiment station staff. Two numbers have been issued and a third is in press.

Press notices on various topics have been issued for publication in the local (Spanish) newspapers, a list of which follows:

- Shipping Rot of Citrus.
- A New Blossom-end Rot of Citrus.
- Notes on Citrus Scab.
- Rind Disease of Sugar Cane.
- A New Cane Disease.
- Lightning Injury to Sugar Cane.
- The Disease of Bananas and Plantains.
- Black Rot of Cane Seed.
- Root-knot and its Control.
- The Nature of Fungus Diseases of Plant.
- The Need of a Plant Quarantine.
- The Plant Quarantine Service of Porto Rico.
- Sobre Enfermedades de la Caña.
- Wood Rot of Citrus.
- The New Disease of Cane.

The last two are also being published as circulars 10 and 11, respectively, of this experiment station.

Further publications of the department have been:

- The History and Cause of the Rind Disease of Cane, by John R. Johnston, former pathologist. In No. 1 of the *Journal of Agriculture*.
- Diseases of Field and Garden Crops. In No. 2 of the *Journal of Agriculture of Porto Rico*.
- La Enfermedad Nueva de la Caña. In *La Revista Azucarera*.
- The Fungi and Diseases of Sugar Cane in Porto Rico. The manuscript of this paper has been prepared for early publication.

In the ensuing year it is proposed to carry on extensive studies of the new disease of cane and of the citrus scab, improved facilities and additional assistance being at hand.

## LABOR.

## PUBLICATIONS.

The fifth annual report of the bureau of labor, printed in April 11, last, is ready for distribution to the members of the new legislative assembly to be convened under the new organic act.

## ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR LAWS.

*Scaffold and women and children labor laws.*—What has been done in this field is clearly shown in the table under such heading.

In comparing the number of inspections, the instructions given to employers or contractors and the enforcement of the law, for the past four years, the figures look not so remarkable. Nevertheless, the same amount of work has now been accomplished. And a number of establishments or factories, buildings and shops, that were likewise being started, are not reported because there were no employees working at the time the inspection was made.

Violations of the law discovered this year have so decreased as to make sure the statement that there is an increasing tendency to comply with the various requirements of the bureau of labor, for the purpose of avoiding penalties through judicial authorities. Nevertheless, small fines have been imposed upon guilty employers.

An analysis of the work carried out by the bureau of labor during its existence will lead to the conviction that the bureau of labor needs to be duly empowered to appear and be heard at all trials held on prosecutions where employees are assisted by counsel.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

In connection with controversies, disputes, and strikes occurring during this year, the bureau of labor has been called upon to perform its most important functions, being forced to devote to such work the greatest part of its activities.

Section 3 of a law entitled "An act to establish a bureau of labor, and for other purposes," approved March 14, 1912, gives the bureau power to do nothing further than "to investigate the causes of, and facts relating to, such controversies and disputes between employers and employees as may come to its attention, and in general to exercise its good offices for the maintenance of satisfactory relations between employers and employees." It is very difficult, therefore, for the bureau to save to all parties concerned the expenses and loss of time that its policy indicates in this regard.

The bureau of labor has intervened at all times in all such cases where employers and employees alike have welcomed its activities. In almost every case the bureau has made clear to the strikers the terms for settlement offered by the employers, has worked out conferences, and, impartially proceeding, has signed the agreement for reestablishment of industrial peace.

Although tables included in this report explain the whole situation in these respects, special mention should be made of the longshoremen's strike, that lasted from September to November in the year 1916, and was one of the most important ever occurring in Porto Rico up to the present time, because of the various branches of the public wealth affected thereby.

The exercise of the right to obtain a reduction in the hours of work and an increase in wages, by part of various classes of laborers, during the months of September to December of the last fiscal year, gave rise to a large number of industrial disputes as had never occurred in Porto Rico up to that date. One of the main causes of that abnormal situation was the high level that the cost of living has reached because of the European war.

It would be convenient to have a commission created and duly empowered to thoroughly control industrial disputes.

## FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

The work done by this branch of the bureau of labor during the fiscal year 1916-17 can be summarized as follows:

Number of applicants enrolled.....	223
Number of applicants recommended.....	244
Number of applicants employed.....	96
Number of applicants recommended but who did not report.....	59

That is to say, about 104 per cent of applicants enrolled was recommended, 35 per cent of those recommended were employed, and 24 per cent of the persons recommended did not report.

Of the free employment agency now in operation under the bureau of labor only one employee is in charge, who has to perform in addition some other duties, for which reason the work, as required by an agency of this sort, can not be carried out with due efficiency. It would be convenient to establish an agency, with the necessary personnel, such as those in operation in many States of the American Union and in European countries, by which a great deal of good could be done to both employers and employees.

#### LABOR LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

The following laws have been submitted by the bureau of labor to the legislative assembly to solve the great many social and labor problems confronting Porto Rico.

*A law providing for safety appliances in all machine shops.*—Most accidents happening at factories are due to lack of safety devices. In said factories the laborers are bound to work overtime because of the pressure of their needs.

By such legislation the number of accidents would be considerably decreased.

*A law amending the actual act regulating the work of women and children.*—The present law regulating the work of women and children is defective in providing adequate means for enforcement. In order to be sure that an employer is not working his employees longer than the law permits, it would be necessary to watch such employees all the time that they are at work for from one day to a week. At present the law needs also revision, and the employment of children in agricultural work ought to be subject to certain restrictions.

*A law amending an act establishing the bureau of labor; empowering the chief of the bureau.*—(a) To summon witnesses and take sworn declarations in the enforcement of labor laws, and to examine all necessary books and records for said purpose; (b) to appear and be heard in prosecutions for violations of labor laws.

*A law establishing penalties for violation to any law concerning labor; a law amending the actual act providing for the sale to laborers of certain lands of The People of Porto Rico, and for other purposes.*—Thereby the necessary elements could be furnished to laborers for the construction of their houses with proper guaranties.

*Workman's compensation act.*—Various sections in this law should be amended. Small shops or employers having five or less employees should not be exempted from the provisions of the law. Accidents happening at all places should be covered, no matter the number of employees engaged in hazardous occupations. Employees working under the government should also be protected as those working under private employers.

*A law to secure the payment of wages by summary procedures.*—As shown by corresponding table in this report, the number of complaints filed with this office in regard to wages refused after work was done has considerably decreased after the enactment of section 470 of the Penal Code. Nevertheless, 90 claimants appeared before the bureau of labor asking for protection, with a view of avoiding judicial intervention. Of that number of cases, 38 were successful and 52 failed.

#### WORK DONE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE WORKMAN'S RELIEF ACT.

A table showing investigations made under this law is accompanied herewith.

Pursuant to the enforcement of said act, the bureau visited rural sections in 29 municipalities and discovered a great many employers who came under the law but did not comply with the provisions of section 16. All such cases were reported to the commission, and instructions were given and blank forms furnished to the employers.

Statements are also accompanied herewith showing strikes from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917; work done and results obtained in cases of claims for payment of wages refused; the work accomplished in connection with the scaffold law, from July 1, 1916, to July 1, 1917; work done in connection with the women and children law, from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917; investigations made in connection with the workman's compensation act, from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, which are self-explanatory of the various lines of work in the corresponding bureau.

M. CAMUÑAS,  
Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor.

Table showing strikes from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Occupation.	District or town.	Approximate number of strikers.	Result.
Agricultural workers.....	Añasco.....	600	Failed.
Do.....	Aguada.....	200	Do.
Do.....	Aguadilla.....	300	Do.
Cigarmakers.....	Agua Buenas.....	300	Conditions improved.
Leaf selectors.....	Albonito.....	150	5 cents on each weight and 10 cents per day.
Agricultural workers.....	Arecibo.....	800	Failed.
Strippers.....	do.....	60	2 cents per pound.
Coffee selectors.....	do.....	300	1 cent increase per each pall.
Agricultural workers.....	Arroyo.....	300	Failed.
Do.....	Barceloneta.....	200	Do.
Bakers.....	Bayamon.....	50	Wages increased.
Agricultural workers.....	do.....	150	Failed.
Strippers.....	do.....	300	11 cents increase per weight.
Cigarmakers.....	do.....	1,000	Unknown.
Fruit workers.....	do.....	100	Wages increased and 8 hours
Leaf selectors.....	do.....	300	15 cents increase per day.
Railroad employees.....	do.....	125	Increased 25 cents per day.
Agricultural workers.....	Cabo Rojo.....	150	Failed.
Confectioners.....	do.....	60	Do.
Bakers.....	do.....	24	Do.
Carpenters.....	do.....	50	Do.
Agricultural workers.....	Caguas.....	200	Wages increased.
Cigarmakers.....	do.....	400	Conditions improved.
Strippers.....	do.....	260	Weights increased to 20 cents.
Agricultural laborers.....	Canovanas.....	300	Wages increased.
Do.....	Carolina.....	100	Do.
Do.....	Cayey.....	40	Failed.
Cigarmakers.....	do.....	125	25 cents increase per 1,000.
Agricultural workers.....	do.....	800	Increased 10 cents per day.
Strippers.....	Cataño.....	180	Failed.
Agricultural workers.....	Ceiba.....	200	Wages increased.
Cigarmakers.....	Ciales.....	80	Unknown.
Tobacco laborers.....	Comerio.....	300	5 and 10 cents increase.
Cigarmakers.....	do.....	40	25 and 50 cents increase.
Sugar-cane laborers.....	Fajardo.....	600	Wages increased.
Factory employees.....	do.....	100	Do.
Sugar-cane laborers.....	Guayama.....	60	Do.
Bakers.....	do.....	150	Failed.
Cigarmakers.....	do.....	12	Conditions improved.
Strippers.....	Gurabo.....	100	10 cents increase per day.
Agricultural laborers.....	Humacao.....	300	Wages increased.
Butchers.....	do.....	14	Failed.
Agricultural workers.....	Juncos.....	400	Wages increased.
Do.....	Luquillo.....	200	Do.
Do.....	Manati.....	500	Failed.
Cigarmakers.....	do.....	300	Conditions improved.
Sugar-cane laborers.....	Maunabo.....	400	Wages increased and 8 hours.
Do.....	Mayaguez.....	300	Unknown.
Fruit workers.....	do.....	250	1 cent increase per hour.
Cigarmakers.....	do.....	150	Lockout.
Wharfingers.....	do.....	200	25 per cent increase.
Sugar-cane laborers.....	Moca.....	200	Failed.
Do.....	Naguabo.....	500	Wages increased.
Do.....	Patillas.....	300	Failed.
Cigarmakers.....	Penuelas.....	200	Conditions improved.
Do.....	Ponce.....	300	Wages increased.
Agricultural workers.....	do.....	600	Failed.
Leaf selectors.....	do.....	24	Conditions improved.
Gas workers.....	do.....	150	Failed.
Sugar-cane workers.....	Rincon.....	400	Do.
Do.....	Rio Grande.....	800	Wages increased.
Do.....	Rio Piedras.....	100	Failed.
Wharfingers.....	San Juan.....	1,800	25 per cent increase.
Cigarmakers.....	do.....	1,800	Failed.
Bakers.....	do.....	200	25 cents per bag increase.
Trolley employees.....	do.....	125	14 cents increase per hour.
Mechanics.....	do.....	100	5 per cent, and 8 and 10 cents increase.
Railroad employees.....	do.....	400	20 cents increase.
Strippers.....	do.....	300	1 cent increase per weight.
Cigarette boxers.....	do.....	30	10, 15, and 20 per cent increase.
Cigarette makers.....	do.....	38	8 hours of work.
Carpenters.....	do.....	500	25 per cent increase and 8 hours.
Masons.....	do.....	100	Wages increased and 8 hours.
Helpers.....	do.....	1,000	Increase 25 per cent.
Coal employees.....	do.....	400	Do.
Slaughtermen.....	do.....	20	Wages increased.
Fertilizer workers.....	do.....	30	Unknown.
Cartmen.....	do.....	350	Failed.



Table showing strikes from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Occupation.	District or town.	Approximate number of strikers.	Result.
Cigarmakers.....	San Lorenzo.....	300	Wages increased.
Sugar-cane laborers.....	do.....	300	Unknown.
Do.....	Toe-Baja.....	200	Do.
Strippers.....	Utuaño.....	108	Failed.
Cigarmakers.....	do.....	60	Do.
Longshoremen.....	Vieques.....	125	15 per cent increase.
Agricultural workers.....	Yabucoa.....	82	Failed.
Coffee selectors.....	Yauco.....	112	Do.

Table showing work done and results obtained in cases of claims for payment of wages refused.

Occupation.	Number of claimants.	Amount of claim.	Results.	
			Settled.	Unsettled.
Carpenter.....	11	\$300.02	4	7
Constructor.....	1	60.00	1	.....
Chauffeur.....	5	82.51	1	4
Cook.....	1	8.00	.....	1
Electrician.....	4	36.60	3	1
Errand boy.....	6	11.00	.....	6
Industrial partner.....	1	4.21	.....	1
Laborer.....	20	90.65	11	9
Machinist.....	1	6.00	.....	1
Mason.....	2	30.00	1	1
Mechanic.....	2	77.50	.....	2
Messenger.....	1	1.25	1	.....
Painter.....	6	245.80	1	5
Plumber.....	1	5.00	1	.....
Servant.....	10	40.91	6	4
Store clerk.....	1	6.00	.....	1
Storekeeper.....	2	9.30	2	.....
Tailor.....	5	35.80	1	4
Waiter.....	2	21.41	1	1
Washerwoman.....	8	48.70	4	4
Total.....	90	1,120.66	38	52

Table showing the work accomplished in connection with the scaffold law from July 1, 1916, to July 1, 1917.

Location.	Number of constructions.	Total inspections.	Works suspended until scaffold corrected.	Denounced.	Scaffolds approved.
Aguadilla.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Aibonito.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Arecibo.....	12	13	.....	.....	13
Bayamon.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Cabo Rojo.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Caguas.....	5	5	1	.....	4
Carolina.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Ciales.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Gurabo.....	2	2	1	.....	1
Humacao.....	3	3	.....	.....	3
Lares.....	2	4	1	1	1
Manati.....	4	4	.....	.....	4
Mayaguez.....	4	4	.....	.....	4
Ponce.....	7	7	.....	.....	7
Rio Piedras.....	6	6	1	1	5
San Juan:					
City.....	7	8	.....	.....	8
Santurce.....	13	13	1	.....	2
Puerta de Tierra.....	5	15	1	.....	4
Toe Baja.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Vega Baja.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Yauco.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Total.....	80	82	10	2	74

Table showing the work done in connection with the women and children law from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

Town.	Kind of establishment.	Number of establishments.	Number of inspections.	Women employed.		Children employed.	
				Number.	Average wage daily.	Number.	Average wage daily.
Aguadilla.....	Cigar factory.....	6	12	17	\$0.31	9	\$0.30
Do.....	Coffee selection.....	1	1	120	.20		
Do.....	Fruit packing.....	2	3	2	.40	3	.25
Do.....	Shoemaking shop.....	4	4	1	.16	4	.41
Do.....	Bakery.....	3	6				
Do.....	Basket factory.....	1	1				
Agua Buenas.....	Cigar factory.....	3	8	35	.27	2	.50
Do.....	Bakery.....	2	4				
Albionito.....	Cigar factory.....	3	8	3	.20		
Do.....	Bakery.....	4	10			1	.30
Arecibo.....	Stripping shop.....	10	22	343	.27	10	.25
Do.....	Coffee selection.....	2	4	150	.25		
Barceloneta.....	Bakery.....	2	3			2	.50
Do.....	Shoemaking shop.....	2	3				
Bayamon.....	Cigar factory.....	2	7	191	.50	2	.35
Do.....	Leaf selection.....	1	2	83	.40		
Cabo Rojo.....	Cigar factory.....	6	6				
Do.....	Shoemaking shop.....	5	5			2	.25
Do.....	Bakery.....	1	1			1	.25
Do.....	Tailoring shop.....	1	1				
Do.....	Sewing shop.....	1	1	3	.41	2	.25
Caguas.....	Tobacco stripping.....	12	23	746	.55	14	.25
Do.....	Leaf selection.....	3	4	129	.55	4	.45
Do.....	Bakery.....	4	8				
Do.....	Sewing shop.....	1	1	5	.30		
Do.....	Cigar factory.....	18	23	47	.60	7	.25
Canovanas.....	Bakery.....	2	2				
Cataño.....	Tobacco stripping.....	1	1	180	.30	19	.30
Cayey.....	Cigar factory.....	7	15	108	.50	12	.70
Do.....	Leaf selection.....	1	3	361	.45	78	.30
Do.....	Sewing shop.....	6	6	27	.50	1	
Do.....	Tobacco warehouse.....	1	4	15	.40	4	.25
Cedra.....	Cigar factory.....	1	2			1	
Do.....	Bakery.....	1	1				
Ciales.....	Cigar factory.....	1	1	22	.30		
Do.....	Tobacco stripping.....	2	2	52	.30		
Do.....	Bakery.....	2	4			6	.15
Do.....	Coffee polishing.....	1	2				
Cidra.....	Cigar factory.....	1	2	22	.50		
Coamo.....	Tobacco stripping.....	1	1	114	.25	2	.10
Do.....	Coffee selection.....	1	2	60	.25	6	.25
Comerio.....	Tobacco selection.....	1	1	320	.45	2	.35
Do.....	Cigar factory.....	1	2	22	.14	2	.30
Do.....	Sewing shop.....	1	2	1	.50		
Do.....	Shoemaking shop.....	2	2				
Do.....	Bakery.....	2	2				
Dorado.....	do.....	1	1				
Fajardo.....	Cigar factory.....	7	10	2	.25	2	.30
Do.....	Bakery.....	3	3				
Guanica.....	do.....	1	1				
Do.....	Laundry.....	1	1	14	.25	1	.10
Guayama.....	Cigar factory.....	2	4	4	.25	2	.50
Do.....	Printing press.....	1	1				
Guayanilla.....	Cigar factory.....	2	2	9	.20		
Do.....	Bakery.....	1	1				
Gurabo.....	Cigar factory.....	2	2	4	1.10	3	.25
Do.....	Tobacco stripping.....	3	11	168	.35	1	.30
Do.....	Leaf selection.....	1	1	82	.45	2	.35
Hatillo.....	Tobacco stripping.....	1	1	18	.20		
Hormigueros.....	Cigar factory.....	1	1				
Do.....	Bakery.....	1	1				
Humacao.....	Sewing shop.....	4	4	12	.30	2	.40
Do.....	Liquor shop.....	6	6	10	.35		
Do.....	Refreshment store.....	1	1	1	.40		
Isabela.....	Tobacco stripping.....	2	2	49	.25	5	.25
Do.....	Shoemaking shop.....	1	1				
Do.....	Confectionery.....	1	1				
Do.....	Bakery.....	3	3				
Jayuya.....	Cigar factory.....	1	1	9	.25	3	.45
Do.....	Bakery.....	1	1				
Juana Diaz.....	Cigar factory.....	1	1	1	.60		
Juncos.....	do.....	1	3	16	.50		
Do.....	Bakery.....	2	2				
Do.....	Leaf selection.....	2	3	95	.14	1	.40

Table showing the work done in connection with the women and children law from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Town.	Kind of establishment.	Number of establishments.	Number of inspections.	Women employed.		Children employed.	
				Number.	Average wage daily.	Number.	Average wage daily.
Juncos.....	Tobacco stripping.....	1	1	60	\$.40		
Do.....	Tobacco warehouse.....	1	1	1	.40		
Lares.....	Coffee selection.....	5	5	187	.26		
Do.....	Bakery.....	2	2				
Do.....	Sewing shop.....	1	1	13	.20	7	\$.16
Las Piedras.....	Bakery.....	1	1				
Manatí.....	Tobacco stripping.....	10	12	461	.31	1	.20
Do.....	Cigar factory.....	1	2	58	.40		
Do.....	Tobacco warehouse.....	1	1	5	.35		
Mamabo.....	Cigar factory.....	2	2				
Mayaguez.....	Tobacco stripping.....	2	2	134	.47		
Do.....	Commission agency.....	1	1	9	.40		
Do.....	Bakery.....	1	1			1	.26
Do.....	Shoemaking shop.....	3	3	4	.30		
Do.....	Cigar factory.....	3	3	25	.40		
Do.....	Cigarette factory.....	1	1	18	.35		
Do.....	Coffee selection.....	5	5	160	.30		
Do.....	Vermicelli factory.....	1	1	19	.25		
Do.....	Hosiery factory.....	1	1	9	.30	1	.20
Do.....	Chocolate factory.....	2	2	6	.30		
Do.....	Confectionery.....	1	1				
Moca.....	Bakery.....	2	2				
Naguabo.....	Cigar factory.....	5	5	21	.32	1	.20
Do.....	Bakery.....	2	2				
Naranjito.....	Cigar factory.....	1	1	5	.30		
Padillas.....	do.....	1	1				
Peñuelas.....	do.....	1	1	12	.80		
Ponce.....	Dairy.....	4	4	4	.20		
Do.....	Bakery.....	4	4				
Do.....	Cigar factory.....	6	11	366	.29	2	.25
Do.....	Embroidery shop.....	1	1	19	.50		
Do.....	Hat factory.....	1	2	25	.40		
Do.....	Perfume shop.....	1	1	2	.30		
Do.....	Coffee selection.....	1	1	132	.55		
Do.....	Vermicelli factory.....	1	1	20	.35		
Do.....	Slipper factory.....	1	1	15	.25		
Do.....	Liquor shop.....	3	3				
Do.....	Shoemaking shop.....	2	2				
Rincon.....	Cigar factory.....	2	3	8	.25	3	.15
Rio Grande.....	do.....	1	1			1	.25
Do.....	Bakery.....	2	2				
Rio Piedras.....	Vermicelli factory.....	1	1	34	.40	1	.25
Do.....	Hosiery.....	1	1	12	.35		
Do.....	Confectionery.....	1	1				
Do.....	Liquor shop.....	1	1				
Do.....	Cigar factory.....	3	4				
Do.....	Bakery.....	3	3				
Do.....	Tobacco stripping.....	1	1	81	.30		
Sabana Grande.....	Cigar factory.....	1	1	3	.25	1	.25
Salinas.....	Bakery.....	1	1				
San Juan.....	Cigar factory.....	2	3	2	.35		
Do.....	Bakery.....	1	1	1	.30	1	.40
Do.....	Laundry.....	8	12	91	.37		
Do.....	Photography.....	1	1	60			
Do.....	Railroad corporation.....	1	1	17	1.00		
Do.....	Foundry.....	2	2				
Do.....	Café.....	1	1			1	
Do.....	Liquor shop.....	1	1			1	
Do.....	Grocery store.....	2	2	2	.70	1	
Do.....	Sewing shop.....	3	5	44	.35	4	.25
Do.....	Carpenter shop.....	1	1				
Do.....	Hat factory.....	2	3	24	.63		
Do.....	Clothing store.....	1	2				
Do.....	Shoe store.....	1	1				
Do.....	Cigarette factory.....	1	1	13	.60		
Do.....	Sewing shop.....	3	3	39	.55		
Do.....	Tobacco stripping.....	2	3	180	.45		
San Lorenzo.....	Cigar factory.....	3	3	43	.80	1	.30
Do.....	Tobacco stripping.....	2	2	136	.40		
San Sebastian.....	Coffee selection.....	2	2	63	.25		
Do.....	Bakery.....	1	1				
Do.....	Cigar factory.....	1	1	9	.15	1	.15
Santa Isabel.....	Bakery.....	1	1				
Toa Alta.....	Tobacco stripping.....	3	3	82	.40	9	.30

Table showing the work done in connection with the women and children law from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Town.	Kind of establishment.	Number of establishments.	Number of inspections.	Women employed.		Children employed.	
				Number.	Average wage daily.	Number.	Average wage daily.
Toa Baja.....	Cigar factory.....	2	1	40	\$0.35		
Utusado.....	do.....	1	2	74	.40	1	\$0.25
Do.....	Tobacco stripping.....	1	1	43	.15		
Do.....	Tobacco warehouse.....	1	2	2	.30		
Yabucoa.....	Bakery.....	1	1				
Yauco.....	Cigar factory.....	3	3			4	.25
Do.....	Cigar factory.....	4	4	25	.24	24	
Do.....	Shoemaking shop.....	2	2				
Do.....	Tobacco stripping.....	1	1	8	.35		
Do.....	Coffee warehouse.....	1	1	102	.30		
Do.....	Vermicelli factory.....	1	1	4	.40		
Do.....	Chewing-tobacco factory.....	1	1	4	.45		

Table showing investigations made in connection with the workman's compensation act from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917

Location.	Occupation of injured person.	Date of investigation.	Nature of injury.	Industry of employer.
Adjuntas.....	Helper.....	May 25, 1917	Burns on face.....	Sugar central.
Arecibo.....	Loader.....	Sept. 16, 1916	Twisted neck.....	Grocery.
	Turner.....	Oct. 18, 1916	Wound on big finger.....	Sugar central.
	Assistant mason.....	do.....	Wound on a foot.....	Do.
	Carpenter.....	do.....	Wound on left hand.....	Do.
	do.....	Oct. 30, 1916	Contusion on a foot.....	Do.
	do.....	Oct. 18, 1916	do.....	Do.
	Wagon repairer.....	Nov. 20, 1916	Contusion on forehead.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do.....	Contusion on head.....	Do.
	do.....	Nov. 13, 1916	Contusion on foot.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	Nov. 24, 1916	Wound on a foot.....	Do.
	Assistant mason.....	Dec. 22, 1916	Injury on an eye.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Jan. 3, 1917	Wound on a knee.....	Do.
	Peon.....	do.....	Wound on right hand.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do.....	Wound on left hand.....	Do.
	Cartman.....	Feb. 6, 1917	Wound on right foot.....	Wholesale dealer.
	Mechanic.....	do.....	Injury on back.....	Sugar central.
	Helper.....	do.....	Injury on right hand.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Injury on left hand.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Injury on right hand.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Wound on left hand.....	Do.
	Boiler man.....	Feb. 21, 1917	Wound on right hand.....	Do.
	Train conductor.....	do.....	Wound on right leg.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Jan. 2, 1917	Wound on left foot.....	Contractor.
	Laborer.....	Feb. 21, 1917	do.....	Sugar central.
	Boiler man.....	Mar. 9, 1917	Wound on forehead.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do.....	Wound on left hand.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Injury on mouth.....	Do.
	Piler.....	do.....	Injury on right foot.....	Wholesale dealer.
	Machinist.....	Mar. 19, 1917	Injury on right hand.....	Sugar central.
	do.....	Apr. 2, 1917	Burn on arm.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do.....	Injury on right hand.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	do.....	Injury on eye.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do.....	Injury on right leg.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	Apr. 19, 1917	Injury on left leg.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Injury on left foot.....	Wholesale dealer.
	do.....	do.....	Injury on left leg.....	Do.
	Machinist.....	do.....	Injury on left hand.....	Sugar central.
	Helper.....	do.....	Injury on thorax.....	Do.
	do.....	May 1, 1917	Injury on left hand.....	Do.
	Machinist.....	May 12, 1917	Injury on forearm.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	May 16, 1917	Injury on right hand.....	Wholesale dealer.
	Helper.....	May 17, 1917	Injury on thorax.....	Sugar central.
	do.....	do.....	Injury on right hand.....	Do.
	Machinist.....	May 18, 1917	Injury on left eye.....	Do.
	Helper.....	May 19, 1917	Wound on left hand.....	Do.
	do.....	May 22, 1917	Injury on right foot.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	May 23, 1917	Injury on right hand.....	Do.
	Machinist.....	do.....	Wound on right foot.....	Do.

Table showing investigations made in connection with the workman's compensation act from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Location.	Occupation of injured person.	Date of investigation.	Nature of injury.	Industry of employer.
Arecibo.....	Laborer.....	June 7, 1917	Injury on neck.....	Wholesale dealer.
	Chauffeur.....	June 29, 1917	Injury on left hand.....	Do.
	Helper.....	June 2, 1917	Injury on right hand.....	Sugar central.
	Housekeeper.....	June 21, 1917	Injury on forehead.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do	Injury on left hand.....	Do.
Arroyo.....	Laborer.....	do	Injury on foot.....	Do.
	Peon.....	Sept. 30, 1916	Contusion on face.....	Sugar central.
	do.....	Nov. 3, 1916	Contusion on right foot.....	Do.
	do.....	Nov. 28, 1916	Contusion on right leg.....	Do.
	do.....	do	Contusion on kidneys.....	Do.
	do.....	Jan. 12, 1916	Contusion on chest.....	Do.
	Carpenter.....	Feb. 13, 1917	Contusion on kidneys.....	Do.
	Boilerman.....	Mar. 2, 1917	Contusion on right arm.....	Do.
	do.....	do	Contusion on forehead.....	Do.
	Chuchero.....	Apr. 3, 1917	Injury on right leg.....	Do.
	Machinist.....	May 23, 1917	Injury on right arm.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do	Injury on left hand.....	Do.
	Mechanic.....	do	Injury on left eye.....	Do.
	do.....	June 20, 1917	Injury on body.....	Do.
	Repairer.....	Sept. 1, 1916	Wound on a toe.....	Light and power.
Bayamon....	Carpenter.....	Oct. 17, 1916	Various injuries.....	Construction.
Barceloneta..	Fruit cleaner.....	Dec. 15, 1916	Right leg broken.....	Packing.
	Laborer.....	Feb. 15, 1917	Injury on right hand.....	Sugar central.
	Mechanic.....	Feb. 22, 1917	do.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do	do.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	do	do.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Mar. 10, 1917	Injury on right thigh.....	Do.
	Piler.....	do	Injury on left foot.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Apr. 20, 1917	Contusion on left leg.....	Do.
	do.....	do	Contusion on left thigh.....	Do.
	Piler.....	do	Contusion on forehead.....	Do.
	Loader.....	do	Contusion on left hand.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do	Contusion on forearm.....	Do.
	Stocker.....	do	Burns on right hand.....	Do.
	Cartman.....	May 1, 1917	Sprain on shoulder.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do	Injury on the head.....	Do.
	do.....	do	Injury on left foot.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	May 15, 1917	do.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do	do.....	Do.
	do.....	Apr. 31, 1917	do.....	Do.
	do.....	do	Injury on back.....	Do.
	do.....	Apr. 3, 1917	Injury on left foot.....	Do.
	do.....	do	Injury on kidneys.....	Do.
	do.....	June 20, 1917	Contusion on left foot.....	Do.
	Piler.....	May 22, 1917	Contusion on kidneys.....	Do.
	Helper.....	June 18, 1917	Contusion on thorax.....	Do.
	Boilerman.....	do	Contusion on feet.....	Do.
	Piler.....	do	Contusion on legs.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	do	Injury on neck.....	Electric light and power.
Caguas.....	Agent.....	Nov. 3, 1916	Contusion on eyebrow.....	Sugar central.
Camuy.....	Laborer.....	Nov. 16, 1916	Contusion on forehead.....	Do.
Carolina.....	Carpenter.....	Sept. 29, 1916	Dislocation of right arm.....	Do.
	Inspector.....	Dec. 14, 1916	Burns on left hand.....	Electric light and power.
Cayey.....	Mechanic.....	Jan. 23, 1917	Contusion on right leg.....	Sugar central.
	Laborer.....	Feb. 25, 1917	Contusion on jaw.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Mar. 15, 1917	Contusion on left foot.....	Do.
	Stocker.....	Mar. 14, 1917	Burns on body.....	Do.
	Machinist.....	May 4, 1917	Injury on right leg.....	Do.
	Baker.....	July 31, 1916	Contusion on right hand.....	Bakery.
	Cartman.....	Oct. 21, 1916	Contusion on hips.....	Sugar central.
	Peon.....	Nov. 3, 1916	Contusion on left arm.....	Do.
	Assistant mason.....	Nov. 27, 1916	Puncture on foot.....	Do.
	Mechanic.....	Dec. 12, 1916	Wound on left eye.....	Do.
	Assistant mechanic.....	Dec. 22, 1916	Wound on left knee.....	Do.
	do.....	Nov. 8, 1916	Contusion on foot.....	Do.
	Chuchero.....	Dec. 12, 1916	Contusion on finger.....	Do.
	Boilerman.....	Feb. 15, 1917	Contusion left arm.....	Do.
	Machinist.....	Mar. 2, 1917	Burns on a hand.....	Do.
	do.....	Apr. 3, 1917	Contusion on heel.....	Do.
	Chuchero.....	do	Contusion on left hand.....	Do.
	Assistant chauffeur.....	do	Wound on left hand.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	Apr. 24, 1917	Burns on left leg.....	Do.
	do.....	do	Burn on right eye.....	Do.
	Assistant generator.....	do	Wound on right hand.....	Do.
Ciales.....	Helper.....	May 23, 1917	Burns on the right foot.....	Do.
	do.....	June 12, 1917	Burns on the thorax.....	Do.
	Baker.....	Feb. 6, 1917	Contusion on hands.....	Baking shop.

Table showing investigations made in connection with the workman's compensation act from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Location.	Occupation of injured person.	Date of investigation.	Nature of injury.	Industry of employer.
Comerio.....	Laborer.....	Sept. 12, 1916	Contusion on right hand...	Electric light and power.
	Assistant chief.....	Sept. 11, 1917	Burns on both hands.....	Do.
Corozal.....	Laborer.....	Sept. 29, 1916	Wound on left foot.....	Do.
	Baker.....	Feb. 5, 1917	Contusion on right hand.....	Bakery.
Guayama.....	Laborer.....	Aug. 8, 1916	Contusion on right foot.....	Sugar central.
	Train conductor.....	Nov. 4, 1916	Burns on right elbow.....	Do.
Humacao.....	Assistant mechanic.....	do.	Contusion on right hand.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	Sept. 11, 1916	Wound on left foot.....	Do.
	do.	do.	Contusion on left foot.....	Do.
	do.	Dec. 13, 1916	Puncture on left foot.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Jan. 11, 1917	Wound on forehead.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	Nov. 9, 1916	Contusion on head.....	Do.
	do.	Nov. 8, 1916	Wound on feet.....	Do.
	do.	Nov. 9, 1916	Contusion on right hand.....	Do.
	do.	Dec. 13, 1916	Contusion on left foot.....	Do.
	do.	Dec. 22, 1916	do.	Do.
	Helper.....	Jan. 11, 1917	Contusion on chest.....	Do.
	Electrician.....	Dec. 21, 1916	Contusion on head.....	Electric light and power.
Juncos.....	Laborer.....	Mar. 15, 1917	Contusion on right foot.....	Sugar central.
	Chuchero.....	do.	Contusion on left leg.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	Apr. 4, 1917	Contusion on right hand.....	Do.
	Mechanic.....	do.	Burns on both legs.....	Do.
	Chuchero.....	do.	Contusion on left foot.....	Do.
	do.	do.	Contusion on right foot.....	Do.
	Helper.....	May 8, 1917	do.	Do.
	Laborer.....	Nov. 4, 1916	do.	Do.
	Cartman.....	do.	do.	Do.
	Laborer.....	Nov. 23, 1917	Right arm broken.....	Do.
	do.	Dec. 20, 1916	Contusion on right hand.....	Do.
	do.	Jan. 11, 1917	Puncture on right foot.....	Do.
	do.	Jan. 20, 1917	Burns on arm.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do.	Burns on face.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	Feb. 20, 1917	Burns on arm.....	Do.
	do.	do.	Wound on arms.....	Do.
	do.	do.	do.	Do.
	Chuchero.....	Feb. 12, 1917	Contusion on foot.....	Do.
Juncas.....	Ox driver.....	do.	do.	Do.
	Carpenter.....	do.	Contusion on thorax.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	Feb. 20, 1917	Burns on feet and legs.....	Do.
	do.	Mar. 16, 1917	Contusion on right hand.....	Do.
	Chuchero.....	Apr. 5, 1917	Contusion on right arm.....	Do.
	do.	do.	do.	Sugar central.
Lares.....	Mechanic.....	do.	Contusion on right foot.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	do.	Wound on left foot.....	Do.
	do.	do.	Wound on head.....	Do.
	do.	do.	Wound on right foot.....	Do.
	Blacksmith.....	May 3, 1917	do.	Do.
	Helper.....	do.	do.	Do.
Manati.....	do.	do.	Contusion on left leg.....	Do.
	Stocker.....	do.	Contusion on right hand.....	Do.
	Peon.....	Dec. 5, 1916	Amputation of right hand.....	Coffee polishing
	Helper.....	June 27, 1917	Contusion on head.....	Sugar central.
Maunabo.....	Foreman.....	do.	Contusion on right foot.....	Do.
	Helper.....	May 4, 1917	do.	Do.
Mayaguez.....	do.	Jan. 25, 1917	do.	Do.
	Cartman.....	Apr. 4, 1917	Contusion on a leg.....	Do.
	Baker.....	Jan. 25, 1917	Contusion on fingers.....	Bakery.
	Helper.....	Jan. 26, 1917	Contusion on right hand.....	Factory.
Patillas.....	Mechanic.....	Mar. 30, 1917	Contusion on right arm.....	Sugar central.
	Helper.....	do.	Burns on both legs.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	do.	Burns on right arm.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Mar. 31, 1917	Contusion on the nose.....	Wholesale dealer.
Ponce.....	Piler.....	May 30, 1917	Contusion on the ribs.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	Apr. 4, 1917	Contusion on right leg.....	Sugar central.
	Chuchero.....	do.	Contusion on left arm.....	Do.
	Helper.....	May 24, 1917	Died of a fall.....	Do.
Ponce.....	Carpenter.....	Aug. 11, 1916	Amputation of a finger.....	Bakery.
	Peon.....	Aug. 12, 1916	Contusion on head.....	Carpentry shop.
	Mechanic.....	Nov. 25, 1916	Contusion on testicle.....	Electric plant.
	Helper.....	Jan. 25, 1917	Contusion on head.....	Ice factory.
	Carpenter.....	do.	Amputation of a finger.....	Do.
	Loader.....	Feb. 23, 1917	Contusion on right hand.....	Wholesale dealer.
	Electrician.....	do.	Contusion on several parts.....	Light and transportation.
	Helper.....	Apr. 26, 1917	Wound on hand.....	Wholesale dealer.
	do.	June 6, 1917	Broken finger.....	Bakery.
	do.	do.	Contusion on testicle.....	Do.
Ponce.....	do.	do.	Broken toe.....	Do.
	Peon.....	June 29, 1917	Contusion on hip.....	Wholesale dealer.

Table showing investigations made in connection with the workman's compensation act from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Location.	Occupation of injured person.	Date of investigation.	Nature of injury.	Industry of employer.
Rincon.....	Peon.....	Nov. 11, 1916	Wound on a hand.....	Sugar central.
	do.....	do.....	Contusion on a hand.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do.....	Contusions on body.....	Do.
	do.....	Dec. 23, 1916	Puncture on a foot.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Contusion on left foot.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Wound on a foot.....	Do.
	Boiler man.....	Feb. 12, 1917	Contusion on a hand.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do.....	Wound on forehead.....	Do.
	Overseer.....	Jan. 25, 1917	Contusion on head.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Mar. 28, 1917	Injury on the stomach.....	Do.
Rio Piedras..	Pressman.....	Mar. 29, 1917	Contusion on knee.....	Do.
	Loader.....	July 10, 1916	Wound on a leg.....	Quarrying.
	Peon.....	Aug. 28, 1916	Contusion on hips.....	Sugar central.
	do.....	Sept. 25, 1916	Wound on ankle.....	Quarrying.
	do.....	Sept. 23, 1916	Wound on a foot.....	Sugar central.
	do.....	Sept. 27, 1916	Wound on head.....	Do.
	Carpenter.....	Nov. 6, 1916	Contusion on a toe.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Nov. 3, 1916	Wound on head.....	Do.
	Peon.....	Dec. 4, 1916	Compression on waist.....	Do.
	do.....	Dec. 12, 1916	Contusion on a hand.....	Do.
	Fireman.....	Dec. 14, 1916	Contusion on knee.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Dec. 17, 1916	Contusion on back.....	Do.
	Peon.....	Dec. 7, 1916	Wound on hand.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Dec. 11, 1916	Contusion on shoulders.....	Stone crusher.
	do.....	do.....	Contusion on right thumb.....	Sugar central.
	do.....	do.....	Contusion on ankle.....	Do.
	Mechanic.....	Jan. 8, 1917	Contusion on head.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Dec. 27, 1916	Loss of eye.....	Do.
	do.....	Dec. 29, 1916	do.....	Do.
	Peon.....	Jan. 2, 1917	Wound on left hand.....	Do.
	do.....	Jan. 8, 1917	Contusion on right knee.....	Do.
	do.....	Jan. 31, 1917	Contusion on right foot.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Mar. 14, 1917	Contusion on nose.....	Store.
	Tester.....	do.....	Contusion on hand.....	Sugar central.
	Laborer.....	Apr. 10, 1917	Contusion on nose.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Mar. 14, 1917	Contusion on a foot.....	Do.
	Stocker.....	May 2, 1917	Contusion on a hand.....	Do.
	Helper.....	May 21, 1917	Contusion on a leg.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Contusion on a knee.....	Do.
	do.....	May 4, 1917	Burns on arm.....	Do.
	Mechanic.....	May 15, 1917	Wound on left eye.....	Do.
	Machinist.....	Apr. 2, 1917	Wound on forehead.....	Do.
	Plate cleaner.....	Apr. 12, 1917	Wound on left leg.....	Do.
	Loader.....	June 10, 1917	Leg broken.....	Transportation.
	Peon.....	June 20, 1917	Contusion on heel.....	Sugar central.
	do.....	do.....	Contusion on right hand.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Contusion on knee.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Contusion on head.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Contusion on right hand.....	Do.
	Mechanic.....	June 29, 1917	do.....	Do.
	Peon.....	do.....	Contusion on fingers.....	Do.
	Ironer.....	do.....	Contusion on head.....	Underwear factory.
San Juan.....	Carpenter.....	July 10, 1916	Contusion on left hip.....	Carpentry.
	Helper.....	do.....	Loss of right thumb.....	Do.
	Carpenter.....	Aug. 5, 1916	Contusion on neck.....	Construction work.
	do.....	July 14, 1916	Puncture on right foot.....	Do.
	Assistant carpenter.....	Aug. 3, 1916	Puncture on left foot.....	Do.
	Cartman.....	do.....	Contusions on chest.....	Brewery.
	Assistant mechanic.....	Dec. 1, 1916	Injury on right eye.....	Fertilizer factory.
	Peon.....	Aug. 7, 1916	Contusion on left thigh.....	Construction work.
	Assistant carpenter.....	Aug. 3, 1916	Puncture on right foot.....	Do.
	Peon.....	Aug. 8, 1916	Contusion on left arm.....	Lumber yard.
	Carpenter.....	Aug. 4, 1916	Contusion on right testicle.....	Do.
	Baker.....	Aug. 11, 1916	Contusion on left leg.....	Bakery.....
	Laborer.....	Aug. 4, 1916	Puncture on left foot.....	Construction work.
	Carpenter.....	Aug. 3, 1916	Wound on left hand.....	Carpentry.
	Assistant mason.....	Aug. 21, 1916	Puncture on right foot.....	Construction work.
	Baker.....	Aug. 30, 1916	Wound on left hand.....	Bakery.
	Peon.....	Aug. 28, 1916	Contusion on fingers.....	Construction work.
	Fireman.....	Aug. 30, 1916	Injury on left ear.....	Carpentry.
	Peon.....	Aug. 28, 1916	Puncture on ankle.....	Construction work.
	do.....	Sept. 5, 1916	Puncture on left foot.....	Do.
	do.....	Sept. 18, 1916	do.....	Do.
	do.....	Sept. 12, 1916	Contusion on head.....	Lumber yard.

*Table showing investigations made in connection with the workman's compensation act from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917—Continued.*

Location.	Occupation of injured person.	Date of investigation.	Nature of injury.	Industry of employer.
San Juan....	Baker.....	Sept. 14, 1916	Contusion on left hand.....	Bakery.
	Stone breaker.....	Sept. 23, 1916	Contusion on right foot.....	Quarrying.
	do.....	do.....	Contusion on left hand.....	Do.
	Peon.....	Sept. 19, 1916	Contusion on right foot.....	Construction work.
	do.....	Sept. 18, 1916	Wound on right hand.....	Do.
	Foreman.....	Sept. 20, 1916	Contusion on left foot.....	Carpentry.
	Peon.....	Oct. 2, 1916	Contusion on left hand.....	Agency of steamers.
	Carpenter.....	do.....	Wound on back.....	Carpentry.
	Laborer.....	Oct. 9, 1916	Wound on fingers.....	Construction work.
	Peon.....	Oct. 2, 1916	Wound on right hand.....	Do.
	Carpenter.....	do.....	Contusion on various parts.....	Carpentry.
	Peon.....	Nov. 22, 1916	Contusion on right thumb.....	Fertilizer factory.
	do.....	Oct. 13, 1916	Right foot broken.....	Brewery.
	do.....	Dec. 1, 1916	Puncture on right foot.....	Carpentry.
	do.....	Oct. 26, 1916	Contusion on right thumb.....	Construction work.
	do.....	Nov. 9, 1916	Contusion on testicles.....	Fertilizer factory.
	Longshoreman.....	Nov. 8, 1916	Contusion on left foot.....	Lumber yard.
	Helper.....	Nov. 22, 1916	Wound on right eye.....	Brewery.
	Peon.....	Nov. 24, 1916	Contusion on right hand.....	Carpentry.
	Storekeeper.....	Dec. 7, 1916	Puncture on left foot.....	Construction work.
	Peon.....	Dec. 13, 1916	Contusion on kidneys.....	Do.
	Carpenter.....	Jan. 3, 1917	Contusion on right hand.....	Carpentry.
	Helper.....	Jan. 2, 1917	Contusion on right testicle.....	Construction work.
	Mason.....	Jan. 4, 1917	Injury on right eye.....	Do.
	Electrician.....	Jan. 3, 1917	Burns on right hand.....	Electric light and power.
	Helper.....	Dec. 4, 1916	Contusion on back.....	Construction work.
	Peon.....	Dec. 5, 1916	Burns on left hand.....	Do.
	Carpenter.....	Jan. 6, 1917	Injuries on fingers.....	Do.
	do.....	Jan. 9, 1917	Puncture on foot.....	Do.
	Peon.....	Jan. 3, 1917	Injury on left eye.....	Do.
	Carpenter.....	Jan. 12, 1917	Puncture on a foot.....	Do.
	Peon.....	Jan. 13, 1917	Injury on a foot.....	Sugar central.
	Helper.....	Jan. 16, 1917	Contusion on body.....	Construction work.
	Cleaner.....	Jan. 23, 1917	Amputation of a finger.....	Bakery.
	Mechanic.....	Feb. 2, 1917	Injury on a finger.....	Lumber yard.
	Loader.....	Feb. 3, 1917	Contusion on leg.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Feb. 5, 1917	Finger broken.....	Do.
	Stocker.....	Feb. 7, 1917	Injury on leg.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Dec. 24, 1916	Contusion on a foot.....	Construction work.
	Peon.....	Feb. 19, 1917	Injury of finger.....	Tannery.
	Helper.....	Feb. 24, 1917	do.....	Construction work.
	Carpenter.....	Feb. 26, 1917	Contusion on back.....	Do.
	Repairer.....	Mar. 8, 1917	Injury on back.....	Auto garage.
	Laborer.....	Mar. 18, 1917	Contusion on fingers.....	Construction work.
	Helper.....	do.....	Contusion on a leg.....	Constructor.
	do.....	Mar. 23, 1917	Contusion on an eye.....	Construction.
	do.....	do.....	Contusion on toes.....	Do.
	do.....	Mar. 29, 1917	do.....	Lumber yard.
	do.....	Apr. 5, 1917	Sprain on neck.....	Construction work.
	Laborer.....	do.....	Contusion on left foot.....	Lumber yard.
	Helper.....	do.....	Wound on a foot.....	Construction work.
	Mechanic.....	Mar. 7, 1917	Wound on neck.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	Apr. 30, 1917	Wound on right foot.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Apr. 23, 1917	Contusion on leg.....	Do.
	do.....	Apr. 30, 1917	Contusion on knee.....	Do.
	Carpenter.....	do.....	Contusion on thorax.....	Do.
	Helper.....	May 2, 1917	Wound on forehead.....	Do.
	Carpenter.....	May 9, 1917	Wound on a hand.....	Do.
	Baker.....	do.....	Wound on a finger.....	Bakery.
	Helper.....	do.....	Wound on a foot.....	Construction work.
	Peon.....	May 25, 1917	Died.....	Fertilizer factory.
	Cartman.....	May 31, 1917	Contusion on a leg.....	Lumber yard.



Table showing investigations made in connection with the workman's compensation act from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Location.	Occupation of injured person.	Date of investigation.	Nature of injury.	Industry of employer.
San Juan ....	Helper .....	June 1, 1917	Contusion on an ear.....	Construction work.
	do.....	June 5, 1917	Contusion on the head.....	Mobile oil and gas.
	Peon.....	June 19, 1917	Contusion on thorax.....	Do.
	Carpenter.....	June 18, 1917	Puncture on a foot.....	Construction work.
	Stereotyper.....	do.....	Contusion on a leg.....	Printing press.
	Helper.....	June 27, 1917	Contusion on the neck.....	Construction work.
	Pressman.....	June 21, 1917	Wound on a hand.....	Printing press.
	Carpenter.....	June 23, 1917	Contusion on a foot.....	Mobile oil and gas.
	Peon.....	do.....	Contusion on a leg.....	Sugar central.
	do.....	June 29, 1917	Contusion on the forearm.....	Construction work.
San Sebastian	Helper.....	do.....	Contusion on a foot.....	Do.
	do.....	Aug. 30, 1916	Contusion on the kidneys.....	Coffee polishing.
	do.....	Nov. 7, 1916	Contusion on a foot.....	Sugar central.
	do.....	Jan. 30, 1917	Contusion on the head.....	Do.
	do.....	May 2, 1917	Fingers broken.....	Do.
	do.....	May 18, 1917	Contusion on left leg.....	Do.
	do.....	May 20, 1917	Contusion on thorax.....	Do.
	do.....	May 28, 1917	Contusion on a foot.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	do.....	Contusion on left leg.....	Do.
	Tester.....	May 27, 1917	Contusion on the wrist.....	Do.
Toa Baja.....	Peon.....	Sept. 6, 1916	Contusion on a foot.....	Do.
	Painter.....	Jan. 11, 1917	Contusion on a knee.....	Do.
	Rail repainer.....	do.....	Contusion on a foot.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	do.....	Contusion on right hand.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Contusion on head.....	Do.
	Loader.....	do.....	Contusion on right foot.....	Do.
	Repairer.....	Jan. 30, 1917	Contusion on right leg.....	Do.
	Train switchman.....	Feb. 27, 1917	Wound on left knee.....	Do.
	Laborer.....	do.....	Contusion on left foot.....	Do.
	Stocker.....	do.....	Amputation of a finger.....	Do.
Utua do.....	Foreman.....	Mar. 10, 1917	Contusion on ribs.....	Do.
	Loader.....	Apr. 14, 1917	Sprain on tendon.....	Do.
	Blacksmith.....	do.....	Wound on abdomen.....	Do.
	Stocker.....	June 21, 1917	Contusion on left arm.....	Do.
	Machinist.....	do.....	Contusion on left hand.....	Do.
	Baker.....	Sept. 6, 1916	Contusion on abdomen.....	Bakery.
	Peon.....	do.....	Injury on left eye.....	Sugar central.
	do.....	Sept. 5, 1916	Wound on a heel.....	Do.
	Assistant mechanic.....	Sept. 6, 1916	Contusion on right foot.....	Do.
	Peon.....	do.....	Puncture on a foot.....	Do.
Yabucoa.....	do.....	Sept. 5, 1916	Puncture on a hand.....	Do.
	Assistant mechanic.....	Sept. 28, 1916	Contusion on a hand.....	Do.
	Peon.....	Sept. 6, 1916	Contusion on a thumb.....	Do.
	do.....	Sept. 28, 1916	Wound on an eye.....	Do.
	Carpenter.....	Sept. 26, 1916	Wound on a knee.....	Do.
	Peon.....	do.....	Contusion on face.....	Do.
	Water boy.....	Sept. 29, 1916	Wound on a foot.....	Do.
	Peon.....	do.....	Contusion on a hand.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Wound on a foot.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Carpenter.....	Oct. 10, 1916	Wound on an eye.....	Do.
	Peon.....	Sept. 29, 1916	Burns of both hands.....	Do.
	Mechanic.....	Oct. 11, 1916	Wound on a hand.....	Do.
	do.....	Oct. 10, 1916	Wound on hands.....	Do.
	Peon.....	Oct. 11, 1916	Contusion on chest.....	Do.
	Blacksmith.....	Oct. 10, 1916	Wound on a hand.....	Do.
	Peon.....	Nov. 7, 1916	Puncture on a foot.....	Do.
	Mason.....	Nov. 8, 1916	Wound on a hand.....	Do.
	Peon.....	Oct. 10, 1916	Contusion on a hand.....	Do.
	do.....	Oct. 7, 1916	do.....	Do.
	do.....	Nov. 7, 1917	Puncture on hand.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Contusion on back.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Wound on a foot.....	Do.
	do.....	Nov. 25, 1916	Asphyxia.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Wound on a foot.....	Do.
	do.....	Nov. 24, 1916	Wound on a hand.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Nov. 25, 1916	Contusion on left leg.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Wound on right foot.....	Do.
	Mechanic.....	Nov. 24, 1916	Wound on hips.....	Do.
	Machinist.....	Nov. 25, 1916	Contusion on foot.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Nov. 24, 1916	Contusion on a foot.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Puncture on a foot.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Wound on a thumb.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Wound on a hand.....	Do.

Table showing investigations made in connection with the workman's compensation act from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917—Continued.

Location.	Occupation of injured person.	Date of investigation.	Nature of injury.	Industry of employer.
Yabucoa.....	Peon.....	Dec. 11, 1916	Wound on an eye.....	Sugar central.
	do.....	do.....	Wound on hand.....	Do.
	do.....	Dec. 12, 1916	Wound on a leg.....	Do.
	do.....	Dec. 11, 1916	Contusion on knee.....	Do.
	do.....	Dec. 12, 1916	Contusion on ankle.....	Do.
	do.....	Dec. 22, 1916	Wound on an eye.....	Do.
	Electrician.....	Jan. 11, 1917	Contusion on right elbow.....	Do.
	Assistant mechanic.....	Jan. 12, 1917	Wound on a finger.....	Do.
	Peon.....	do.....	Contusion on head.....	Do.
	do.....	Jan. 17, 1917	do.....	Do.
	Mechanic.....	do.....	Contusion on a hand.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Feb. 13, 1917	Wound on a foot.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Contusion on body.....	Do.
	Mechanic.....	do.....	Wound on a hand.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do.....	Contusion on a leg.....	Do.
	Machinist.....	Feb. 21, 1917	Wound on right hand.....	Do.
	Conductor.....	Feb. 27, 1917	Contusion on a hand.....	Do.
	Peon.....	Mar. 1, 1917	do.....	Do.
	Machinist.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Helper.....	Mar. 15, 1917	Contusion on hands.....	Do.
	Peon.....	do.....	Contusion on right eye.....	Do.
	Conductor.....	do.....	Contusion on left hand.....	Do.
	Launch manager.....	Mar. 16, 1917	Contusion on the neck.....	Do.
	Carpenter.....	do.....	Contusion on the right arm.....	Do.
	Conductor.....	May 8, 1917	Contusion on the mouth.....	Do.
	Chuchero.....	do.....	Contusion on right leg.....	Do.
	Conductor.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
	Machinist.....	do.....	Contusion on right hand.....	Do.
	Chuchero.....	June 13, 1917	Contusion on the face.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do.....	Contusion on the right foot.....	Do.
	Machinist.....	do.....	Contusion on the left hand.....	Do.
	Peon.....	do.....	Contusion on head.....	Do.
	Helper.....	June 22, 1917	Injury on a leg.....	Do.
	Operator.....	do.....	Contusions on body.....	Do.
	Motorman.....	do.....	Contusions on the body.....	Do.
	Helper.....	do.....	Injury on a foot.....	Do.
	do.....	do.....	Injury on a leg.....	Do.
Yauco.....	Laborer.....	Feb. 13, 1917	Contusion on head.....	Coffee polishing.

## APPENDIX X.

### REPORT OF THE FOOD COMMISSION.

SAN JUAN, P. R., September 6, 1917.

THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,  
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: The inclosed report of this commission has been prepared with the object of presenting to you, and through you, to the Legislature of Porto Rico, a description of the work that we have accomplished heretofore, and of that which we propose to accomplish in the future.

If you consent thereto, we will have this report printed, at our expense, for free distribution among the members of the house of representatives and senators, heads of departments of the insular government, alcaldes, municipal councils, and school boards throughout the island, and any other entities or persons which might be interested in our work.

Respectfully submitted.

FOOD COMMISSION,  
Per E. W. VASSALLO,  
Secretary.

Approved:  
JOHN M. TURNER,  
Vice President Food Commission.

Publication approved:  
GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The food commission, created by Joint Resolution No. 10, of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, approved April 12, 1917, held its opening session on May 5 of the current year.

Many and complicated were the matters which the commission found pending on opening its sessions, in as much as, in view of the precarious situation and commercial panic which reigned in the island at that time on account of the war, many elements of different classes came forward on hearing of the approval of the law, to inform the commission of facts which showed a very abnormal state of affairs in all commercial transactions.

Mr. Antonio R. Barceló was elected president of the commission and Mr. J. M. Turner, vice president and treasurer, the other members being Messrs. N. A. Walcott, Albert E. Lee, and Luis Sánchez Morales.

One of the first steps taken by the commission was the appointment of different committees, as follows:

*Committee on agriculture.*—Mr. Walcott as president, and Messrs. Manuel Camuñas, chief of the insular department of agriculture and labor; Dr. D. W. May, chief of the experimental station of the Federal Department of Agriculture, Mayaguez; and Henry C. Henriksen, director of the Federal extension, Department of Agriculture, as members.

*Committee on transportation.*—Mr. Lee, president, and members Mr. George Villard, manager of the American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico, and Mr. Ed. J. Ferrer, formerly manager of the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co.

*Publicity committee.*—Mr. Sánchez Morales, president, and other members, Messrs. José Labrador Viñals of La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico, Hardwood Hull, of the Porto Rico Progress, Eugenio Astol, of La Democracia, José Gómez Brioso, of the Times and the writer, Abelardo de la Haba.

Due to the lack of statistics on the subject in Porto Rico, the commissioners proceeded through the general headquarters of the insular police to ascertain the stock of provisions on hand in the island, and the prices at which these were being sold at retail. They also investigated through other channels the cost price of such articles

with the end in view of fixing the retail selling prices and restraining all abnormal speculation, as temporary measures, and finally agreed upon the following:

(1) To make public the desire of the food commission to obtain the cooperation of the merchants in general in order that the commission might not be compelled to take coercive measures to put the law into effect.

(2) To carry on an active propaganda throughout the island to stimulate the cultivation of native products as the best means for averting the probable crisis arising from scarcity of food in the market because of the war, in which campaign the commission had the aid of the Federal Department of Agriculture and the insular department of education; and

(3) To encourage the propaganda by means of the daily press, informing the public of the powers vested in the commission and the need which this commission had of the cooperation of all classes of society in order to assure success.

#### COMMERCIAL ASPECT.

On the 9th day of May, after conferring at length with representatives of the Insular Chamber of Commerce and of the Retail Merchants' Association, a letter was addressed to the former consulting that body in regard to the convenience of entering into a contract between the food commission and the merchants whereby the latter might act as importing agents of the food commission.

For a better understanding of the purposes of the commission, the letter is given below:

"Sir: In a conference held this morning with the committee of the chamber of commerce, a plan of cooperation was discussed in general terms, which in the main was well received. At the request of the committee, we take pleasure in submitting the plan in writing. The purpose is for the food commission to appoint as importing agents those wholesale dealers who request the appointment and who promise:

"1. To import, on their own account, those articles of food which the commission may determine, in quantities to be determined in each case by agreement with the food commission.

"2. To sell those articles with a margin of profit, to be determined by the commission for each article.

"3. To keep on hand a minimum stock of those articles, which shall constitute a reserve stock, the amount of which shall be determined in each case, this reserve stock to be sold only by order of the food commission.

"4. To sell to the food commission or its agents, with the margin of profit above cost which may be determined, the general stock of said articles.

"5. To pay to the food commission a commission of so much per cent, to vary according to the article. (The purpose of this commission is to cover the general expenses of the food commission, as far as may be possible).

"6. To put at the disposal of the food commission the means of transportation which are at the command of the importing agent, as well as storehouses, on the conditions stipulated in each case.

"7. To sell the articles conceded, within certain districts, if the food commission so require.

"8. To give notice to the food commission in regard to the purchase and the sale of the articles conceded, in the form which may be agreed upon.

"The food commission has the option of making its own importations and selling to the retailer or to the public directly, making use of this latter commercial organization to obtain its object. This latter plan is the one to which the food commission is most inclined. The retail merchants may also be considered as agents of this commission on similar terms but without payment of any commission.

"The chamber of commerce is requested to make the suggestions which it considers pertinent in regard to the plan or to appoint a committee to treat with the food commission or a subcommittee of the same in regard to the details of the plan which may be adopted.

"We believe it unnecessary to add that the relations between the importing agents and the food commission would be confidential.

"Again we thank the chamber of commerce for sending us a committee of such able men and for the offers of cooperation which they have had the kindness to send us through said committee."

The Insular Chamber of Commerce did not accept the plan which the food commission has proposed but, on the contrary, it expressed the opinion that the commission ought to import directly and sell the imported articles in such form as it might deem convenient, either through the importers or through agents of the commission.

The chamber of commerce thus rejected this plan, which would have guaranteed the importers against possible loss; which would have assured stock on hand in the

island of articles of prime necessity in quantities sufficient for the demand; which would have utilized the commercial organization of the island, with its resources and credit system; which would have avoided abnormal speculation and which, above all, would have spread among all a spirit of cooperation which was so necessary in those abnormal circumstances.

In view of the rejection of this plan there was nothing else to do but to fix the maximum price (temporarily at least) for the retailing of rice, flour, and condensed milk, these being the articles about which the members of the commission were best informed, and which were at the same time the subject of greater speculation, as we were informed.

For general information we give below the retail prices on certain articles of food according to the report given to the public by the Insular Chamber of Commerce on June 5, 1917, and the prices which were in force for the same articles on August 21, 1917, or 75 days later, as they were reported to us by the insular police:

Article.	Retailled prices in San Juan.	
	According to report of the Insular Chamber of Commerce on June 5, 1917.	According to report of the insular police on Aug. 21, 1917.
Rice, Japanese, first.....	10 cents per pound.....	9 cents per pound.
Rice, Japanese, second.....	9 cents per pound.....	8 cents per pound.
Rice, Blue Rose, first.....	8 cents per pound.....	Do.
Flour.....	9 cents per pound.....	Do.
Pork.....	30 cents per pound.....	24-25 cents per pound.
Lard (pure).....	do.....	30 cents per pound.
Lard (granosa).....	24 cents per pound.....	22-26 cents per pound.
Lard (hard).....	23 cents per pound.....	22 cents per pound.
Red beans.....	17-18 cents per pound.....	14-16 cents per pound.
Pink beans.....	16-15 cents per pound.....	14 cents per pound.
Japanese beans.....	14-15 cents per pound.....	14-15 cents per pound.
White beans.....	15 cents per pound.....	10-13 cents per pound.
Codfish.....	14 cents per pound.....	14 cents per pound.
Corn meal.....	6 cents per pound.....	6 cents per pound.
Ham.....	26-28 cents per pound.....	26 cents per pound.
Potatoes.....	6 cents per pound.....	4 cents per pound.

From one of the notes of stock of rice on hand, which we received from all the towns of the island, and from the reports which the commission obtained as to the quantity of this article consumed on an average on the island in one month the commission arrived at the conclusion that this article might become scarce, considering the fact that the importing merchants, with whom we discussed the matter frequently, informed us that no importation was being made on account of the high prices that prevailed, the large amount of rice in the market, and the fear of many importers that the determination of prices by the food commission might cause them loss.

The commission had no other way to act but to provide itself with sufficient rice for at least one month, taking into account the stock on hand, as reported for all the island, and with this in view they requested samples and firm prices from different representatives of the milling companies.

It is proper to explain that the system used for the sale of rice in the island at the time was completely arbitrary, for the prices given by the commission merchants were almost never firm, but being subject to confirmation by the rice millers in the States the latter usually increased them when replying. There was even one case in which a lot of rice which was offered for sale at \$5.90 was finally accepted by the purchaser at \$6.30 four days later, after many counter offers which the millers rejected, raising the price 10 cents each time they answered. This system has at present fallen into disuse, and the food commission, from the beginning, has refused to accept any offer that was not made at a firm price.

The commission finally effected the purchase of 50,000 sacks of rice, to be delivered in June and July, 1917, of which amount 8,000 sacks were rejected because they were not of the same quality as the sample which had served as the basis of operation. There remained then in our possession about 40,000 sacks, which, together with other rice bought in various parts of the island, placed at our disposal a reserve of about 50,000 sacks, the presence of which was sufficient to reestablish the normal price of the article, causing a gradual disappearance of the panic which existed in the market and favoring the sale of the stock of rice which was in the hands of the merchants and at the same time hindering new purchases at a time when the stock in the market was limited and the prices were exaggeratedly high.

The commission, working in this way, can affirm that it has succeeded in keeping prices for rice uniform for several months, in spite of the difficulties in the market, venturing to affirm also that if the former state of affairs had continued the price of rice at retail would have gone up, perhaps, to 15 cents a pound.

From the latest report which the food commission has in its possession, it appears that there was a total stock, in the whole island, toward the end of August last, of some 100,000 sacks of rice, which is, more or less, the amount consumed in one month; and the demand has already begun to be noted for our rice, of which nearly half has been sold. Our rice is being sold at cost, covering only the expenses of insurance and storage, in order not to increase the price for the consumer, for we are trying in this way to maintain the prices at which the rice has been selling for the last three months.

The next harvest in the United States, as we are informed, will not be ready for export until the latter part of September.

Merely by way of information, we make a note of the fact that importation of rice in the year 1915-16, according to the official statistics of the customhouse, amounted to 71,117 tons, with a total value of \$5,599,000.

#### CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

As a result of the resolution of 15th of May, 1917, "fixing the maximum prices at which rice, flour, and condensed milk should be sold," many claims were presented for losses said to have been caused by said resolution, all and each of which were duly investigated, finding that the fixing of maximum prices, as it had been put in force by our resolution, had not brought any other loss except that of \$4.24, which was paid to Mr. Galo Balzac Faría, of San German, for actual loss in the sale of condensed milk.

This is a clear indication that the food commission, on fixing these prices, took fully into account the cost of the articles in the original market and in Porto Rico not only protecting the consumers by fixing said prices from the danger of unusual and frequent increase of prices, but avoiding as well the injury to the interest of the merchants.

#### FISH.

The commission has lent much interest to the fish business, which it has tried to organize in Porto Rico, having in fact held many conferences with Mr. Márquez Roig, of Humacao, who has the most important business in this line in Porto Rico. It was thought at first that we might obtain the equipment of Mr. Márquez Roig, in order to manage the business ourselves, with his help and direction, on a more ample basis. With this end in view one of the members of the commission went to Humacao, but it was not possible to undertake this business, not only because of the cost of the same, but also because of the lack of preparation on the part of our people, among whom the cast-off practices of fishing are still followed, without modern equipment for installing fish nurseries or sufficient knowledge for preserving fish in good condition.

The commission therefore, after studying this matter, wishing to do something practical and enduring for the future of Porto Rico, has addressed itself to the Department of Fishery, in Washington, with which we are in correspondence, to see if we can obtain the sending of an expedition, without cost to The People of Porto Rico, such as that which came to Porto Rico in 1900, bringing expert and trained men and all the utensils with the purpose of making an industrial and commercial study of the business.

On account of the abnormal war condition in the United States it has not been possible to reach an understanding as yet with the authorities in Washington in regard to this, but we have the promise that our request will be considered, and even though it may be necessary to spend several thousand dollars in the enterprise, the benefit which would be derived from the new industry would of itself justify the necessary investment of funds.

The importation of fish into Porto Rico in the fiscal year 1915-16, amounted to \$1,240,000, according to statistics furnished by the customhouse.

#### EXPORTATION.

With the passing of a resolution which limited the exportation of articles of prime necessity out of Porto Rico, the commission tried to ascertain in detail the food articles which went out of the country, in order to prevent as far as possible that the exportation might leave this market exhausted of articles of prime necessity in abnormal circumstances and just at the time when, on account of the war, the rumor was being

spread that they were considering the withdrawal of the steamers which ply weekly between Porto Rico and the United States.

As the food commission has the power to buy the articles of prime necessity in the hands of any merchant whatever at cost, allowing a reasonable profit, exportation could at any given moment be prevented by this commission by simply taking charge of the articles which were going to be exported. To date there has been no need of taking this step because the merchants, knowing the commission's power, have requested in each case permission to export, stating the amount of articles to be exported and the reason for the permission requested. This facilitates the work of the commission as regards the statistics of stock on hand, etc.

#### FUEL.

One of the first matters which the commission took up was that of the probable suspension of the two gas plants which operate on the island, due to the lack of coal in the domestic market and the impossibility of obtaining the means of transportation for bringing it from abroad. The commission worked with the government officials with the result that the steamer *K. D. 3* (formerly the English steamer *Farm*), which was interned in this port, discharged its cargo of coal on account of the commission for use of the gas companies at equitable cost. This was done without any expense whatever to The People of Porto Rico, and thus the problem which so much alarmed the public was solved in this manner. This alarm was justified not only because of the lack of fluid gas, which in itself was a serious problem, but also because it was impossible to obtain charcoal in sufficient quantity to meet the demand of the moment.

#### MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The mayors and municipal councils in nearly all the towns of the island have cooperated efficiently with the food commission.

A considerable number of towns, which for one reason or another lacked the system of public bids for the supplying of meats, have adopted the system, following our recommendations, with excellent results.

Nevertheless, the present municipal legislation is deficient for our plans, and as the late executive council refused its approval of an ordinance of a certain municipality for the elaboration and sale of bread by public bids, this article, as well as milk and charcoal, was left without municipal protection. Now an amendment to the municipal law is being considered, and we understand that the measure, if it becomes a law, will include many amendments which will put into the hands of the municipalities the power to offer some industries at public auction or carry them on by administration to the exclusion of others.

In speaking about our work in regard to agriculture we shall mention the work intrusted to the municipalities for the sale and distribution of seeds.

#### MARKET PLACES.

It has been the custom in this country to lease the market places which are the property of the municipalities, making these a source of income and placing in the hands of a single person or company the privilege of possessing a lease in the public market, including the places for selling meats, fish, vegetables, etc.

Not because of what the subleasing of market places may yield as profit, but because the business connected therewith may be easily monopolized, large sums are offered at the auctions. There has been a case in which a lessee affirmed that he suffered a loss of several thousands each year, in spite of which he always made new bids the next year.

These leases for a fixed time and amount put the lessee in a condition to monopolize the business of the sale of meat, fish, etc., which results, sadly enough, in such a situation that the municipalities when they wish to auction the supply of meat, because of the exorbitant price of same, find the doors closed, because the control of the lessee is such that no one dares to compete with him in the business.

For these reasons this commission has recommended to the governor that, when his approval be requested on ordinances regarding leases of market places, he do so exclusively in so far as the grocery stores which exist in them are concerned, but not in what concerns places for the sale of meat, fish, and vegetables, which should be leased only for short periods of time, in order that the municipality may always have in its hands the weapon with which to cut off the abuse of speculators.

## SALE OF MEAT IN SAN JUAN.

The food commission gave special attention to the matter of the sale of meat in San Juan, where the price charged for this article is almost double the price charged in almost all other parts of the island. The commission made a detailed investigation in regard to facts which have been brought to its consideration and tried, with the cooperation of the municipal authorities, to obtain a lower price for so necessary an article, without success. The meat market in San Juan is of a special character, which distinguishes it from the rest of the island, among other things, because of the number of heads of cattle killed weekly, which puts the small competitors beyond the possibility of entering into free competition.

The municipal authorities of San Juan were notified of the situation and were given complete information of our findings; and besides they were offered money in case they wished to use it for the purpose of undertaking the slaughter business or for the purpose of proceeding in any other manner whatever in this abnormal situation.

Until now the municipality has not been successful in this matter nor has it made use of the money which we have offered for the purposes indicated.

## PURPOSES OF THE COMMISSION IN REGARD TO SALE OF MEAT.

In the municipality of Juncos the situation was almost the same as that in San Juan, in principle, although the prices never reached so high a point, but the mayor has studied the conditions well, and has accepted an offer of \$1,000 which the food commission has put at his disposal to attend to the purchase and sale of beef, cattle, and pork, on account of the municipality, for a term of six months.

According to the result of this test, the commission will put into practice the same procedure wherever it may be necessary in the island, thus doing away for the benefit of all with the speculations in an article so necessary for subsistence.

## MILK.

There is one matter which has greatly interested the commission, which has caused much work and trouble to its members, besides some upsetting of the public order which it has not been possible to avoid. Reference is made to the sale of milk.

When the commission took charge of the study of this problem, it was found that cow's milk produced in the island was being retailed in many of the milk stands in San Juan, and in one or another of the island, for 18 to 22 for the old fashioned "cuartillo" of the country.

There was a law in force, passed by the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, decreeing that the American "quart" should be the only legal measure for the selling of milk, a law which it had not yet been possible to put into effect, due to certain difficulties which hindered the department of weights and measures.

When the resolution of the 21st of last May was passed, fixing the maximum price of cow's milk at 12 cents the legal quart, after a detail examination had been made of the many data submitted to the commission, there was much alarm among the producers of the article, who came before the commission, submitting new data, some of which proved to be erroneous, upon comparison.

The milk producers treated the question from the point of view that the resolution of the commission caused them a double loss, in that not only was the maximum retail price fixed at 12 cents, less than the price which was in force at the time the resolution was passed, but at the same time the measure was increased almost 20 per cent.

All this caused serious difficulties in obtaining the article. This matter has perhaps been one which has brought most protest from the people, the producers trying to send only small amounts of milk to market, using it in the meantime in small trade in cheese or raising the price of milk to the maximum in selling it to the retailers; the latter in their turn did not sell it in their stands, but, to avoid complying with the law, delivered it at the residences, charging exorbitant prices, in many cases, for the transportation, and the consuming public, the poor people, crowding about the stands to buy the liquid, which was scarce. It was then necessary to station police in all the milk stands to maintain order and avoid the trampling under foot of women and children.

As the scarcity of milk has now begun on account of the season which is approaching, and as it was necessary to change this state of affairs which has lasted for some 100 days, the commission has increased the price for the sale of milk in the municipalities of San Juan, Caguas, Vieques, and Bayamon. It is probable that by these means the amount of milk brought to the city daily may be increased, inasmuch as the advance in the price will encourage the producers of milk in other nearby towns to sell part



of their product in the capital. Moreover, it might also be possible that when this liquid is brought to San Juan in larger quantities the natural competition due to the abundance would regulate the selling price in a definite and equitable manner.

We must not lose sight of the fact that the importation of condensed milk into the island during the fiscal year 1915-16, according to official statistics of the customhouse, amounted to the enormous sum of \$284,000, which will serve as proof for those who doubt that there exists, and has existed for some time, a real scarcity of milk on the island.

#### MILCH GOATS.

The importation of milch goats, to be sold at cost, has been an object of study on the part of the commission, they having considered in the first place, in order to gain time, the importation of such goats from Santo Domingo, Cuba, or Venezuela, well developed though not selected stock, importing at the same time from Spain or the United States, the goats of selected stock to improve the race by crossing.

The idea of the commission was to make a beginning by having she goats in sufficient number (although they might not be of excellent quality) for immediate breeding purposes, without neglecting, of course, the later importation of she goats of selected stock from Spain or the United States in order to continue the work of production and selection of these useful animals.

The agricultural experimental station of Mayaguez, having been consulted on this matter, it appears that the director of that station did not favor the importation of goats of this kind from Venezuela, Cuba, or Santo Domingo, because they naturally feared the possible introduction into Porto Rico of unknown diseases. They showed, however, that they favored the importation of some selected stock, male and female, from the United States, which is, according to the opinion of several people, one of the best for large production of milk and adaptability to this climate.

With this object in view, Dr. May, of the experimental station, who at present is in the United States attending to business of his department, has been commissioned to investigate everything relating to this industry, including the cost of goats, in order to settle the matter definitely.

We believe that the food commission will not terminate its labor without having imported into Porto Rico a selected stock of goats, the benefit of which to the island will be great if the constantly increasing scarcity of pasture and cows be taken into consideration.

Moreover, another very important matter has been brought to our attention. As is well known, there exists in Porto Rico the tick which attacks cattle, and which, besides causing death sometimes, notably diminishes the vitality of the animals through loss of blood, in addition to the considerable work and bother which the milk producers have in attending to the cattle attacked by these ticks and the care of the infested farms.

We have been told that goats are immune to these ticks, which on their part consume as their only food the blood of beef cattle. It is possible that farms infested with these ticks may be used advantageously for the grazing of goats, which not only would prosper and multiply considerably because of the abundance of pasture in these farms, but also would, at the same time, contribute to the extirpation of weeds and ticks, with consequent benefit to the farmers.

#### AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION.

In order to give an idea of the work of this commission in regard to agriculture, we will give below some data which will show the work we have done in this respect and the reasons which we have for expecting satisfactory results from it.

For two months and a half 39 agricultural agents with a maximum salary of \$30 each, and four inspectors with a larger salary, have been engaged in the work of popularizing the science of agriculture, carrying in a personal way to the good house or the humble shack rudimentary knowledge necessary for agriculture, stimulating the small farmer as well as the great one to increase the cultivation of garden truck; advising what crops are most appropriate to each season; showing how the soil should be prepared and how the seed should be selected; and trying to get those land owners who have uncultivated lands to let it out to poor country people who desire to plant but who have no land.

All of this work has been done with the efficient cooperation of the Federal department of agricultural extension, which has its office in San Juan, and which has placed several employees and its organization at the service of the food commission.

Our agricultural agents have held conferences in towns, villages, and barrios in the most distant parts of the island, thus making it possible for our propaganda to

reach all parts of the island. In nearly all the municipalities it has been possible to form agricultural committees which have helped greatly in the local work.

On beginning our work we found ourselves confronted by the serious difficulty which the farmers had in obtaining seeds and we immediately proceeded to provide ourselves with seeds in order to act as a distributing center. To date we have distributed, by selling at cost, about 15 tons of different seeds.

Another difficulty which we faced at the beginning was the lack of money on the part of many farmers for the purchase of the seeds which they need. This difficulty was overcome with the efficient help of the mayors and municipal councils of the island by means of a sort of contract in which the farmer requests seeds from the municipality, giving the corresponding guaranty, and the municipalities, in their turn, request seeds of us, making themselves responsible to the commission for the payment of the same.

Some seeds were distributed gratis and it is proper to mention here Messrs. Lluberas Bros., of Guayanilla, and Messrs. Llinas & Co., of Yauco, who donated, respectively, 1,000 pounds of black beans, and 1,000 pounds of corn for free distribution; also Messrs. Sucesores de J. Serralés, of Ponce, delivered to this commission 2,000 pounds of red beans at 8 cents a pound when in many parts of the island they were being quoted at a higher price. The cooperation of these three firms has been very helpful, and we do not grudge them our commendation.

One of the objects sought by the food commission has been that of equalizing the distribution in order to avoid the scarcity of an article in one locality or excess in another. Even while this object has not been realized to its full extent, it is certain that we have overthrown the base practice of certain merchants of buying from the farmers their crops at a lower price than that which was in force in the market.

The chief obstacle which we have met is the lack of statistics in Porto Rico by which one could investigate at a given moment the amount which existed of harvested products. We have remedied this evil by compiling recently agricultural statistics which show the following facts:

*Report showing the crops, number of acres planted, and approximate production, in hundred-weight, on Sept. 1, 1917.*

Crops.	Acres planted.	Approximate production in hundred-weight.
Red beans .....	6,885	24,097
White beans .....	11,627	39,627
Cowpeas .....	5,474	27,370
Gandules .....	13,151	65,755
Corn .....	34,497	172,485
Rice .....	10,959	49,315
Sweet potatoes .....	28,584	664,600
Yautias .....	9,119	182,380
Yuca .....	5,512	111,440
Yams .....	3,378	67,560
Total .....	127,186	1,404,629

In the preceding statistics some towns are lacking which could not be finished completely, and others in which the corn was harvested early in August, before these statistics were compiled. Making a conservative estimate, we can affirm that the above-mentioned crops will produce a gross amount of some \$5,000,000.

Due to the fact that the opening of the schools in Porto Rico is near, this agricultural work has been reorganized, and now not only the department of agricultural extension of the Federal Government is cooperating but also the insular department of education.

Twenty-five of the most capable agents have been appointed by this commission to work in cooperation with the schools; and also the department of education has appointed at its own expense 10 agents, which make a total of 35 agents, or 1 for each school district, in the same form in which the island is divided for the purpose of education.

With this reorganization it would be possible for us to continue obtaining reports on harvests already begun, as well as give special attention to conferences and local meetings in the public school in which representatives of the central office and members of the local committee will take part. As we have the aid of the experimental

stations, our farmers will find in the parcels of land devoted to agricultural experiment the best agricultural information obtainable to develop scientifically the agriculture of Porto Rico.

On account of the small number of corn mills found in the island, a considerable part of this grain is lost annually, being used almost exclusively as fodder for animals, while in the year 1915-16, according to information of the custom house, 9,065 tons of corn meal were imported, valued at \$340,000.

Seeing this, the food commission has taken up the matter with Messrs. Látimer and Fernández, of San Juan, who represent the "Meadows" Mills in Porto Rico, asking them to install a small mill for demonstration purposes; and such a mill is already installed, where all the corn which is brought to us will be ground into meal, gratis. At the same time the way in which the machine works will be explained. This mill in San Juan works with a 3-horsepower electric motor, which may be substituted by a gasoline or petroleum motor in those towns of the island where there is no electric plant established.

We believe that this will be a step in advance on the road which we propose to follow, for we shall not only diminish the importation of corn meal, but we shall increase the consumption of the domestic product, and this will result in stimulating our country people to double or triple the amount of corn planted in the future because of the good price at which this article will be maintained, due to the fact that it is put to better use and because of the more convenient means of keeping same.

The chief desire of the food commission, in so far as agriculture is concerned, is to make the island self-supporting, for we understand that it is a violation of every principle of economy to make the large importations that we do annually of beans, corn meal, and vegetables in general, which can be produced in Porto Rico at a reasonable cost for our own consumption. If we could bring this about the people of Porto Rico would be saved economically, if we consider the many millions of dollars which these importations represent.

To illustrate this point we give below the statistics furnished us by the government offices in regard to importations into the island in the year 1915-16 of some articles of food which could be easily produced in our soil.

	Tons.	Value.
Corn meal.....	9,065	\$340,000
Beans.....	6,996	820,000
Onions.....	1,765	76,000
Potatoes.....	6,463	225,000
Canned vegetables.....		60,000
Pickles.....		184,000

#### OTHER MATTERS.

It is deemed proper to state here that the commission has not limited itself to the matters set forth in this report, but has as well lent its attention to many others, some of which have not been made a part hereof because of the minor importance and others which we do not feel authorized to publish now, since they have not been completed.

#### COOPERATION LENT THE COMMISSION.

To the present time, in a general way, the work of the food commission, if indeed it has not been free from errors (as all human work is liable to mistakes), has undeniably done something for the community, without great expense to the people of Porto Rico.

Thanks to the general cooperation of all the people who have thought about this situation, and specially of Gov. Yager, of the press in general, of the Federal Department of Agriculture, of the insular police, of the collector and subcollectors of customs, of the mayors, and municipal councils, of the maritime companies, etc., the food commission has done something and promises to continue to do more on behalf of the poor.



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**REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**

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## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

JANUARY 1, 1916. TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.

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MANILA, *August 10, 1917.*

SIR: The year 1916 is significant in Philippine history by reason of the passage by the United States Congress of a new organic act for the islands. Political autonomy was thereby given to the Filipinos together with a promise of future independence as soon as a stable government can be established. The appointive Philippine Commission was moreover replaced by a Senate elected by the Filipino people. The wisdom as well as the justice of this legislation is already demonstrated because not only is the new form of government working most satisfactorily, but the Jones law has greatly cemented the friendship between the American and Filipino people. All doubts and suspicion as to the purpose of the United States in the islands have now been removed in the minds of the inhabitants, and a genuine and widespread feeling of loyalty to the United States was made very apparent upon the entrance of our country into the war.

The regular elections for members of the Assembly, since designated the House of Representatives, were held in June and passed off in good order and practically without disturbance. Pursuant to the terms of the new organic act, elections were held for members of the new Philippine Senate on October 3, 1916, and on the 16th of the same month the new Legislature organized. For the first time this body contains a membership completely and entirely Filipino. The appointive members of the new body were selected by the Governor General as closely as possible actually to represent the non-Christian territories formerly under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Philippine Commission and prescribed by the Jones law to be represented by appointment instead of election. Hadji Butu, the former prime minister of the Sultan of Sulu, was selected as a Senator, and Datu Piang, of Cotabato, and Datu Benito, of Lanao, two of the leading Moros in Mindanao, were nominated to the House of Representatives. In the Mountain Province, Juan Cariño, a Benguet Igorrot, and Rafael Bulayungan, one of the leading men among the Ifugaos, were also nominated to the House of Representatives. It seemed wise to the appointing power to allot representation as far as possible to all the different elements in the Philippine Islands in order to give voice to the various bodies of the Filipino people and bring home to them the fact that a popular and autonomous government has been now established. The results seem to have completely justified favorable expectations.

The attention of the new Legislature was first of all directed to the reorganization of the departments of the government. Act No. 2666 established the department of the interior, comprising the bureau of non-Christian tribes, the Philippine General Hospital, the boards of pharmaceutical, medical, and dental examiners, the executive bureau, and the Philippine Constabulary; the department of justice, comprising the bureau of justice, public-utility commission, code committee, courts of first instance and inferior courts, Philippine Library and Museum, and bureau of prisons; the department of finance, comprising the bureaus of customs, internal revenue, treasury, and printing; the department of agriculture and natural resources, comprising the bureaus of agriculture, forestry, lands, science, and the weather bureau; the department of commerce and communications, comprising the bureaus of public works, posts, supply, labor, and coast and geodetic survey; and the department of public instruction, which comprises the bureau of education, Philippine health service, and the quarantine service. The department of public instruction is under the direction of the Vice Governor, appointed by the President of the United States, and all the other departments are under the supervision of Filipinos appointed by the Governor General, as follows: Hon. Rafael Palma, secretary of the interior; Hon. Victorino Mapa, secretary of justice; Hon. Alberto Barretto, secretary of finance; Hon. Galicano Apacible, secretary of agriculture and natural resources; and Hon. Dionisio Jakosalem, secretary of commerce and communications. The heads of departments have been constituted into a cabinet, holding weekly meetings with the Governor General and discussing general policies of government as well as the affairs of their own departments. Each department has also an undersecretary, appointed by the Governor General, as follows: Hon. Teodoro M. Kalaw, undersecretary of the interior; Hon. Jose Escaler, undersecretary of justice; Hon. Miguel Unson, undersecretary of finance; Hon. Rafael Corpus, undersecretary of agriculture and natural resources; Hon. Catalino Lavadia, undersecretary of commerce and communications; and Hon. Felix M. Roxas, undersecretary of public instruction. The undersecretary acts in the place of the secretary during the absence of the latter and in general assists him in his general supervision of the bureaus under his control.

The Legislature also passed a new salary act devised to meet the anomalous situation caused by the presence in the insular service of officials of two different races—Americans and Filipinos. While the salaries originally fixed during the American occupation were adjusted to the needs of men who frequently abandoned their occupations in the United States and came out for a longer or shorter term of service in the Philippines, these salaries have been generally recognized as too high for permanent residents in the Philippine Islands, certainly too high in comparison with the insular revenues. From time to time in the last few years certain reductions in the salaries of the officials had already been effected as described in previous reports, and in Act No. 2668 the Philippine Legislature attempted to fix a permanent basis for the future. While establishing a materially lower scale of salaries for the officials of the government the act leaves it largely to the discretion of the cabinet as to when the new



scales were to be put into effect, and it is not expected that for the first year or two reductions will take place, excepting in the case of new appointments to vacancies when the new salary scale will automatically take effect. By a system of contracts with technical experts provision can be made for retaining Americans in the service at salaries commensurate with their needs and abilities. While some uneasiness and apprehension on the part of the Americans was created by the passage of this act, it has come to be generally recognized as a sincere and earnest attempt to solve a most vexatious problem with justice and generosity to Americans in the service. The most significant reductions actually in operation now are those of the salaries of the secretaries of departments or cabinet officers. Under the former organization a secretary of department, whether American or Filipino, received ₱27,900. Each secretary of department under the new organization receives ₱12,000.

The annual appropriation bill was duly passed before the end of the year, and it took effect on the 1st of January, 1917. In general the Legislature entirely justified the hopes and expectations of its friends.

The new charter for the city of Manila went into effect on July 1, 1916, and by its terms the mayor still remains an appointee of the Governor General, while a municipal board of 10 is elected by the people:

The chiefs and assistant chiefs of bureaus, of whom there were on the 1st of January, 1917, 31 Americans and 22 Filipinos, are substantially the same as heretofore and, except in the case of a few new appointees, are receiving substantially the same salaries as before.

In general it may be said that the government is operating most harmoniously and efficiently and entirely justifies the confidence shown by the United States Congress in the Filipino people.

In reviewing the work of the different branches of the Government for the year 1916, only a general statement will be made as to matters covered by their reports, but the undersigned during the year acted as secretary of the interior for the period July 5 to September 8, and as secretary of public instruction during the absence of Vice Gov. Henderson S. Martin in the United States. This report will therefore dwell in some detail upon the work of different bureaus in these departments.

Attention is especially invited to the report of the insular auditor, which is printed separately, and which sets forth the exact financial condition of the government. It is most gratifying to note that the current surplus of the government, as a whole, including all departments, bureaus, offices, Provinces, municipalities, and other political subdivisions, increased in 1916 ₱4,521,022, resulting in a total of ₱23,344,323 represented by cash and cash items on hand at the close of the year in excess of all current indebtedness.

Frequent references have been made in preceding reports to the successful efforts to reduce annual recurring deficits of the central government and to establish the treasury upon a sound basis. The expenditures for 1913 exceeded the revenues by ₱7,196,482; the expenditures for 1914 exceeded the revenues by ₱2,841,118.81. It was with satisfaction that the undersigned was able to report that for the year 1915 the revenues exceeded the expenditures by ₱1,116,387. The year 1916, however, shows results far more satisfactory, the ex-

cess of revenues over expenditures being ₱4,798,042. This addition to our current surplus results in a total of ₱15,032,159 as of December 31, 1916, of which ₱11,819,499 was unappropriated. The accumulation of such a surplus enables the government to proceed with the undertaking of necessary public improvements on a much larger scale. The amount of cash on hand in excess of immediate demands is greater than ever before in the history of the government, and there is every indication of a substantial increase during 1917. It is worthy of note that although the operations for the year 1916 resulted in a very handsome cash balance, there has been no diminution in the public welfare activities of the government. On the contrary, the amount withdrawn from the treasury for public works and permanent investments is ₱3,976,626 more than for 1915. In this connection, attention must be invited to the fact that ₱1,831,212 in cash accrued to the treasury as the result of the profits from the sale of 15,000,000 silver pesos in the certificate reserve fund for conversion into gold. This extraordinary income, however, is more than offset by the withdrawal from the treasury of ₱3,297,497 for investment in the stock of the Philippine National Bank.

The budget statement of the central government is of particular interest and is accordingly here presented:

### THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

*Consolidated budget statement, fiscal year 1916, compared with fiscal year 1915.*

Items.	Fiscal year 1916.	Fiscal year 1915.	Increase (+), decrease (-).
<b>Budget credits:</b>			
<i>Revenue from taxation</i> .....	₱27,967,308.95	₱25,769,492.78	+ ₱2,187,816.17
Import duties.....	9,871,687.34	10,723,925.05	- 852,237.71
Excise tax.....	10,749,367.88	9,865,601.07	+ 883,766.81
Licenses and business tax.....	7,570,374.79	5,944,319.05	+ 1,626,055.74
Wharfage tax.....	1,265,082.42	1,067,224.42	+ 177,858.00
Franchise tax.....	509,144.77	443,189.14	+ 65,955.63
Documentary tax.....	477,034.93	352,656.34	+ 124,378.59
Income tax.....	503,545.42	429,148.66	+ 74,396.76
Immigration tax.....	87,512.00	87,512.00	—
Tonnage dues.....	81,770.98	—	+ 81,770.98
Inheritance tax.....	6,872.07	—	+ 6,872.07
Apportionment of internal revenue to local governments.....	(3,164,083.55)	(3,164,083.55)	—
<i>Incidental revenue</i> .....	1,664,392.06	1,191,204.53	+ 473,187.52
Revenue from public forests.....	451,602.33	365,188.34	+ 86,413.99
United States internal revenue.....	714,947.40	408,353.34	+ 306,594.06
Fines and forfeitures.....	351,911.96	352,667.19	- 755.15
Sales and rentals of public domain.....	23,353.59	27,306.63	- 3,953.04
Other.....	122,576.77	37,689.11	+ 84,887.66
<i>Earnings and other credits</i> .....	16,083,164.69	12,487,583.39	+ 3,595,581.30
Operating revenue of commercial and industrial units.....	9,326,810.77	8,479,212.96	+ 847,597.81
Other income of operating units.....	175,262.89	80,720.73	+ 94,542.16
Dividends on bank stock.....	157,526.05	—	+ 157,526.05
Income from U. S. A. T. freight service.....	123,315.10	—	+ 123,315.10
Income incidental to functional activities.....	2,914,185.51	2,578,974.41	+ 335,211.10
Sales of fixed property.....	472,800.38	284,947.18	+ 177,853.20
Sales of friar lands real estate.....	955,767.23	564,736.12	+ 391,031.11
Sales of San Lazaro real estate.....	124,274.76	113,931.99	+ 10,342.77
Profits from sale of silver bullion.....	1,831,212.00	—	+ 1,831,212.00
Proceeds of loans from gold standard fund.....	—	375,000.00	- 375,000.00
<b>Total budget credits</b> .....	<b>45,704,855.69</b>	<b>39,448,220.70</b>	<b>+ 6,256,634.99</b>

## Consolidated budget statement, fiscal year 1916, compared with fiscal year 1915—Continued.

Items.	Fiscal year 1916.	Fiscal year 1915.	Increase (+), decrease (-).
<b>Budget charges:</b>			
<i>Revenue service</i> .....	<b>P7,625,804.40</b>	<b>P7,182,896.80</b>	<b>+ P440,908.20</b>
Expense of revenue collection.....	1,131,685.26	1,197,429.12	- 65,743.86
Operating expense of commercial and industrial units.....	6,492,219.14	5,985,567.08	+ 506,652.06
<i>Debt service</i> .....	<b>1,709,490.34</b>	<b>1,954,980.58</b>	<b>- 245,489.94</b>
Interest on public debt.....	1,000,117.30	972,193.75	+ 27,923.55
Payments to sinking funds.....	688,873.14	982,786.63	- 295,913.49
Repayment of loans.....	22,500.00		+ 22,500.00
<i>General welfare service</i> .....	<b>25,384,842.41</b>	<b>26,558,476.18</b>	<b>- 1,173,633.75</b>
Executive direction and control.....	979,836.89	1,080,418.48	- 100,581.59
Legislation.....	855,785.42	700,129.29	+ 155,656.13
Adjudication.....	1,533,100.20	1,518,232.87	+ 14,867.33
Law and order.....	3,532,519.91	3,423,576.38	+ 108,943.53
Public health.....	2,062,791.74	1,987,863.90	+ 104,927.84
Suppression of animal diseases and plant pests.....	733,658.95	569,239.17	+ 164,447.78
Protection against forces majeures.....	188,717.81	182,949.99	+ 5,767.82
Regulation of public utilities.....	67,601.02	59,714.76	+ 10,886.26
Other protective service.....	90,554.79	85,082.19	+ 5,472.60
Public education.....	4,318,284.85	4,082,231.34	+ 236,053.51
Public corrections.....	843,195.93	848,975.25	- 5,779.32
Public charities.....	181,151.69	118,199.43	+ 62,952.26
Other social improvement.....	58,250.52	81,816.42	- 23,565.90
Conservation of natural resources.....	283,906.12	274,680.39	+ 9,225.73
Development of commerce.....	1,678,625.00	1,754,544.02	- 75,919.02
Development of agriculture.....	1,548,382.89	1,532,019.20	+ 16,373.69
Philippine publicity.....	98,375.91	393,449.92	- 295,074.01
Development of industrial arts and sciences.....	193,493.00	157,079.84	+ 36,413.16
Other economic development.....	115,660.51	141,184.60	- 25,494.09
Aid to local governments.....	5,990,938.26	7,572,098.72	- 1,581,210.46
<i>Outlays and investments</i> .....	<b>6,018,123.55</b>	<b>2,065,496.60</b>	<b>+ 3,952,626.95</b>
Purchase and construction of public works.....	1,348,725.95	944,012.28	+ 404,713.67
Purchase and construction of equipment.....	723,973.14	572,812.06	+ 151,161.08
Corporate investments.....	3,297,497.27		+ 3,297,497.27
Advances to railway companies under guaranty contracts.....	671,927.17	549,672.26	+ 122,254.91
<i>Extraordinary charges</i> .....	<b>148,145.35</b>	<b>335,251.25</b>	<b>- 187,105.90</b>
Retirement gratuities, act No. 2580.....	90,476.30		+ 90,476.30
Exchange on advances to railway companies.....	11,475.00	5,130.60	+ 6,344.40
Prior-year charges.....	35,494.05	330,120.65	- 294,626.60
<b>Total budget charges</b> .....	<b>40,908,813.13</b>	<b>38,037,800.59</b>	<b>+ 2,869,612.54</b>
Increase in current surplus for the year.....	4,798,042.56	1,351,020.11	+ 3,447,022.45
Aid—Current surplus at the beginning of the year.....	10,234,116.77	8,883,096.66	+ 1,351,020.11
Current surplus at the end of the year.....	15,032,159.33	10,234,116.77	+ 4,798,042.56

## EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

Upon the appointment of Mr. Samuel Ferguson to the vice presidency of the Philippine National Bank on February 20, 1916, Mr. H. L. Hershey, the director of civil service, succeeded him as secretary to the Governor General, and thus became acting executive secretary until the appointment of Commissioner Jaime C. de Veyra to the position of executive secretary on April 7, 1916, where he served until he was elected Resident Commissioner in the United States. The office of executive secretary has been abolished by the new Administrative Code, and the office headed by the chief of the executive bureau. Mr. Manuel de Yriarte, second assistant executive secretary, went with the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the Philippine Library and Museum when that part of the executive bureau was transferred there.

Expenditures for 1916 were considerably less than those of 1915.

The policy of the executive bureau has been to give the fullest possible recognition of the autonomous nature of the provincial and municipal governments.

In the provincial and municipal service almost complete Filipinization has taken place, excepting in a few special government Provinces and in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu. During the year a number of acts were passed by the Legislature making elective certain provincial and municipal officials heretofore appointed.

During the year there was no removal of provincial officials for misconduct in office. Seventy-seven municipal officials, including justices of the peace, were found guilty upon administrative proceedings of whom 39 were removed from office, 7 were required to resign, 31 suspended and later reinstated with reprimand or warning, or otherwise disciplined. The chief offenses for which those officials were disciplined were neglect of duty, violation of law or executive orders, and also for abuse of official position.

#### BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE.

This bureau reports the civil service of the government in excellent condition, and it is satisfactory to note that high standards of civil-service administration have been uniformly maintained here during the year. The civil-service examinations included 11,309 persons, an increase of 1,712 over the preceding year, which was largely due to a memorandum order of the Governor General of July 9, 1915, directing temporary employees of the government to take the examinations to enter the regular service; 1,540 more Filipinos took the examination than in 1915.

Under authority given by act of Congress a Filipino for the first time was admitted to the examination for entrance to the Naval Academy in the United States, the candidate being selected by a civil-service examination in the islands which showed a most excellent degree of scholarship on the part of young men in the Provinces.

There were 1,612 new appointments to the service, nearly double those of the year before, which was largely due to the admission of those heretofore temporarily employed as just noted, and because of the admission to leave privileges of messengers and municipal treasurers by Act No. 2626. Of the appointees from examinations only 2 per cent were Americans during 1916, as compared with 5 per cent in 1915, and 6 per cent in 1914, respectively. As noted in previous reports, there has taken place a progressive increase from 48 to 98 per cent from 1902 to 1916 in the proportion of Filipinos appointed as a result of examinations held in the islands. One hundred and thirty-one Americans were brought from the United States during 1916, of whom 76 were teachers and 27 constabulary officers. Aside from three reinstatements, no clerical employees were brought from the United States during the year.

Due to executive restriction, the number of promotions in the service was only 2,401, as compared with 3,138 in the year before. The director of civil service makes some very interesting observations and recommendations in connection with promotion restrictions in his report for the current year, which has been printed and is available for distribution.

The undersigned, in his last annual message to the Legislature, dwelt at some length upon the necessity of fixing the salaries to fit the office instead of the persons in order to avoid inequalities in the service and to do away with the preoccupation of government employees in the securing of salary increases and the consequent pressure, political and otherwise, upon government officials to attain that end. While it is recognized that the promotion restrictions formulated in 1916 by the undersigned were a little severe, it is believed that the net result was greatly to the benefit of the government, both in keeping down expenses and in steadying the excessive demand for salary promotions. Although the problem has not yet been solved with entire satisfaction, it is believed that at the next session of the Legislature action will be taken upon the report of the standardization committee which will definitely lay to rest this ever-present and agitating question.

Reference was made in my last annual report to the passage of Act No. 2589 of February 4, 1915, known as the retirement act. Under the provisions of this act, retirement with a gratuity ranging from 60 per cent of a year's salary to a full year's salary is granted to those who are entitled to the benefits of the act and who voluntarily apply therefor. The scale of payments made is graduated according to the length of the service of the officer or employee making application, and starts with a minimum of six years' continuous service in the government. The granting of the retirement is in the hands of the Governor General, and, in taking action, he is guided by the necessities of the service as well as by the personal desires of those making application. With 50 exceptions, all the 1,064 Americans who were eligible applied before the date on which applications ceased to be permissible, namely, the 1st of July, 1915. During the year 1916, 298 Americans retired with gratuities of ₱1,053,357 and 61 Filipinos retired with gratuities of ₱66,022. The policy was adopted not to retire Filipinos unless for disability or old age, and, generally speaking, in recognition of this policy most of the Filipinos in the service did not make application for retirement. Six hundred and thirty more applications are in the hands of the Governor General from Americans who have applied for retirement, and the date of retirement is left in abeyance. The Postal Savings Bank has adopted a plan of purchasing the retirement gratuities from retiring officials at a slight discount, and authority to the one retiring to commute his gratuity in a lump sum has been considered by the Governor General, with most careful scrutiny in each case to ascertain whether the individual applying has sufficient means to insure his being able to take care of himself and his family during the period between retiring from this service and finding a new occupation. In a number of cases commutation of the gratuity was refused in order to protect the individual from possible financial embarrassment. By the terms of the retirement act provision is made for reduction of the salaries of the positions vacated by retirement, so that the net result in the end will be not to increase the cost to the government by reason of the payment of these gratuities. There are 500 Americans in the service not eligible for retirement under the terms of Act No. 2589 who will have rendered from three to seven years of service at the end of 1917. The director of civil serv-

ice recommends that the act be extended to cover them, and in this the undersigned heartily concurs. Retiring officials and employees have in many cases been transferred to the United States civil service through the kind offices of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and it is probable that such transfer can be effected in almost every case where the individual is willing to accept considerably lower entrance salary for similar work in the United States service.

The civil-service roster is made as of the 1st of July of each year, and in the year ending July 1, 1916, there was a reduction in the number of Americans in the service of 205, while there was an increase of 844 in the number of Filipinos, a net increase in the number of regular and permanent personnel of 639, but at the same time with a decrease of ₱139,000 in the amount paid in salaries. The number of Americans in the service had further decreased on January 1, 1917, on which date there were 1,475. Of this number, 501 were professors or teachers, 218 were clerical employees, 190 constabulary officers, 166 technical and scientific employees, 121 patrolmen, prison guards, etc.; and 62 chiefs and assistant chiefs of bureaus, etc. The number of Americans separated from the service during the year was 507, or 29 per cent of those in the service; only 22, however, or approximately 1 per cent were separated involuntarily. Of these, 9 died, 8 were removed, and only 5 left the service due to reduction in force or abolition of the position.

As noted above, a successful effort was made during the year to end the practice by which temporary appointments were used extravagantly or for political purposes. During the year ending July 1, 1916, the number of temporary employees decreased from 573 to 355, and on January 1, 1917, to 337.

As is recommended by the director of civil service in his report, more restrictions should be placed by the Legislature upon the granting of accrued leave or the payment in kind for that purpose. While originally established for the benefit of American employees in recognition of the necessity of their visiting the homeland at stated periods, the same arguments do not apply to permanent residents of the Philippine Islands, who are now in such overwhelming majority in the service. It is quite possible that if Filipinos would use their accrued leave for visits in the United States or travel in foreign lands the expense to the Government, which for accrued leave of all persons in the service amounts to approximately ₱1,000,000 a year, would be justified, but very few of the Filipino employees make that use of their accrued leave.

Special attention is invited to the statements of the director of civil service that promotions and appointments to office in the Philippine service during the year have been free from political considerations and have been based upon merit and in recognition of the service rendered the government.

#### **PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION.**

The old board of three members is practically abolished by the appropriation act for 1917, which vested all the powers and duties of the former board in one commissioner, as of January 1, 1917. Commissioner Stephen Bonsal resigned from the service in July, 1916, and Commissioner C. A. De Witt left the Philippines in March

of 1916 on business in connection with the purchase by the government of the Manila Railroad Co., in which he is still engaged since the termination of his position with the board on January 1, 1917. Collector of Customs Bernard Herstein, who was appointed public utility commissioner in Mr. Bonsal's place, left the Philippines in December and has since been occupied in the United States in work upon a proposed revision of the Philippine customs tariff and of the currency and coinage laws of the islands.

The courts in the Philippines overruled during 1916 many of the decisions of the board of public utility commissioners, and thus materially limited the exercise of its powers.

#### PHILIPPINE HEALTH SERVICE.

With the exception of cholera, no epidemic disease presented any serious problem to the health service during 1916. Cholera, however, was present throughout the year, and 12,847 cases were reported with 7,986 deaths; of these cases, 1,214 were in Manila with 513 deaths. At the end of the year Manila was practically free and only scattered cases remained in the Provinces. The comparatively low ratio of deaths in Manila is due to the activity of a thoroughly organized health service here. The early discovery of cases and prompt removal to San Lazaro Hospital, with immediate treatment, is often attended by prompt recovery. The director of health in his report dwells very interestingly upon the fact that the cholera of 1916 was a "carrier epidemic." It is now an established fact that many persons in apparently good health are cholera carriers, and they become affected by the disease only when the system is, for one cause or another—frequently bad weather conditions—very much weakened. In December a large sale of spoiled shrimps in the Manila markets brought about an epidemic developing in persons who were unsuspected cholera carriers. Considerable headway, however, was made in the Provinces in cultivating the confidence of the people in the handling by the health service of cholera. For instance, in the town of Hagonoy the establishment of a temporary hospital in the school building brought about the prompt control of what would otherwise have been a most serious cholera epidemic. Following this example emergency hospitals sprung up in many places and patients began to present themselves voluntarily. Considerable difficulty is experienced in regulating the ancient religious customs by which it was sought in earlier days to avert the cholera and which served then, as they still do in a lesser degree, to spread the very disease they were designed to prevent.

The sanitary commissions of the health service have completed health surveys of 10 towns, and the results have been most beneficial in the installation of sewage and waste disposal and in the betterment of water supply, as well as in the improved care of infants. It is most gratifying to note that during the year 57 woman's clubs were formed in various localities to devote themselves to improved instruction in the care of infants. The high rate of infant mortality has always been the most pressing health problem in the Philippines and has served to keep the population down to a point where there are actually not enough people to cultivate the rich lands in the islands.

Encouragement was also given by the health service to the planting of vegetable gardens to vary diets and to eradicate the disease of beriberi as well as other affections of the intestinal tract.

Another interesting development of the health service is the treatment of the insane at San Lazaro Hospital; it was found that most of the cases confined there were due to repeated autointoxication of the intestines, and about 60 per cent of those admitted were discharged as cured after proper intestinal treatment.

We can report that the 4,300 lepers in the leper colony at Culion are living under more cheerful and more progressive surroundings from year to year.

The health service states that revaccination against smallpox has now become desirable because the effects of the general vaccination of 11 years ago are beginning to wear out.

There is a most noticeable and ever-increasing demand for hospitals throughout the Provinces, and so far as it is able to do so the insular government is aiding in this work; but plans have been evolved for the construction by the Provinces themselves of their own provincial hospitals.

The antimosquito work in Manila has greatly reduced mortality from malaria as compared with the previous period in which quinine, used as a prophylactic, was the chief source of dependence. The mortality from malaria was only 56 in the year 1916, which is almost surprising in a city of more than 260,000 inhabitants, situated as it is in the midst of marshy plains.

The Provinces of the Islands are gradually being organized into sanitary divisions, 15 such districts being already in operation. During the year 107 more municipalities established an organized health service, and there were 118 new dispensaries added for the free treatment of the poor.

#### PHILIPPINE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

On August 30, 1916, a strike of the pupil nurses in the hospital to the number of about 150 took place. These young men and women expressed dissatisfaction with the management of the hospital and formulated certain charges against the director, Dr. Musgrave, and the chief nurse and superintendent of the nurses' training school, Miss McCloskey. These charges were carefully investigated by the director of civil service, who completely exonerated the hospital management of the charges preferred. Subsequently, on October 23, Miss McCloskey resigned from the service and, two days later, Dr. Musgrave also resigned entirely of his own volition, stating that he considered he no longer had control of the situation. The assistant director, Dr. Fernando Calderon, was promoted to the position of director, and Miss Anastasia Giron was made chief nurse and superintendent. Considerable difficulty was experienced for some time in handling the number of patients who presented themselves, and, indeed, for a few weeks the hospital was unable to take care of the normal number of patients. The shortage of nurses was made up, however, by new pupils from the Provinces and by admitting to the service again those of the pupil nurses who had been dismissed as a result of the strike who were conclusively shown by the investigation to have had no leading part in the occurrence, and



who had been guilty of no reprehensible act in this connection. The Philippine General Hospital has from time to time been the cause of much difficulty in administration, and it is believed that the institution is now upon a more satisfactory basis than ever before and it is running smoothly and harmoniously. In spite of the strike and temporary shortage of nurses more patients were treated in the year 1916 than in the year before, both in the hospital and free dispensary.

#### BUREAU OF LANDS.

It is most satisfactory to note that the Friar-lands collections in 1916 exceeded the best previous year, which is 1913, by ₱193,287.50, due in part to good crops enabling the tenants to pay their installments and partly to the activity of the agents of the bureau. The total receipts for the year were ₱1,415,454. Up to the end of 1916 the total of Friar lands sold amounted in value to ₱14,976,622, leaving undisposed of in these estates land of the value of ₱4,368,966.

The cadastral work of the bureau was greatly facilitated by noticeable activity in the courts of first instance in disposing of such cases, which was due to the insistent effort to that end made by the secretary of finance and justice.

Filipinization of the surveyor's service is gradually taking place as Americans leave and are replaced by Filipinos.

It is regrettable that more headway can not be made in the execution of free patents, a great number of which are still pending. The director of the bureau states that this is due to lack of personnel. In any revision of the land laws it is recommended that considerable routine and red tape be eliminated from the process of granting free patents, and that the length of time required for the completion of title be shortened.

#### BUREAU OF SCIENCE.

The problem of the bureau of science is now to bring the results of its scientific researches within the reach of the people, in order to produce a permanent practical outcome of their labors. An immense work in research is done which, if translated into commercial values, will be of great benefit to the islands. Representatives from the bureau of science should be sent among the people to demonstrate such matters as the utilization of waste products, the development of mineral resources, the production of better leather, the utilization of forest products, the use of medicinal plants, the conservation and increase of sea products, the relation of insects and birds to agriculture and to man and domestic animals, the adaptation of soils to crops, etc. For this purpose a large staff is necessary for the bureau of science.

Particularly useful work is done in the investigation of specifics for the diseases of cholera, plague, leprosy, etc., and in the routine examinations of water and milk.

#### BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

The bureau of forestry reports a healthy condition of the Philippine lumber industry; stating that all of the mills are running successfully and not a few preparing to increase their output. A

specially favorable market for Philippine woods is being developed in south China, and the export to that region was nearly treble that of 1915. Interesting suggestions are made by the director of the bureau as to how to limit the area of cogon grass in the islands by the planting of Ipil trees, and the same tree serves as a corrective of the damage done by *caingin* clearings.

#### WEATHER BUREAU.

The year 1916 was extraordinarily free from typhoons, and beneficial results were immediately noted in the coconut and hemp crops. Very little damage was done by storms during the year, except for the destructive floods in Mindanao. The excellent service rendered by this bureau to the observatories of foreign governments was continued and expanded.

#### PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

The Philippine Constabulary reports a condition of peace throughout all regions of the islands, and notes especially that for the first time since American occupation no head was "taken" in the Mountain Province, and the killings there decreased two-thirds from those reported during the preceding year. This was in part the result of a successful campaign to restrain the carrying of spears by the men in the Mountain Province on their travels, which was accomplished by persuasion and by pointing out to this people the mutual advantage of leaving their weapons at home.

The chief of constabulary reports that in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, the scene in past years of so much confusion and disorder, splendid results have been attained toward the establishment of order, and gives special credit to Col. Peter E. Traub, United States Army, who served for two years as district chief of constabulary in that department under the supervision of the department governor. Col. Traub himself states: "There is no real racial hostility between the Mohammedans of this district and Filipinos, as can be seen from the fact that where in the agricultural colonies and important centers they mix, they do so fraternally." At the end of the year there were 190 American officers in the constabulary, and 159 Filipino officers. Twenty-nine Americans and 49 Filipinos were appointed third lieutenants during the year. The entrance salary having been subsequently reduced by the salary act, it is probable that no more Americans will come from the United States to enter as third lieutenants.

#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Increasing interest in the engineering profession is now noticeable among the Filipinos, and 13 new civil engineers graduated from the University of the Philippines at its last commencement. Most of these young men enter directly into the public service, and 15 of the 42 engineering districts are already directed by Filipinos.

Ten million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty-one pesos was spent in public works in 1916 by insular, provincial, and municipal governments, of which ₱5,920,606 was

spent in roads and bridges, ₱2,046,243 upon buildings, ₱911,595 upon port works, and ₱642,027 on water supplies. During the year surfaced road was constructed and designated first-class in the amount of 368 kilometers, and 200 concrete bridges and culverts were completed, 122 successful deep wells were put in operation, and 84 reinforced-concrete buildings finished. The road program is progressing rapidly and is receiving the greatest attention and interest in substantially all of the Provinces. On December 31, 1916, there were 3,439 kilometers of first-class roads in the Philippines, 2,045 kilometers of second class, and 3,440 of third class. A particularly important road work was brought to successful completion when the Manila-Nasugbu Road was opened, 193 kilometers long in all, and likewise the Manila-Mabalacat Road. A most important project was entered upon in the next building program in the construction of a road up the valley of the Talavera River to connect the great valley of central Luzon with the plains of Nueva Vizcaya and the headwaters of the Cagayan River. At the present time travel and transportation by steamer from the northern part of Luzon is highly uncertain and is liable to interruption by storms. A low pass having been recently discovered over the central mountains bordering between Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya, it has been determined to run a first-class road at an estimated cost of ₱300,000 to connect the two plains, thus uniting the two great grain-producing and cattle-raising sections of Luzon. The construction of the Iloilo-Antique Road just finally determined upon is of almost equal importance.

Particular interest is being shown in the drilling of new wells, and those opened in 1916 are estimated to furnish clean, potable water to a population of nearly 200,000 people. Some criticisms developed of the lack of care with which the wells already in operation were treated by municipal authorities, and new regulations have been adopted for the maintenance and repair of the wells.

To the bureau of public works is intrusted also the registration and general supervision of motors and motor traffic in the islands, and it is noted that during 1916, 1,000 new vehicles were registered, making 4,835 in actual use in the Philippines.

It is gratifying to note the tendency of the bureau toward construction work by administration rather than by contract wherever the former is possible. Interesting views are expressed by the new consulting architect, Mr. Doane, as to the future of Philippine architecture, and his opinions are heartily concurred in that a little more artistic grace should be adopted by the government in place of the extremely plain and severe box-like structures of public buildings for so long in vogue.

Legislation is vitally needed to prevent road destruction. The care and maintenance of the roads devolves upon the Province within which they are situated, and is an increasing burden of considerable moment. Stringent regulation of motor traffic, for example, is essential to prevent such shocking road destruction by motor cars as was in evidence in the Province of Leyte in particular during the year. Steel tires on trucks should be prohibited and trailers behind a main motor car should not be allowed. A bill for the regulation of motor traffic was presented to the Legislature at the very end of the session and too late for due consideration. It is earnestly hoped that this matter will receive attention during the coming season.

**BUREAU OF POSTS.**

For the first time in its history, the bureau of posts was conducted on an absolutely self-supporting basis, its revenues exceeding its ordinary operating expenses by more than ₱73,000, due to economy and reorganization of the service. At the same time, during the year 110 new post offices were opened, 139 new mail offices established, and other considerable extensions and improvements made. The number of insured parcels from the United States increased 47 per cent; registered mail increased, in pieces, 12 per cent; in volume, 42 per cent; and ordinary parcels and printed matter increased in volume 24 per cent. Although the personnel was increased by 148 for the new post offices, the total amount paid for salaries and wages shows a decrease over the previous year of more than ₱12,000. An organic act for the postal service was included in the new Administrative Code, and a new accounting system was also adopted by the bureau. New parcels-post conventions were concluded between the Philippine Islands and the Straits Settlements, and the Philippine Islands and China. Such a convention is being negotiated with Japan. Railway mail service was established on 119 additional kilometers of the Manila Railroad Co.'s lines. There was an increase of 12 per cent in the telegraphic business over last year, with a decrease in expense and increase in revenues. At the close of the year there were in operation 314 telegraph offices and 10 wireless stations, with a total of 8,588 kilometers of land lines and 1,640 kilometers of cables. During the year 338 kilometers of new land lines were constructed and 270 kilometers reconstructed, enabling the withdrawal from use of 223 kilometers of cable.

**COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.**

On March 1, 1916, Capt. W. C. Hodgkins resigned and Capt. Fremont Morse, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, was made director. Considerable expenditures have been made in repairing the vessels used by this bureau. The work, particularly in the vicinity of the island of Palawan, was pushed vigorously. The geographical division of this bureau has in hand the publication of a set of maps covering the entire Philippine Islands and showing the topography of the interior of the islands. During the coming year it is expected that this map work will be completed.

**BUREAU OF CUSTOMS.**

The foreign commerce of the Philippines for the year 1916 was notable in that the exportations amounted to more than ₱139,000,000 and were so greatly in excess of imports as to leave a handsome trade balance in favor of the islands to the amount of ₱48,881,690. The total volume of foreign commerce was approximately 11 per cent greater than for the preceding year or any other year in the history of the Philippine Islands, except 1912, in which the abnormally large importations of rice, due to a crop failure here, constituted more than 21 per cent of the imports.

Comment is made by the collector of customs in his report, which is printed and available, as to the effect of the European war on our

foreign commerce in the islands. Trade, of course, with the central countries of Europe had practically ceased, and had fallen off very greatly with France. On the other hand, trade with the United Kingdom showed a substantial increase, and was the largest of any year since 1907, although the volume of trade consisted generally in exportations from the Philippines to Great Britain. Trade with Japan increased approximately 25 per cent, with substantially equal imports and exports. Trade with the Dutch East Indies doubled, due, no doubt, to the recent opening of a new line of steamers between Java and the Philippines en route to the United States. Trade with the United States was the greatest on record on account of the large exportations of Philippine products. Importations have declined. British vessels, as usual, carried one-half of our foreign commerce, and Japanese vessels obtained a largely increased amount. Dutch vessels came third.

There was a slight decrease in the values of imports for the year 1916, principally owing to the difficulty in securing products in the United States, such as iron and steel manufactures, meat products, and cotton manufactures. Other articles from the States, such as chemicals, dyes, automobiles, etc., showed a greatly increased unit of import value. More than ₱13,000,000 worth of rice was imported chiefly from Indo-China, and, as has been noted in previous reports, constitutes a problem for the Philippine Islands. It is of imperative necessity that the islands should be self-sustaining in the matter of food, and it is believed that the excellent work recently carried on with great vigor by the bureau of agriculture will eventually bring about this result. Improvement in the quality of rice grown and general stimulation in the production of food crops should bring about this end greatly to be desired.

In our export trade, hemp was the article of greatest total value, amounting to more than 137,000,000 kilos and more than ₱53,000,000 in value, and constituting the greatest value of hemp export on record in any year. Slightly more than half of this went to the United States. Copra, on the other hand, showed a decrease in quantity and value due largely to difficulty in transportation and to the increasing production of coconut oil in the islands. The greatest proportionate expansion was noted in the value of embroideries exported. The practical cessation of Swiss and Belgian production of embroideries has given opportunity to the Philippine Islands, and during 1916, ₱2,328,024 worth was exported, as compared with ₱375,303 during 1915. A large increase in the export of Philippine hats is also noticeable.

Lumber in double the amount of 1915 was exported, but, the transportation problem, for the present, restricts Philippine commerce in lumber, which is destined to be of great and increasing importance to the islands. Exportations of maguey more than trebled in value during 1916, and the export of sugar made a new high record during the year with over ₱37,000,000, of which one-half was taken by the United States. A substantial increase was also noted in the exportation of tobacco products, and ₱5,688,751 worth of cigars were shipped out of the Philippines, about one-half of which went to the United States.

The total collections of the Bureau of Customs for 1916 were ₱12,137,682, with a decrease of ₱853,421 in import duties as compared with the preceding year.

#### BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal-revenue collections for 1916 showed a most gratifying increase, accompanied by a reduction in the cost of collection. The amount for 1916 was ₱30,731,638 as compared with ₱27,388,394 for 1915. Of this the insular government's share for 1916 was ₱18,143,561, while the cost of collection was only 1.87 per cent.

Particular attention was paid by the collector of internal revenue to the encouragement of the cigar industry and stimulation of the American market, and he reports that confidence is gradually being restored among American dealers in Manila cigars. Faulty methods of distribution, however, in the United States have resulted in a falling off in the average value per thousand of Philippine cigars, and the collector of internal revenue is now upon another visit to the United States to further a scheme of organization and distribution. No reason is known, excepting lack of cooperation between the factories in Manila, why Manila cigars should not enjoy a period of prosperity in the United States similar to that of Porto Rico cigars.

#### BUREAU OF THE TREASURY.

The most important transaction during the year in this bureau was the sale of 15,000,000 silver pesos from the silver certificate reserve fund, one-half of which was sold to the Government of British India and one-half, through the International Banking Corporation, to Chinese interests. The sale price offered a profit of more than ₱1,800,000 over the purchase price. The gold obtained in exchange for silver was placed on deposit to the credit of the insular government in the banks in the United States and is drawing interest. One effect of the sale of this silver was a reduction in the gold standard fund from ₱18,519,489 to ₱13,391,238, the gold standard fund having existed for the purpose of maintaining the parity of the bullion value and face value of our silver coinage. The conversion of silver into gold necessitated displacing that amount of gold in the fund. By converting the idle silver in the treasury vaults in part into gold this government reaps the advantage of interest on the money thus brought into use, and it is the opinion of the undersigned that in addition our currency system has been materially strengthened.

Various acts of the recent sessions of the Legislature have reorganized the sinking funds of the insular government to a correct amortization basis.

The sale of exchange by the insular treasury has decreased, owing to the creation and activities of the Philippine National Bank, founded and controlled by the government of the Philippine Islands.

A most remarkable increase in the circulation of money in the Philippines has taken place in the last 18 months. At the end of December, 1915, there were in circulation more than ₱51,000,000; a year later somewhat more than ₱67,000,000; and at the time of this writing there are approximately ₱90,000,000 in circulation. This money is not stored up in the banks, but is, for the most part,

out in the hands of the people, which is indicative of general prosperity in the islands and testifies to the great expansion of our commerce, agriculture, and industry.

The production of gold in the Philippines increased in 1916, in which year it amounted to ₱2,987,118.

#### BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The bureau of education showed a gratifying expansion during 1916, with continued support by the people of the islands. The intermediate attendance increased 13 per cent and secondary attendance 22 per cent. One hundred and ten more schools were opened than in the preceding year, making a total of 4,496, with an increase of enrollment of more than 40,000, and showing a total of 647,256. There is noted all over the islands a growing demand for advanced instruction, and this places a great strain upon the resources of the insular treasury. While it is generally recognized that it is the duty of the government to furnish primary instruction to every citizen, it is believed that those desiring more advanced education should bear in some part the expense of such institutions. This will be in some degree met by the higher assessment in land values in the Provinces.

Special emphasis is laid from year to year upon industrial and vocational features of education in the Philippines, and one result of this was a very great stimulation in the production of embroideries and lace by school children.

A rapid improvement in the attainments of Filipino teachers is noted, and they now number 1,390 in the insular service, as compared with 460 Americans, and 9,972 in the municipalities, an increase of more than 1,000 from the preceding year.

Upon the abolishment of the sales agency, and pursuant to act No. 2629, the bureau of education established a general sales department for the production and sale of household industries, which is being operated as a part of the industrial division of the bureau. Starting in August, 1916, in five months it had established 193 centers in 23 Provinces, with 2,762 workers, and the school of household industries in Manila was closed. Instruction is now given in the Provinces, with the graduates of the above school acting as teachers. The purpose of the bureau in this matter is not to make profit, but to establish industrial centers, and, when they are securely established in any community the bureau proposes to withdraw from that locality. For the encouragement of this important industry it is believed that the duty in the Philippine tariff act on linen and linen thread should be abolished, and Congress should again be urged to remove the 20 per cent limit of foreign material in articles thereby classified as the growth and product of the Philippines, and thus entitled to free admission to the United States.

One of the most important developments of the educational system of recent years has been the success of the Muñoz Agricultural School, and plans are now under way for the establishment of similar institutions in other parts of the islands.

To carry on the interest thus being taken in agricultural work more than 300 boys' and girls' agricultural clubs are now in ex-

istence in the islands. Special attention was given to the gardening work of school children.

The athletic work of the public schools was continued, and now 95 per cent of all the pupils are taking part in some form of athletics in connection with their school courses. It is confidently asserted that the Filipino is a much larger man physically than he was 9 or 10 years ago, and in every way the health and physique of the younger generation shows a remarkable improvement. Great stress is placed on hygiene and sanitation in the schools, and the care and welfare of young children is also taught.

A great impetus was given to education among non-Christian peoples by an extra supply of ₱258,000 granted for that purpose. Schools of the farm settlement type are especially favored. One hundred and ten new schools among the non-Christian were opened during the year, of which 80 were situated among the Moros and pagans in Mindanao and Sulu. It is worthy of comment that among the Moros there are now employed 323 Filipino teachers for the most part from the northern Provinces. No one of these has been molested by the Mahammedans whom they were sent to teach, and this marks the disappearance of an attitude of hostility and suspicion existing up to very recent days.

The expenditures for education in 1915 amounted to ₱7,500,000, exclusive of the University of the Philippines. Of this amount, more than ₱5,500,000 was spent in primary education, somewhat more than a million on intermediate education, and ₱589,000 on secondary education.

#### BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

This bureau is making a noticeable and active effort in the campaign against rinderpest, in the development of the new work-animal insurance by cooperation among the farmers, in the organization of rural credit associations, and in the stimulation of rice and corn production by better seed selection.

The total value of the nine leading crops for 1915-16 was ₱181,000,000 as against ₱160,000,000 for the year before. Rice is the first crop in the order of value, and the production was 17 per cent greater than that of the previous year; abaca and hemp come second, with high prices; sugar third; coconut fourth; corn fifth; and tobacco sixth. The crop prospects for 1917-18 are reported as excellent.

Mr. H. T. Edwards, the director of the bureau, retired under the provisions of the retirement act on June 30, 1916, and the assistant director, Mr. Adriano Hernandez, was promoted, with Messrs. Mack Cretcher and Pedro Rodriguez as assistants.

On August 1, 1916, the bureau was entirely reorganized, each division and section chief, wherever possible, being provided with an assistant for the purpose of training some one who can take over the position in case of emergency.

The year saw an increase in the scourge of rinderpest, and this is attributed by Dr. Stanton Youngberg, the chief veterinarian, to the recurrence of the 10-year period since the last very severe epidemic. This periodical occurrence of the disease has been frequently noted in British India and Egypt where rinderpest has existed for gen-



erations. The difficulty of effective quarantine in a country that has few or no fences, and where small farms lie adjacent to one another for great stretches of country, and where each proprietor has one or more carabao or cattle, can easily be appreciated. While considerable progress is being made in the quarantine feature of the work, particular stress is laid upon the immunization of cattle. The demand for immunization is rapidly spreading throughout the islands, and the result is generally excellent, although some dissatisfaction was expressed in the beginning because of inexperience. During the past three years about 23,000 carabaos and cattle have been immunized against rinderpest by the bureau of agriculture. Of these more than 14,000 were native animals, of which only 77 have been reported as afterwards having contracted and died from rinderpest, which is less than four-tenths of 1 per cent. The mortality was greater among imported cattle. Most important experiments were conducted, establishing without any question the ready infection of swine from cattle sick with rinderpest and vice versa. This considerably complicates the problem of eliminating rinderpest.

Under the operations of the new locust act of the legislature, the year 1916 was very successful. The locusts were kept well within control and at far less expense to the insular government.

The enforcement of act No. 2380, providing for fiber grading and inspection, was conducted with less friction and less difficulty than the previous year, due to the general understanding now of the standards and regulations. This law has fully justified the expectations of those who were interested in securing its passage, although at first it met with considerable opposition on the part of the commercial community. Government fiber inspectors during the year 1916 inspected, stamped, and approved 1,174,663 bales of abaca (Manila hemp) and 129,263 bales of retted maguey, constituting considerable increase in abaca and more than double the maguey inspected the year before.

Adequate cleaning machines have been invented, which will greatly increase the commercial development of kapok, or tree cotton. It is largely used by the Navy for life preservers.

The experiments with the growth of American upland cotton have been discouraging and have been discontinued.

#### BUREAU OF SUPPLY.

This bureau reports total sales and purchases during 1916 of ₱13,569,680.49, an increase of ₱1,387,049.79 over 1915, due largely to increase in cost of articles and in part to natural increase in demand for supplies required by a growing government. Seventy-one per cent of all purchases were made from Philippine firms. With the assistance of the committee on standardization of supplies, of which the purchasing agent is chairman and the directors of the bureaus of public works and science are members, the bureau of supply has made considerable progress in improvement of the general quality of supplies purchased for the government; in reducing numbers of items carried in stock; and in saving of cost through consequent increased quantities of items adopted as standard. Successful work

has been accomplished in utilization of dormant stocks of supplies and the elimination of carelessness in ordering supplies, which is likely to result in securing inferior qualities or subsequent loss through deterioration.

The gross earnings of the division of cold storage were ₱467,070.26, an increase of ₱30,745.57 over 1915; the net earnings were ₱160,453.29, an increase of ₱22,546.92, as compared with 1915. The position of chief of the division of cold storage was abolished, effective January 1, 1916, and the duties of the position were transferred to the chief engineer in charge.

Maj. E. G. Shields retired from the position of purchasing agent on account of ill health after more than 16 years of service, and Charles H. Magee, formerly assistant director of education, was appointed to succeed him on January 16, 1916. On August 1, 1916, Cipriano E. Unson, formerly secretary of the municipal board of the city of Manila, was appointed assistant purchasing agent to succeed Mills Dean, who had resigned in order to accept an advantageous commercial offer in the United States.

#### BUREAU OF PRISONS.

The prison population of the Philippine Islands as of December 31, 1916, was 6,867, and the handling of this large problem was conducted upon the most humane and progressive theories of modern penology.

The prisoners compensation act (No. 2489) has been very successful, and ₱11,897 was paid out during the year to discharged prisoners, enabling each to have a small fund with which to start life again.

The prisoners court operated very satisfactorily, and considerable effort has been made to provide exercise and entertainments for the prisoners. The death rate in the prison hospital fell from 13.33 to 10.30 during the year, and although 755 cholera carriers were discovered, none of them showed the disease.

The industrial division of the bureau of prisons has been most successful, with net earnings of more than ₱78,000, largely owing to economy in production and improvement in the method of treating bejuco or rattan, from which the well-known Bilibid furniture is made. The director of prisons, while on leave in the United States, was instructed to investigate the hemp and twine industry, with a view to its introduction in Bilibid.

#### BUREAU OF PRINTING.

The product of the bureau for 1916 amounted to ₱891,000, while the cost of operation was ₱804,000. The true cost of printing is approximately 20 per cent less than the price charged two years ago. A new power plant was built. The cost of material and supplies used in printing business advanced a great deal, and excessive freight charges also affected the cost as elsewhere during war times. For example, the freight charges on a ₱825 shipment of paper received in September, 1916, were ₱1,085, and the freight charges on a

₱100 shipment of strawboard received during the same month were ₱152.

#### PHILIPPINE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Pursuant to Act No. 2572, the Philippine Library and Museum was organized from the former division of archives, patents, copyrights, trade-marks, and corporations of the executive bureau; the law library division of the Philippine Assembly; and the former Philippine Library. It is also serving as a legislative reference bureau for the Philippine Legislature. As soon as adequate museum space can be acquired there should be transferred to it various existing scientific and historical collections in the government bureaus. There are nearly 275,000 books in the library.

#### CODE COMMITTEE.

The code committee finished and submitted to the Legislature the new Administrative Code embodying the changes in the structure of government here pursuant to the new organic act, known as the Jones bill. This Administrative Code was adopted by the Legislature. The code committee also reported the correctional code, which embraced modern and humane theories of criminal law, and which has gone over for consideration at the next session of the Legislature.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO AND SULU.

The so-called Moro problem has been handled with the greatest skill and success by the department governor, Frank W. Carpenter, and his able staff of assistants. Inasmuch as Gov. Carpenter's report is printed herewith in full, only a passing mention will be made of several features of his administration.

The year 1916 in the department government was marked by the bringing under government control of at least 3,000 square miles of heretofore unexplored country, and an area 30 per cent greater throughout the department than that of the previous year is now cultivated. Twenty-two thousand people have been brought under control and settled on agricultural lands—people who were heretofore seminomadic and living in the more inaccessible mountains. Economically, the department is going ahead very rapidly, and a very notable increase in exports took place in 1916. Bureaus of the insular government now have jurisdiction over the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, thus carrying forward the policy of assimilation into the general body of Philippine peoples of the inhabitants of the southern islands.

#### MANILA RAILROAD CO.

Negotiations for the purchase by the government of the Manila Railroad system were continued during the year 1916, and were finally carried out early in January, 1917. The heretofore-existing system of railroad construction and management was highly unsatisfactory to the government, which was obliged, under the terms of

law, to make good any deficit in the bonded interest of the Manila south lines. Many controversies between the government and the railroad management in the past, occasionally reaching an acute stage, finally developed into a policy of government ownership, and it is confidently expected that the resulting reorganization of the service and change in methods of acquisition of right of way and construction will materially benefit the road economically and physically. The discussion of the final purchase and assumption of government control belongs more properly to the report for next year, so passing mention only is made upon this important subject at this time. The Legislature, in passing the act authorizing the purchase of the road, was largely influenced by the fact that this is one more step in the nationalization of the Philippines, and marks the desire of the people to control their largest transportation system in their own interest.

#### **PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK.**

The foundation of the Philippine National Bank by act No. 2612, and its subsequent organization under the presidency of Dr. H. Parker Willis, who was succeeded by Mr. Samuel Ferguson, has been one of the most valuable contributions to economic progress ever known in the Philippines. The fact that the government is the majority stockholder of the bank and that the bank receives the bulk of treasury deposits insures the confidence of the community in its establishment, and the operation of the bank itself has been conducted with so much skill and progressive conservatism that its success has far exceeded the expectations of even its warmest friends. Great good has already been accomplished in reducing the foreign rate of exchange from the Philippines, and, also, in reducing the general rate of interest in the business community. Accommodations have been furnished to a large number of deserving agriculturists, as well as to commercial firms in the islands, and the bank is proceeding rapidly to establish branches in the Provinces. The charter authorizes the bank also to establish and operate warehouses in connection with agricultural products, and it is to be hoped that this work will be pushed to a speedy completion.

#### **THE ARMY AND NAVY.**

The harmony of the relations between the insular government and the Army and Navy has been most marked and gratifying during the year, and the United States forces under command of Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett have given most generous support and friendly co-operation at all times.

In conclusion, the warmest and personal and official thanks of the undersigned are due to officials and employees of the insular government, who have rendered such faithful service and such loyal support and cooperation in the carrying out of administration policies.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON,  
*Governor General.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR,  
*Washington, D. C.*

## DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO AND SULU.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,  
*Zamboanga, P. I., January 10, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1916. Because of unavoidable delays in securing at this time all data as of date December 31 last, it is not possible to include in this report complete statistics for the entire year as to finance which will appear in due course in the insular auditor's report.

This is the third annual report of the department governor since the organization of the department government and seven Provinces therein comprised. The preamble to the act organizing this department specifically states that it is the object thereof to "promote the most rapid, moral, material, social, and political development of the inhabitants" of this department in order to "accomplish their complete unification with the inhabitants of the other Provinces of the archipelago." It may not be a miss, therefore, to insert herein even a cursory statement of what has been accomplished to comply with these specific purposes of the organic law. The political development of the local coordinate branches of governments here and their consolidation or merger with existing insular bureaus or organizations have been accomplished as follows:

1. By executive order No. 71, dated August 21, 1914, the Governor General extended the jurisdictions of the bureaus of education, health, and public works to the Provinces of Agusan and Bukidnon, effective September 1, 1914.

2. By executive order No. 89, dated October 22, 1914, the Governor General made San Ramon Penal Farm an insular penal institution for the confinement from said date of all prisoners sentenced by the courts of first instance for the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth judicial districts, excepting females and those afflicted with the opium habit.

3. By executive order No. 102, dated November 23, 1914, San Ramon was placed under the control of the director of prisons and a part and dependency of the bureau of prisons, effective January 1, 1915.

4. By executive order No. 111, dated December 1, 1914, the Governor General extended the jurisdiction of the bureau of education to the entire Department of Mindanao and Sulu, effective January 1, 1915.

5. By executive order No. 3, dated January 20, 1915, the Governor General extended the jurisdiction of the director of public works to the entire Department of Mindanao and Sulu, effective January 1, 1915.

6. By Act No. 2417 the former Philippine Commission made applicable to this department all laws relating to the bureau of agricul-

ture now in force in regularly organized Provinces and municipalities, thereby extending the jurisdiction of the bureau of agriculture to the Provinces of this department, effective November 9, 1914.

7. By Act No. 2664 the former Philippine Commission made applicable the provisions of the Administrative Code to the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, thereby extending the jurisdiction of the Philippine health service to this territory, effective October 14, 1916.

Thus all insular bureaus now exercise the same jurisdiction in the seven Provinces comprised within the Departments of Mindanao and Sulu and to the same extent that they exercise their respective jurisdictions in regularly organized Provinces. The only special provision which has been retained is the authority vested in the department governor to direct the operations of the Philippine Constabulary in Mindanao-Sulu.

During the year 1916 the special features of the administrative program have been as follows:

(a) The establishment of public order and the extension of governmental control in territory heretofore unexplored in central western Mindanao covering an area of more than 3,000 square miles.

(b) The development of economic and natural resources, especially agriculture, which has been favored by exceptionally well-distributed rainfall throughout the year; Davao Province shows an increase in the value of hemp exported from ₱753,878.99 in 1915 to ₱2,210,293.84 in 1916; Sulu miscellaneous products exported ₱963,568.64 in 1915 and ₱1,592,082.22 in 1916. For the other Provinces export figures are not at hand, but corresponding increases have occurred.

(c) Pursuance of the closer settlement policy of the government, whereby people of seminomadic race are induced to leave their wild habitat and take homesteads in locations specially selected by the government, in which much progress has been made. In Bukidnon Province alone 30 new settlements have been established and organized, and 6,058 persons, representing 35 per cent of the population heretofore classified as "wild," or leading a seminomadic life, have taken up lands in the valleys and lowlands. These people have now under cultivation a total acreage of 13,639 hectares.

### 1. AREA.

There have been no changes in the area of Mindanao-Sulu during the year 1916. There are pending certain proposed changes in the locations of boundary lines between the department and the Provinces of Misamis and Surigao.

The following diagram shows graphically the comparative area of each of the seven Provinces of the department and that of Pampanga—one of the most important Provinces of Luzon—as determined by the bureau of coast and geodetic survey:

	Area, square miles.	
Pampanga .....	868	—
Cotabato .....	10,165	—————
Davao .....	8,150	—————
Zamboanga .....	6,725	—————
Agusan .....	4,630	—————
Bukidnon .....	3,450	—————
Lanao .....	2,320	—————
Sulu .....	1,100	—————

## 2. POPULATION.

Heretofore all official estimates of population in Mindanao-Sulu have been based upon the figures determined by the census of 1903 to which was added from year to year the estimated increment of population. Such estimate gives 651,379 as the total present population of Mindanao-Sulu. But the census of 1903 was throughout a great portion of this territory little more than a guess. Owing to distances, lack of communication, and unfriendliness of the people the enumerators were often able to gain but a very imperfect idea of the exact population, and the figures reported were in many instances but mere surmises. Many Army officers at that time serving in Mindanao-Sulu feel certain that large blocks of the Mohammedan population of Lanao and Cotabato were omitted from the estimates. Furthermore, quite apart from the question of omissions at the time of the enumeration, the increase of population in Mindanao-Sulu during the period since the census of 1903 has been abnormally large owing to the steady immigration. It is certain that, apart from some urban districts, no considerable territory of the Philippines has so rapidly increased in population as have the seven Provinces of this department.

During the past few years, however, the reduction to Governmental control of vast areas of the hinterland has been systematically and unceasingly carried on. The organizations of villages and the settlement therein of pagans or Mohammedans formerly living a seminomadic—sometimes lawless—life in the hills have been of frequent occurrence. Government officials are at the present time better able to form an accurate idea of the exact population of this territory than at any previous time. Provincial governors were requested to make as accurate an estimate as possible of the present population and to embody the same in their reports. The table appearing below gives the result of their calculations, which embody extensive, though not complete, enumerations of the inhabitants.

*Present population as estimated by provincial governors.*

Province.	Christian. <sup>1</sup>	Mohammedan.	Pagan.	Total.
Agusan.....	30,000	.....	35,000	65,000
Bukidnon.....	21,500	3,000	41,800	66,300
Cotabato.....	6,837	107,205	35,402	149,444
Davao.....	33,194	7,803	61,803	102,800
Lanao.....	6,201	75,960	1,650	83,711
Sulu.....	2,750	120,000	.....	122,750
Zamboanga.....	58,650	45,000	30,000	133,650
Total.....	159,132	358,968	205,665	723,665

<sup>1</sup> Includes Chinese, Japanese, and all other civilized persons not Mohammedans or Pagans.

## 3. LEGISLATION.

During the year 1916 there was only one act passed by the former Philippine Commission constituting special legislation for Mindanao-Sulu, namely, "No. 2660, an act establishing and regulating trading systems in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu."

Although general legislation, both the sponge fishery act (No. 2584) and the pearl fishery act (No. 2604) are of special interest to

Mindanao-Sulu, since both pearl and sponge industries are chiefly carried on in Mindanao and Sulu. These two laws were recommended by the department government, repealing legislative council acts which were found to be inadequate in the proper development of these two important marine resources of Mindanao-Sulu. The result of the enactment of these two laws, however, transferred to the insular treasury approximately ₱8,000 in revenue heretofore accruing to the department treasury.

The following is a list of acts of the Philippine Commission extending to the Department of Mindanao and Sulu certain acts of the Philippine Legislature of general application:

No. 2545. An act extending to and making applicable in the territory inhabited by Moros and other non-Christian people the provisions of Act No. 2541, entitled "An act to amend Act No. 2339, known as the internal-revenue law of 1914, by changing the rates of taxes and additional taxes, creating new taxes, abolishing others, and for other purposes."

No. 2658. An act making applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian people certain acts of the Philippine Legislature.

No. 2584. An act regulating sponge fisheries in the Philippine Islands.

No. 2590. An act for the protection of game and fish.

No. 2604. An act for the protection of marine mollusca.

No. 2622. An act to amend Act No. 2339, known as the internal-revenue law of 1914, as amended by Act No. 2541.

No. 2662. An act making applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian people certain acts of the Philippine Legislature.

No. 2531. An act to appropriate ₱1,000,000 for primary schools and purposes related therewith in the territory inhabited by Mohammedans or other non-Christian Filipinos.

No. 2548. An act to provide for the immunization of cattle and carabaos to prevent the spread of rinderpest within the Philippine Islands, appropriating funds therefor, and for other purposes.

No. 2553. An act to amend section 1 of Act No. 146, creating the office of purchasing agent and defining the duties thereof, so as to provide for an annual inspection by the purchasing agent of government supplies held in stock.

No. 2557. An act providing for the allowance to persons sentenced in any criminal cause, with the exception of certain classes of crimes, of one-half of the preventive imprisonment undergone by them, repealing section 93 of the "provincial law for the application of the provisions of the Penal Code to the Philippine Islands," and for other purposes.

No. 2558. An act to amend section 18 of Act No. 2259, entitled "An act providing certain special proceedings for the settlement and adjudication of land titles," as amended by Act No. 2338, by introducing several modifications relative to the assessment and exemption from the payment of the costs in cadastral proceedings.

No. 2564. An act to amend the third subsection of section 1 of Act No. 2387, as amended by Act No. 2433 and section 93 of Act No. 136, as amended by Acts Nos. 2035 and 2244, relative to notaries public and the final disposition of notaries' registers: *Provided, however*, That the officers of the bureau of lands in charge of cadastral work, homestead applications, and free patents, may be appointed *ex officio* notaries public in all matters connected therewith, and no fees shall be charged for services rendered therein.

No. 2566. An act amending Act No. 2508, entitled "An act regulating the creation and operation of rural agricultural cooperative associations," and for other purposes."

No. 2567. An act to punish fraud against the United States, and the selling, purchasing, or otherwise acquiring any arms, equipment, ammunition, clothes, military stores, or other public property from officers, soldiers, sailors, or other persons employed in the military or naval service of the United States or of the Philippine Constabulary.

No. 2570. An act amending sections 5 and 9 of Act No. 1654, entitled "An act to provide for the leasing of reclaimed land for commercial purposes, for the



leasing of the foreshore and lands under water, and to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waterways," by authorizing the secretary of commerce and police, with the approval of the Governor General, to grant permission to use any portion of the foreshore or land under water in the Philippine Islands for any lawful private purpose, and for other purposes.

No. 2571. An act establishing the right of any person detained, imprisoned, or deprived of his liberty to confer with his duly accredited attorney at any hour of the day or night, and for other purposes.

No. 2572. An act to authorize, in the interest of the efficiency and uniformity of the public service, the consolidation of the Philippine Library, the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks of the executive bureau, and the law and library division of the Philippine Assembly, to form an organization to be known as Philippine Library and Museum, under the administrative control of the secretary of public instruction.

No. 2573. An act providing for the mutual insurance of work animals.

No. 2576. An act to amend the first, tenth, and eleventh paragraphs of section 5 of Act No. 2347, entitled "An act to provide for the reorganization of the courts of first instance and of the court of land registration," as amended.

No. 2579. An act providing for the collection of tonnage dues on vessels coming from or going to foreign ports.

No. 2580. An act providing for the publication and recording in the bureau of posts of the names and post-office addresses of editors, publishers, managers, owners, and stockholders of newspaper publications, and for other purposes.

No. 2581. An act to regulate the sale of certain corporation shares, stocks, bonds, and other securities.

No. 2585. An act directing that the provincial boards shall establish and maintain agricultural nurseries and authorizing the municipal councils to establish such nurseries wherever the public interest may require it.

No. 2587. An act to amend Act No. 2159, as amended, entitled "An act to regulate motor-vehicle traffic in the Philippine Islands, to provide for the registration of motor vehicles and the licensing of operators, and to require all vehicles on highways to carry lights, and for other purposes," by fixing an annual registration, and for other purposes.

No. 2588. An act amending section 88 of Act No. 190, entitled "An act providing a code of procedure in civil actions and special proceedings in the Philippine Islands," as amended by Act No. 1778, by changing the conditions under which a defendant may be allowed to appeal from a judgment of a justice of the peace ordering the restitution of possession of any land or building.

No. 2589. An act providing for a gratuity by reason of retirement to officers and employees of the Philippine Government who have rendered satisfactory service during six continuous years or more, and for other purposes.

No. 2595. An act fixing two years as the term for the prescription of the crime of libel and of a civil action arising therefrom.

No. 2596. An act entitled "The infant industry act."

No. 2598. An act establishing a coconut-products board to encourage the improvement of coconut products, and for other purposes.

No. 2601. An act to tax inheritances, legacies, and other acquisitions mortis causa.

No. 2602. An act to amend sections 1, 5, and 6 of Act No. 2462, entitled "An act providing new regulations for the examination of dentists and the practice of dentistry in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes."

No. 2605. An act providing for the creation in the Philippine Islands of an academy for officers for the Philippine Constabulary.

No. 2607. An act authorizing and directing the secretary of finance and justice and the insular treasurer, with the approval of the Governor General, to provide funds for the stimulation and aid of agriculture.

No. 2608. An act to amend section 9 of Act No. 1148, known as the forest act, by authorizing the director of forestry to issue permits for the use of the forest lands as sites for sawmills, the construction of hotels, sanatoria, residences, camps, fishponds, pastures, or other lawful uses.

No. 2612. An act creating the Philippine National Bank.

No. 2614. An act to amend Act No. 2507, entitled "An act providing for a board of marine examiners, for the examination and licensing of watch officers and engineers on Philippine vessels in the coastwise trade and for the high seas, license fees, compensation, and penalties in certain cases, and repealing certain acts relating thereto."

No. 2616. An act on salvage and rendering of assistance to vessels and cargoes.

No. 2617. An act to amend sections 67 and 71 of Act No. 136, as amended, and section 5 of Act No. 1450, as amended, by providing for the salaries and duties of the justice of the peace of the capitals of Mindoro, Palawan, and Batanes, limiting the jurisdiction of the ex-officio justices of said Provinces, and for other purposes: *Provided, however*, That special provisions contained in Acts Nos. 2409 and 2418 shall be continued in full force and effect.

No. 2623. An act appropriating ₱10,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a conservatory of music.

No. 2626. An act amending section 24 of Act No. 1698, so as to provide an allowance of vacation leave to messengers, deputy provincial and municipal treasurers, deputy provincial and township treasurers, and telegraph operators, under certain conditions.

No. 2628. An act creating a Philippine Red Cross, designating its powers and duties, and for other purposes.

No. 2629. An act conferring certain powers upon the director of education for the purpose of stimulating and encouraging the manufacture of handicraft products in the Philippine Islands, and providing for the establishment of provincial industrial departments to cooperate with the bureau of education, and for other purposes.

No. 2633. An act appropriating the sum of ₱1,000,000 for certain work in relation to the protection of early infancy in the Philippine Islands, including the establishment of Gotas de Leche.

No. 2634. An act authorizing the reimbursement to municipalities of customs duties paid on material used in the construction of municipal waterworks and sewer systems.

No. 2635. An act authorizing the Governor General to reserve for public purposes land belonging to the private domain of the government.

No. 2636. An act amending section 1 of Act No. 648, entitled "An act authorizing the civil governor to reserve for civil public purposes, and from sale or settlement, any part of the public domain not appropriated by law for special public purposes, until otherwise directed by law, and extending the provisions of Act No. 627 so that public lands desired to be reserved by the insular government for such uses, may be brought under the operation of the land registration act," by authorizing the Governor General to revoke a previous executive order reserving public land, or amend the same by changing the purpose of the reservation by means of another executive order.

No. 2639. An act to amend Act No. 2159, entitled "An act to regulate motor-vehicle traffic in the Philippine Islands, to provide for the registration of motor vehicles, and the licensing of operators, and to require all vehicles on highways to carry lights, and for other purposes," as amended by, regulating the use of headlights on motor vehicles, and for other purposes.

No. 2640. An act to amend sections 256 and 569 of Act No. 190, known as the code of procedure in civil actions and special proceedings in the Philippine Islands.

No. 2641. An act authorizing provincial and municipal governments to make appropriations from their general funds to defray the expenses of local fairs, or to send exhibits to any other provincial fair in the Philippine Islands.

No. 2645. An act amending section 618 of Act No. 190, entitled "An act providing a code of procedure in civil actions and special proceedings in the Philippine Islands," prescribing additional requirements in the execution of wills.

No. 2646. An act empowering the Governor General to extend the time for the payment of the land tax without penalty in any Province or municipality which had been devastated by the recent typhoons.

No. 2648. An act amending subsections (g) and (h) of section 184 and section 192 of Act No. 2427, entitled "An act revising the insurance laws and regulating insurance business in the Philippine Islands."

No. 2649. An act appropriating ₱10,000 for the reforestation of uncultivated public lands.

No. 2650. An act authorizing the investment of "the immunized cattle insurance fund," established by Act No. 2548.

No. 2651. An act appropriating funds for the immunization of cattle and carabaoes by virtue of the provisions of Act No. 2548.

No. 2653. An act to amend subsection (d) of section 7 and section 12 of Act No. 2238, entitled "An act to provide for the revision and correction of

land-tax assessments, the valuation of newly declared real property for the purposes of taxation, and for other purposes," as amended.

No. 2655. An act fixing rates of interest upon loans and declaring the effect of receiving or taking usurious rates, and for other purposes.

No. 2656. An act making the penalties for delinquency in the payment of the personal cedula tax less onerous to the taxpayer, and providing for the manner in which a current cedula may be paid at the same time as cedulas for former years: *Provided*, That the special provisions contained in Act No. 2396 shall be continued in full force and effect: *And provided further*, That when the public interest requires the governors of the Mountain Province and of Nueva Vizcaya may, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, order a cedula to be issued free of charge to any resident in any locality in their respective Provinces.

No. 2152. An act to provide a system for the appropriation of public waters, and for the determining of existing rights thereto; for the public registration of all water rights; for the creation and use of water power; for investigations for and the construction, maintenance, and operation of irrigation systems by the government of the Philippine Islands; for the repayment of money expended therefor; for the construction, maintenance, and operation of irrigation systems by private persons; for the inspection and regulation of all works pertaining to the use of water; and providing penalties for its violation; and for other purposes.

No. 2609. An act to penalize the theft and destruction of coconuts and to establish the penalties to be imposed in each case.

No. 2613. An act to improve the methods of production and the quality of tobacco in the Philippines and to develop the export trade therein.

No. 2652. An act amending Act No. 2152, entitled "An act to provide a system for the appropriation of public waters, and for the determining of existing rights thereto; for the public registration of all water rights; for the creation and use of water power; for investigations for and the construction, maintenance, and operation of irrigation systems by the government of the Philippine Islands; for the repayment of money expended therefor; for the construction, maintenance, and operation of irrigation systems by private persons; for the inspection and regulation of all works pertaining to the use of water; and providing penalties for its violations; and for other purposes," and prescribing the conditions under which a loan may be obtained from reimbursable funds for the government, and for other purposes.

Act No. 273 of the Legislative Council, entitled "An act to provide a system for the appropriation of public water and for the development and use of water power not exceeding 50 horsepower, and for the determination and protection of existing rights thereto, within the Moro Province; to provide for surveys for, and the construction, maintenance, and operation of irrigation projects by the government of the Moro Province, for the repayment of money expended therein, for the construction of irrigation projects by private persons, and providing penalties for its violation, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That in case of litigation or dispute as to any rights granted or acquired, or reservations made by executive order of the governor for the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, under the provisions of said act of the Legislative Council No. 273, the same shall be adjudged and determined in accordance with the provisions thereof. All applications for irrigation or water rights pending at the time this act takes effect may be acted upon in accordance with the provisions of general laws extended to the Department of Mindanao and Sulu by this act.

No. 2664. An act making applicable to the Department of Mindanao and Sulu the provisions of the Administrative Code, with certain exceptions.

#### 4. POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

There has been no material change during the year in the general policy of the government in any of its activities. The development and carrying into effect of the government program are treated in the corresponding chapters of this report.

Pursuant to the government's policy of political and economic development there has been undertaken experimentally and with

distinct success the encouragement of immigration of agriculturists, both capitalists and laborers, from Luzon and Visayas to southern Mindanao. The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated from department funds by the Administrative Council with the approval of the Philippine Commission, to meet the net expense of this undertaking for the year 1916. The organization which had been so successful in selecting agriculturists from the northern islands for the Cotabato colonies was utilized in coordination with the insular bureau of labor for propaganda, recruiting and shipment of immigrants. The department cutter *Mindanao* was utilized for transportation of immigrants. There was especially urgent need for laborers for government public-works projects in Davao Province, as practically all the laborers on these public works had abandoned such employment to work on the plantations, where they were able to earn as much as ₱70 per month stripping hemp. Also, there was great lack of plantation labor in the hemp districts of Davao due to the newly planted areas which were quickly brought to a highly productive state by the exceptionally favorable rainfall which has been not only adequate but well distributed since the early part of the year. While those planters whose operations are on a large scale have been able to finance their own labor agencies, in the majority of cases the smaller planters were without funds, credit, or other facilities to provide themselves with necessary laborers. A critical situation was clearly approaching due to the great extent of rapidly maturing hemp which if not prepared for market would be practically a total loss. Accordingly attention was first directed to recruiting laborers for government public works in Davao with the privilege for the laborer of cancellation of his contract with the government upon his entering into a new contract with a private planter under conditions approved by the government. These conditions were embodied in a printed contract form which gave due guaranties to the planter and protection to the laborer. The operations, while of an experimental character and requiring time for propaganda to produce results, have been eminently satisfactory. Although the work was not begun until October there were secured and delivered before the end of the year 418 laborers and 83 women and children of such laborers' families. The cost of transportation of laborers is paid by the government public works project or planter with whom the laborer contracts employment. Return transportation is not given, but the government transports without charge the families of laborers to the point of employment of the laborers. Upon completion of a laborer's contract he is assisted by the provincial government in securing an excellent location on public lands and in the preparation of the papers required by the bureau of lands in order to secure title to his homestead.

Agriculturists having sufficient capital to provide themselves with necessary work animals and meet other expense incident to clearing and bringing the land under cultivation and to the harvest of the first crop desiring to emigrate from Luzon or Visayas and take up public lands in Mindanao-Sulu are given transportation for themselves and families and the advice of the government as to most favorable locations where public schools, field dispensaries, and the advantages of other public service activities may be assured by the

government. This class of immigrants are termed "homeseekers," and propaganda has undertaken their attraction to Cotabato and Davao Provinces and to the island of Basilan to engage in rice growing and the establishment of plantations of coconuts, hemp, and coffee. Transportation facilities have been extended to representatives of wealthy Filipino planters of Luzon, who have made extended investigations in southern Mindanao and have reported favorably to their principals, one of whom has already decided upon a location and begun work. A considerable group of families having sufficient capital to undertake cultivation of homesteads has definitely determined to locate in the Hijo River district in Davao and are now closing up their affairs preliminary to embarkation about February 1 from their home town in Visayas. Steps are also being taken by a group from one of the Ilocos Provinces to engage in rice growing in Cotabato.

The material results obtained at the very outset from propaganda which necessarily was of limited extent warrants the belief that a strong and continuing current of immigration may be developed from the densely populated agricultural districts in Luzon and Visayas to the great areas of highly fertile public lands in Mindanao-Sulu, which are so highly favored by climatic conditions, especially practical freedom from destructive typhoons. To this end the Philippine Legislature has appropriated the sum of ₱100,000 for expenditures during 1917, and there is every reason to anticipate complete success in the undertaking.

No effort is spared by the department and provisional governments in the locating of homeseekers and contract-released laborers, not only on first-class public lands, but where they will form mixed communities with Mohammedans and pagans. No other practical method seems to offer assurance of the rapid political as well as economic development of Mohammedan and pagan territory. The government is able to assure fair treatment and prompt payment of wages to contracted laborers, and to all immigrants security of life and property no less than the security enjoyed in the northern Provinces. At the same time due precautions are taken to safeguard the property rights of Mohammedan and pagan residents and otherwise assure the continuation of harmonious relations between them and Christian settlers.

## 5. ORGANIZATION.

Section 22 of the new organic act for the Philippine government establishes "a bureau, to be known as the bureau of non-Christian tribes, which said bureau shall be embraced in one of the executive departments to be designated by the Governor General, and shall have general supervision over the public affairs of the inhabitants of the territory represented in the Legislature by appointive senators and representatives." This statutory provision applies to all the territory comprised within the Department of Mindanao and Sulu. By virtue of Act No. 2666 of the Philippine Legislature, enacted on November 18, 1916, the bureau of non-Christian tribes is placed under the Department of the Interior. Advice has not yet been received of the reorganization of the insular government, whereupon the jurisdiction of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu will pass

from the immediate charge of the Governor General to the Secretary of the Interior.

The most important change during the year 1916 in the organization of the department government and its political subdivisions was the reorganization of the municipal district of Malaybalay as a municipal corporation. This municipality is the capital of the Province of Bukidnon.

The organization of new municipal districts has been effected during the year in the territory to which government control has been extended. Municipal district officers have been appointed as necessary, and their immediate supervision by provincial governors and their deputies has been rendered more effective. Municipal district officers continue to be selected from local native residents, and are therefore almost exclusively Mohammedans and pagans. Periodical meetings of municipal district officers have been held frequently by provincial governors and their deputies, and not only beginnings but encouraging progress made in the efficiency of district officers and their training in municipal government, especially through well-directed discussion of local affairs, of the purposes of government, and the duties of municipal district officers.

The department organization comprises the following Provinces and their subordinate municipal corporations and municipal districts as set forth in the following table:

#### PROVINCE OF AGUSAN.

##### MUNICIPALITIES.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Butuan.     | 3. Talacogon. |
| 2. Cabadbaran. |               |

##### MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Amparo.        | 28. Manila.        |
| 2. Azpitia.       | 29. Manpinsahan.   |
| 3. Bahbah.        | 30. Maygatasan.    |
| 4. Bakinking.     | 31. Milagros.      |
| 5. Balete.        | 32. Novele.        |
| 6. Basa.          | 33. Nuevo Sibagat. |
| 7. Baylo.         | 34. Nuevo Trabajo. |
| 8. Borbon.        | 35. Patrocinio.    |
| 9. Bunaguit.      | 36. Prosperidad.   |
| 10. Bunawan.      | 37. Remedios.      |
| 11. Concordia.    | 38. Rosario.       |
| 12. Corinto.      | 39. Sagunto.       |
| 13. Cuevas.       | 40. Salvacion.     |
| 14. Ebro.         | 41. San Ignacio.   |
| 15. Esperanza.    | 42. San Isidro.    |
| 16. Gracia.       | 43. San Luis.      |
| 17. Guadalupe.    | 44. San Mateo.     |
| 18. Halapitan.    | 45. San Vicente.   |
| 19. Lañgasian.    | 46. Santa Ines.    |
| 20. La Paz.       | 47. Santa Josefa.  |
| 21. Las Nieves.   | 48. Santo Tomas.   |
| 22. Libertad.     | 49. Trento.        |
| 23. Loreto.       | 50. Tudela.        |
| 24. Los Arcos.    | 51. Verdu.         |
| 25. Los Martires. | 52. Veruela.       |
| 26. Maasin.       | 53. Violanta.      |
| 27. Mambalili.    | 54. Waloe.         |

## PROVINCE OF BUKIDNON.

## MUNICIPALITY.

## 1. Malaybalay.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Baufigon.   | 9. Lumbia.     |
| 2. Claveria.   | 10. Mailag.    |
| 3. Ginbaluron. | 11. Malitbog.  |
| 4. Impasugog.  | 12. Maluko.    |
| 5. Kalasugog.  | 13. Napaliran. |
| 6. Lagaon.     | 14. Sumilau.   |
| 7. Libuna.     | 15. Talakag.   |
| 8. Lourdes.    | 16. Tankulan.  |

## PROVINCE OF COTABATO.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Cotabato. | 2. Parang. |
|--------------|------------|

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Aunig.     | 15. Kalatagan.        |
| 2. Balatikan. | 16. Kidapawan.        |
| 3. Balut.     | 17. Kitubud.          |
| 4. Barira.    | 18. Koronadal.        |
| 5. Buayan.    | 19. Libugan.          |
| 6. Bugasan.   | 20. Liguasan.         |
| 7. Buldun.    | 21. Maganuy.          |
| 8. Buluan.    | 22. Nulig.            |
| 9. Carmen.    | 23. Pikit-Pagalungan. |
| 10. Dinaig.   | 24. Reina Regente.    |
| 11. Dulauan.  | 25. Talayan.          |
| 12. Gambar.   | 26. Tumbau.           |
| 13. Gilan.    | 27. Silik.            |
| 14. Kabakan.  |                       |

## PROVINCE OF DAVAO.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Bagatiga. | 5. Manay.      |
| 2. Caraga.   | 6. Mati.       |
| 3. Keteel.   | 7. Santa Cruz. |
| 4. Davao.    |                |

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Giatiga.  | 5. Samal.   |
| 2. Malita.   | 6. Saug.    |
| 3. Monkayu.  | 7. Sigaboy. |
| 4. Pantukan. | 8. Tagum.   |

## PROVINCE OF LANAO.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Dansalan. | 3. Malabang. |
| 2. Iligan.   |              |

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bakulud.     | 19. Marantau.     |
| 2. Balut.       | 20. Masiu.        |
| 3. Bayaŋg.      | 21. Mulundu.      |
| 4. Binidayan.   | 22. Mumuŋgan.     |
| 5. Bubunŋg.     | 23. Munai.        |
| 6. Buru'un.     | 24. Nunuŋgan.     |
| 7. Butig.       | 25. Pantar.       |
| 8. Ditsan.      | 26. Pantau Ragat. |
| 9. Ganasi.      | 27. Pualas.       |
| 10. Gata.       | 28. Sagiaran.     |
| 11. Kapai.      | 29. Suŋgud.       |
| 12. Kapatagan.  | 30. Tamparan.     |
| 13. Kolambugan. | 31. Taraka.       |
| 14. Lumbatan.   | 32. Tatarikan.    |
| 15. Madalum.    | 33. Tubaran.      |
| 16. Madamba.    | 34. Tugaya.       |
| 17. Magiŋg.     | 35. Uatu.         |
| 18. Mandulug.   |                   |

## PROVINCE OF SULU.

## MUNICIPALITY.

## 1. Jolo.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Balimbiŋg.   | 14. Parang.      |
| 2. Banauan.     | 15. Pata.        |
| 3. Buŋg'gau.    | 16. Patikul.     |
| 4. Gituŋg.      | 17. Siasi.       |
| 5. Kagayan.     | 18. Silaŋgkan.   |
| 6. Laparan.     | 19. Simunul.     |
| 7. Lati.        | 20. Sitaŋgkai.   |
| 8. Lu'uk.       | 21. South Ubian. |
| 9. Maimbuŋg.    | 22. Talipau.     |
| 10. Maruŋgas.   | 23. Tandu.       |
| 11. Panamau.    | 24. Tandubas.    |
| 12. Paŋgutaran. | 25. Tapul.       |
| 13. Pansul.     | 26. Taŋgkil.     |

## PROVINCE OF ZAMBOANGA.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Dapitan. | 4. Lubungan.  |
| 2. Dipolog. | 5. Zamboanga. |
| 3. Isabela. |               |

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Baŋgaan.      | 8. Paŋganuran.   |
| 2. Ba-ŋlan.      | 9. Sakul.        |
| 3. Kabasalan.    | 10. Sibuko.      |
| 4. Kumalaraŋg.   | 11. Sindaŋgan.   |
| 5. Malayal.      | 12. Siruwai.     |
| 6. Margosatubig. | 13. Taluksaŋgay. |
| 7. Panubigan.    | 14. Tukuran.     |

## 6. FINANCE.

As stated in the annual report for 1915 the revenue adjustments between the insular, provincial, and municipal governments in Mindanao-Sulu have been concluded on a basis uniform with that



throughout the remainder of the archipelago, and accordingly the department government has no revenue from taxation. The department government thus became entirely dependent upon appropriations from the insular treasury, except the comparatively small amount of revenue it derives from the operation of the cutters *Mindanao* and *Tablas* which provide a periodical postal service and afford transportation facilities for minor coast points which have but infrequent or no service from commercial vessels; and the merely nominal profits from arrastre services at the ports of Jolo and Zamboanga and the coal supply service at Zamboanga.

The department government began the year 1916 with a balance of ₱127,051.06 of which ₱96,158.88 was available for appropriation, the balance pertaining to specific projects not completed at the close of the fiscal year 1915. The Philippine Commission, by Act No. 2543, made the following appropriations for the department government and its subordinate divisions for the fiscal year 1916:

For the expense of the department government, including the offices of the governor and members of the administrative council, and otherwise as the public service may require.....	₱206, 480
For aid in the current expenses of the provincial government of Agusan and the newly organized Provinces of Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Sulu, and Zamboanga.....	385, 000
For superintendence, maintenance, and other expense of dispensary stations, public hospitals and health service.....	174, 121
For the construction and improvement of trails, roads, and bridges; for the extension of telephone lines; for cleaning navigable rivers and channels in Agusan and Zamboanga Provinces; for public buildings and parks; for aid to cadastral surveys in Zamboanga Province; and for the purchase of a launch for official service on Lake Lanao.....	435, 000
Total.....	1, 200, 601

The department receipts for 1916 amounted to ₱150,553.74. These receipts were made up mostly of income from the operation of the *Mindanao*, *Borneo*, and *Tablas* which latter took the place of the *Borneo* during the month of November of said year.

The bases for the provincial and municipal budgets have been the revenues pertaining to these governments supplemented by such insular aid as could be made available by apportionment from insular appropriations and department funds above mentioned.

Due to the fact that approximately one month is required to secure complete data from provincial and municipal treasurers necessary to permit the closing of the accounts of the department treasury and ascertainment of definite totals, it is obviously impossible in this report now to include financial statement of revenues and expenditures for provincial and municipal governments for the fiscal year. Such data may be found in the report of the insular auditor in whose office the final adjustments are made. The systems of taxation and accounts are practically in exact accord with the systems in force in regularly organized Provinces.

The work of assessment for the real estate tax and the extension of the enforcement of the cedula or capitation tax have made good progress generally throughout all the Provinces during the year. The work of real estate assessment in several of the Provinces will be concluded during the first half of 1917 and every effort is being made to have it concluded in all the Provinces by the close of said year.

The registration of cattle and horses has been pursued actively during the year, and it is expected that final figures on the closing of accounts, December 31, 1916, will show material gains under this head as well as market revenues and other municipal collections.

The enforcement of the internal-revenue law has been carried on energetically with such patience and tact as to merit not only the enthusiastic cooperation of the personnel of other branches of government, but to an extraordinary degree popular approval. Exact data as to collections under this head will be found in the reports of the collector of internal revenue and the insular auditor which are the statistical centers for this branch of public revenue. Important public service has been rendered by the internal-revenue agent in this department, especially in the instruction of the people as to correct weights and measures and the apprehension and punishment of violators of law.

While exact figures are not available for reasons already stated, it is possible to assert with certainty that neither the department government nor any of the provincial governments have closed the year 1916 with a deficit. At the same time in no instance does it appear that there is more than a merely nominal unappropriated balance, the demands of public service throughout this vast region being so immeasurably greater than the financial means of government, responsible administrative officers have kept themselves constantly informed as to the financial situation of their respective branches of government and have taken steps necessary to have funds appropriated promptly as rapidly as they become available. The same satisfactory situation exists generally throughout the municipal governments.

In addition to the appropriation from the insular treasury for the department government, as hereinbefore stated, there was also appropriated by the Philippine Commission by Act No. 2543 the sum of ₱225,000 for superintendence, maintenance, and other expenses of primary schools, including educational work among the adults in elementary civics, agriculture, and household industries, although the jurisdiction of the insular bureau of education had been extended to include all the territory within the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, and the jurisdiction of the department government accordingly ceased in so far as public schools are concerned. This appropriation of insular aid to schools (Mohammedans and pagans) in the five Provinces of Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Sulu, and Zamboanga was embodied in the department budget, this procedure being followed at the request of the director of education. In the general appropriation for the bureau of education provision was made for insular aid to schools in the Provinces of Agusan and Bukidnon as in previous years, but the director preferred to postpone to a subsequent year the taking over in his estimates of the five Provinces comprised within the territory of the former Moro Province because of lack of familiarity by the central office with conditions peculiar to this distinctive region. This appropriation was allotted in detail by resolution of the administrative council in accordance with the request of the department superintendent of schools, the local representative of the director of education, and approved by the Philippine Commission. It is to be noted in this connection that with the exception of Min-

danao-Sulu appropriations from the insular treasury in aid of public schools, both in the regularly organized Provinces and in those organized under special provincial government act, like the Mountain Province, Palawan, etc., are embodied in the general insular appropriation for the bureau of education, and therefore do not appear in insular appropriation bills as insular aid for schools in any distinctive region, although an aggregate of more than ₱2,426,620 was appropriated for aid to public schools elsewhere than in the five Provinces mentioned above during 1916.

There was also included as an appropriation for the department in Act No. 2543 the following item for the bureau of posts:

For the installation and operation of small radio stations, telegraph lines, marine cables, and other extensions of the insular telegraph service, to be expended by the director of posts under the supervision of the secretary of commerce and police, ₱32,890.

Upon the extension of the jurisdiction of the insular director of health to Mindanao-Sulu on October 14, 1916, there was continued available for expenditure in accordance with the terms of appropriations and under the administrative control of the director of health the unexpended portion of the appropriation for public health service in Mindanao-Sulu during the year 1916. This unexpended balance was ample in proportion to the expenditures already made and obligations incurred to continue the activities of the health service to the close of the fiscal year.

In view of the fact that the reorganization of the insular government under the organic law could not be concluded as to the executive branch of government until after January 1, 1917, it was deemed wise by the Philippine Legislature to continue in the department budget for 1917 as in previous years the appropriations of insular aid for public health and for public schools, although, as has already been stated, both these branches of public service had already passed under the control of the corresponding insular bureaus and no longer remain a part of the department government.

However, that part of the department budget for 1917 which provides insular aid for public works was transferred by the legislature from the department budget to the general insular appropriation bill for public works. It is assumed that the budget for 1917 is the last in which there will be embodied with the appropriations for the department government those for public health, schools, and other public services which no longer remain a part of the department government by reason of the extension of insular bureaus' control.

Copy of the appropriation act providing insular aid for current expenses of the department government has not yet been received, but the amounts provided therein have been notified this office by telegraph. While there has been some reduction in the appropriation for current expenses of the department government, corresponding reduction will be made in expenditures, it is hoped, without seriously impairing the efficiency of government, if it be possible, to continue in service all the members of the present very small personnel. All of the latter are now experienced and well trained in their respective duties and could not be substituted by new men without serious loss in efficiency or increasing the number of employees on salary pay roll to not less than the authorization for last year.

The progress being made in the development of provincial and municipal revenues by the provincial government of Zamboanga appears to warrant the expectation that it may not be necessary hereafter to request aid from the insular treasury for the current administrative expense of this provincial government. Creditable progress in this regard has been made by the other provincial governments, but all are handicapped by the existence within their borders of much territory but recently brought under government control, hitherto undefined private ownership of land, and a generally more backward state of economic development. However, if the progress made during the past two years be continued—as may be done by efficient administration—the six remaining Provinces may be brought, within a very few years, to a state of financial independence as to current administrative expense of provincial and municipal governments comparable with the regularly organized Provinces of Luzon and Visayas. To accomplish this it is essential that there be had the services of carefully selected, active, and well-trained provincial governors and treasurers. Both governors and treasurers must be men of mature experience and constructive vision. The treasurers should be men of sufficient experience and demonstrated success as provincial treasurers in the regularly organized Provinces. An inexperienced or otherwise incompetent provincial treasurer through failure to discover and collect provincial and municipal revenues in the newly organized Provinces of this department, must obviously occasion the government heavy financial loss. As has been demonstrated in the case of Zamboanga Province, the continuation of liberal appropriations of insular aid, especially for the construction of trails, bridges, and roads, will hasten materially the development of provincial and municipal revenues from the land and cedula taxes, thereby at the same time hastening the relief of the insular treasury from the burden of aid to provincial governments for current administrative expense.

#### 7. PUBLIC ORDER.

During the year 1916 there were accomplished the noteworthy results of the termination of outlawry and the extension of governmental control to all Mohammedan territory of the Philippine Islands.

My 1915 report contains a statement regarding six Scouts soldiers (Mohammedans) who deserted with their rifles and ammunition from the Army garrison at Camp Keithley, Lanao Province. These deserters were able to escape to the eastward into the then practically unexplored interior district where Bukidnon, Cotabato, and Lanao Provinces join. The government had not, prior to this year, engaged in systematic exploration and investigation of this territory, which from time immemorial had been the refuge of lawless elements from central Mindanao. However, in April, 1916, there was decided upon and inaugurated a systematic campaign for the definite extension of governmental control over this vast region, including much mountainous territory. The confidence and cooperation of all peacefully inclined elements among the leaders and masses of the people were obtained, after a careful presentation to them by

government agents of the objective of the Constabulary operations. Those who had identified themselves with outlaws through fear or intimidation and others through love of adventure, but without vicious purpose, came gradually over in increasing numbers to a definite stand in favor of public order and cooperation with the government, thus leaving the real outlaws isolated in the more inaccessible mountain fastnesses and swamps. These bands of recalcitrants and criminals were then vigorously pursued by the Constabulary and the people, including the most important datos of the Maranao region, aligned with the government. In the short space of three months subsequent to the commencement of the campaign, the Constabulary had secured the presentation, capture, or surrender of over 500 lawless people, including the Scouts deserters. In addition thereto 130 firearms, many of them high-power rifles, were captured or surrendered, and over 3,000 square miles of territory rich in forest and agricultural land brought, for the first time, under definite government control.

The year 1916, therefore, closes without any active outlaw at large, with the possible exception of Ampuan, who remains unaccounted for, and the district chief of Constabulary states in his report that "he is either dead or in hiding, shorn of his people, his power, and his evil influence." His family and followers have all surrendered or been captured with their firearms.

Important in the history of public order in Mindanao and Sulu is the complete elimination of all known outlaws in Sulu Archipelago. One hundred and ninety-seven firearms and 500 blade weapons were surrendered or captured in Sulu with the result that in July, 1916, there was not at large in that Province any known outlaw. For the first time in history the Sulu Archipelago was brought to a state of law, order, and peaceful control.

The first and great problem of the department government upon its organization was that of permanent establishment of public order and extension of governmental control to permit the organization of all the territory under appropriate forms of local government, primary schools, the collection of taxes, and other fundamental activities of civil administration. This problem has been successfully met, and credit should here be given to the magnificent work performed by the Constabulary.

Trails, schools, telephones, and dispensaries must follow the establishment of law and order to make government control definite and permanent. The 100-mile horseback trail and telephone line from Tamparan, Lanao, to Port Pikit, Cotabato, is now nearing completion. Dispensaries, hospitals, and agricultural schools are being provided throughout central Mindanao. Medical relief and protection by the government are now sought by formerly lawless people, and thousands of the younger generation are attending schools to become future useful citizens.

In reviewing the work leading up to this successful accomplishment, one is impressed by the fact that it has been done with so very little bloodshed and largely through gaining the confidence of the people and the creation of popular opinion in favor of peace and good order. This result is indeed remarkable to have been attained

among people who from time immemorial have been accustomed to and seemed to prefer a state of petty warfare among themselves when not engaged in raiding outside settlements. It is noteworthy that prior to active operations, outlaw leaders sent their women and children to the Constabulary camps for protection.

The department government has been very fortunate in having during this entire period Col. Peter E. Traub, United States Army, as district chief of Constabulary, whose ability for constructive work has been fully demonstrated and whose unlimited energy permitted him to make the continuous and exhausting expeditions made necessary by the Constabulary active field work during the last three years. He has been able to infuse his subordinate officers with enthusiasm and the proper spirit to accomplish successfully the final elimination of outlawry in Mindanao-Sulu.

There were surrendered to or captured by the government during the year 1916, 366 firearms, making a total of 1,024 firearms taken up by the government during the period January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1916. There is no high-power rifle nor serviceable modern firearm known to be now in the hands of any person of criminal antecedents nor otherwise unlawfully held within the department. There are known to be a considerable number of more or less serviceable Tower muskets and other old-style firearms in the possession of pagans in the mountainous regions of east-central Mindanao, especially the cordillera between Bukidnon and Cotabato on the west and Agusan and Davao on the east. The extension of definite government control and the disarmament of the people in this pagan territory is definitely a part of the program of administrative work which will be inaugurated by the Constabulary early in 1917 and should be concluded before the close of the year.

This chapter of the report should not be closed without just recognition for the unswerving loyalty and unremitting efforts of Maguindanao and Maranao chiefs in cooperating with the government to establish law and order in central Mindanao without bloodshed. Datu Ampatuan, of Maganuy, secured the firearms from the Constabulary deserters Lumantug and Kayub, and delivered both the arms and the deserters themselves to the senior inspector of Constabulary at Cotabato. Datu Ampatuan is one of the most influential men in Cotabato Province, who had hitherto held himself aloof, and serious doubts were entertained as to his loyalty to the government. On another occasion Datu Sinsuat, of Dinaig, delivered to the senior inspector of Cotabato his own father-in-law, Bapani Umbay, charged with the crime of murder. The Constabulary deserters and Bapani Umbay had been fugitives from justice for some time past and all efforts to capture them had been without avail.

In the Lanao-Cotabato operations the predominant Maranao chiefs absented themselves from their homes for long periods of time, working day and night under the personal supervision of the provincial governor of Lanao, who in his report gives unstinted praise to the labors of such men as Amay Manabilang, now third member of the provincial board of Lanao, and Datu Benito, member of the House of Representatives of the Philippine Legislature, in

successfully inducing the leaders of outlaw bands to surrender with their men and firearms.

United States troops in Mindanao-Sulu have continued during the year as post garrisons without direct participation in the maintenance of public order or otherwise in civil administration. The garrison at Camp Keithley, Lanao, was reduced by one battalion transferred to a station outside Mindanao and Sulu, on the island of Luzon.

The commanding general and post commanders—in fact, the military establishment in general—have extended innumerable courtesies and offers of material assistance to the department government and its subdivisions. The great assistance extended by the Army in the maintenance of the Overton-Keithley Road, which is so essential to civil administration in the interior of the Province of Lanao, merits especial mention and is highly appreciated.

Mindanao-Sulu waters have been at times the scene of patrol operations by belligerent war vessels. During the greater portion of the year one or more United States naval vessels have been stationed in these waters. No incident affecting public order has occurred meriting mention in this report.

#### 8. JUSTICE.

There has been no change in the organization and function of our courts of justice during 1916, with the exception of the modification introduced by the Philippine Commission, as contained in Act No. 2664, authorizing the appointment of municipal district presidents to exercise the powers of justices of the peace in the trial of cases for violation of municipal ordinances. Municipal district presidents have jurisdiction in territory not organized as regular municipalities, and many of these municipal districts are located from two to three days' journey from the provincial capital or from the nearest deputy provincial governor's office.

There is reported a total of 600 cases during the year 1916 as against 527 cases tried by courts of first instance in 1915, showing an increase of 14 per cent in the number of cases tried. There were a total of 667 persons tried in 1916 compared with 486 persons in 1915, or an increase of 36 per cent over 1915. These considerable increases are explained by the fact that during 1916 there were accomplished the complete disarmament and submission of the people to the authority of the government and the extension of government control for the first time throughout all Mohammedan territory.

All saloons or public drinking places and dance halls were ordered closed in June, 1916. Since then there has been a notable decline in the number of crimes against public order and also against public morals within the larger centers of population. The dance halls became more and more centers of vice and perversion, while public drinking places, in addition to causing disturbance of public peace by persons under the influence of liquor, were extremely distasteful to Mohammedans who are not inclined to indulge in this habit and whose religion forbids them the use of intoxicating liquors.

The following table gives a classification of persons accused of different offenses during the years 1915 and 1916:

	1915	1916
Christian Filipinos.....	88	128
Mohammedan Filipinos or pagans.....	205	290
Chinese.....	80	146
Indians.....		1
Americans and other Caucasians.....	8	7
Japanese.....	3	5
Total.....	393	567

The largest number of violations of the opium law were registered in Sulu Province on account of the proximity thereof to Sandakan and North Borneo points. Smugglers and violators of immigration law escape detection through the natural difficulties encountered in pursuing sailing vessels between small islands and coral reefs in the Sulu Archipelago. However, possibly the most important opium importer was convicted in the court of first instance of Zamboanga in the person of Miyamoto, a Japanese, who was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of ₱4,000 for importing a large amount of opium from Borneo.

During the year covered by this report, there were a number of Mohammedan juvenile offenders who were sent to Lolomboy Reformatory for confinement and reformation. This is the first time in the history of Mindanao and Sulu when Mohammedan juveniles have been sent to this institution, and the parents of these boys signed a petition requesting the government to have their children confined at Lolomboy for correction..

The consolidation of the offices of department attorney and department secretary was accomplished in June, 1916, preliminary to the eventual discontinuance of the department attorney's office and the inauguration of provincial fiscal service analogous to the system in the regularly organized Provinces. An act is now pending in the Philippine Legislature creating the positions of provincial fiscals under the Administration Code, for the various Provinces comprised within the Department of Mindanao and Sulu. The operation of the attorney's office involves, in addition to legal opinions and disposition of criminal cases, civil suits in behalf of the insular government and also suits for the reopening of land registration cases in which Mohammedans and pagans holding homestead certificates were deprived of their property through ignorance of their rights.

During 1916 there were registered in the office of the register of deeds 1,209 documents, compared with 1,134 reported in 1915; and there were issued 119 certificates of title compared with 36 issued the previous year, with a total collection of ₱3,489.88. It should be noted here that during 1916 the Provinces of Agusan and Bukidnon had been organized as separate entities in the matter of registration of titles and for this purpose the justices of the peace of the provincial capitals, both practicing attorneys, were appointed as ex officio registers of deeds by the secretary of justice.



## 9. PUBLIC HEALTH.

Field dispensaries and government hospitals have continued during 1916 to be highly important factors in the establishment of effective government control throughout Mohammedan and pagan territory.

The jurisdiction of the insular bureau of health was extended by act of the Philippine Commission on October 14, 1916, to include all the Provinces in Mindanao-Sulu, and accordingly the authority of the department government over the public health service ceased on that date. As the chief health officer for the department will render his annual report for 1916 to the director of health, statistics and other detailed data will not be included here as in previous annual reports of the department government.

For the year 1916 provincial and municipal governments were required to provide in their budgets special funds for public health service expenditure. These funds were provided by setting aside 5 per cent of the general fund revenue of each organized municipal government, to which were added by the respective provincial governments equal amounts from provincial general fund revenue. This system of providing in the regularly organized Provinces for the apportionment of provincial and municipal funds in support of the public health service has thus been put in operation throughout the Provinces of this department. The estimated aggregate amount of these provincial-municipal health funds for 1916 was ₱28,322.48. As stated elsewhere in this report there was appropriated by the Philippine Commission from the insular treasury a total of ₱208,121.96 for the public health service, including support of hospitals in the five Provinces of the department which were comprised in the former Moro Province; the public health service in the Provinces of Agusan and Bukidnon having continued as for many years previously directly under the insular bureau of health and provided for in the general appropriation for that bureau.

The extension of public health activities throughout Mindanao-Sulu during 1916 has been coordinate with the extension of government control in territory not previously occupied by the constabulary and other government agencies.

There were established during the year 31 dispensaries, making a total of 86 in operation at the close of the year.

There was established and formerly inaugurated on December 30, 1916, a hospital at Dapitan, Province of Zamboanga, the Rizal Memorial Hospital, which provides hospital facilities for the well-populated coast district of northwestern Mindanao, including several municipalities of the Province of Misamis, as well as those of the Province of Zamboanga and the considerable pagan population in the interior to the southward of these municipalities.

The work of officers and employees of the health service during the year has been excellent and of inestimable value to the government in the application of its policy of attraction, aside from the great benefit directly received by the people in the form of medical and surgical relief.

There has been a constant remarkable increase in the popular demand especially among Mohammedans and pagans for modern medi-

cine and surgery. The facilities of both hospitals and dispensaries have generally been taxed to the utmost of their capacities and increases of present hospital facilities, especially in Lanao, are urgently needed. At both Zamboanga and Davao, where the government maintains no general hospital, the private hospitals maintained by missions or other private philanthropy have rendered great public service and are deservedly popular. The general hospital facilities at Zamboanga have been increased during the year by the establishment of the Hospital del Pilar by the Roman Catholic bishop of Zamboanga.

No dangerous communicable disease has been present in the department during the year to a degree occasioning serious apprehension since the cholera epidemic in Lanao was brought under control early in 1916. A number of cases have occurred subsequently in the Margosatubig and Dapitan districts. These cases appear to have originated in cholera-infected territory outside the department, and prompt action by local health authorities controlled and apparently eradicated the disease. A few cases are still reported by the local health authorities in the Dapitan district. No cholera is known to have existed during 1916 in the Provinces of Cotabato, Davao, and Sulu. A total of 636 deaths from cholera occurred in Lanao and 91 in Zamboanga Province. Smallpox appeared during the year in Sulu, where 347 deaths were due to this cause, and also in Zamboanga where it occasioned 12 deaths. There were no deaths known to have been due to smallpox in the Provinces of Cotabato, Davao, and Lanao. Vaccination against smallpox was actively carried on during the year, 45,170 vaccinations having been made in the Province of Sulu alone. The deaths which occurred from smallpox were almost wholly confined to Mohammedans of the more remote villages and of the fanatic type who opposed vaccination on alleged religious grounds. Through the training and utilization of Mohammedan vaccinators this opposition appears to have been overcome to a great extent. A few cases of typhoid fever occurred in Zamboanga, but were apparently due to infection from some remote outside source, as repeated careful examinations of water and milk supplies failed to reveal any suspicion of either of these being at fault. The government laboratories at provincial capitals and other important centers of population have rendered great service in the diagnosis and combating of water-borne and other diseases.

The improvement of water supplies has been carried on during the year to the fullest extent possible with the limited financial and other resources available. Great improvement has been effected in the water supply of the important villages of Parang, Maimbung, Bual, and Siasi, all in the Province of Sulu. The construction of water-works for Jolo, the provincial capital, has been undertaken and should be completed early in 1917. The municipal water supply project for the city of Zamboanga was completed to a point permitting the beginning of service from public hydrants and installations in private homes about the middle of the year, the main pipe line having been connected with the Santa Maria Canal outside the city and practically beyond serious danger of contamination. This temporary source of supply will be substituted by water brought by the pipe line from the river at a point well above probability of contami-

nation about April, 1917. Artesian wells have been opened in the upper Cotabato Valley and in the Agusan Valley with noteworthy improvement of health conditions in the communities served. The municipal water supply for Parang, Province of Cotabato, was completed and began operation during the year. The civil population of the village was thus relieved from dependence upon the water-supply service of the adjacent post of Ludlow Barracks which, in addition to being a mutually unsatisfactory arrangement, proved inadequate during periods of drought. Investigations and preliminary work have been concluded or are in progress to provide the provincial capitals of Cotabato, Davao, and Lanao, and also several other organized municipalities and centers of population with potable water.

The public health service throughout the territory comprising the former Moro Province has contributed greatly to the extension and establishment of definite government control which has now been concluded throughout Mohammedan territory. The progress made was such that it became opportune that the jurisdiction of the insular bureau of health should be extended as it was in October last. The record of public health service activities here is one of efficient constructive work of which all responsible may with reason feel greatly proud. In order to assure continued progress in the carrying out of the general program of government here, it is important that the necessary aid from the insular treasury be continued for some time to come, and it is hoped that ample provision therefor will be made in the appropriations for the insular bureau of health for 1918 and succeeding years.

The hospital ship mentioned in the annual report for 1915 was not placed in commission during the past year because of delays in securing the necessary marine engines. Delivery of this machinery in the near future seems assured and it is expected the ship may be in commission by July 1.

### 10. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The most serious and urgent problem of government in Mindanao-Sulu continues to be the extension of public schools, primary and intermediate agricultural. At least primary school instruction must be provided for the majority of Mohammedan and pagan children if these important elements of population are to be made a strength rather than permitted to continue a weakness and potential danger to the fabric of Philippine government. The inadequacy of local revenues now and for some time to come for the extension of schools and for fully meeting the expenses of maintenance of existing schools in these regions necessitates the adoption of a definite plan of considerable financial aid annually from the insular treasury, not, however, proportionately greater than that heretofore and by the current general appropriation bill provided for schools in the remainder of Philippine territory.

Of the ₱1,000,000 appropriated by the Philippine Legislature for extension of primary public instruction in Mindanao-Sulu and other specially organized Provinces by Act No. 2531 there was allotted to Mindanao-Sulu the sum of ₱800,000, of which ₱400,000 were to be available for 1916 and the remaining equal amount in 1917. How-

ever, due to subsequent developments in the finances of the insular government but ₱235,000 was actually made available for expenditure here and the balance reverted to the insular treasury. This reduction in financial resources for extension of primary instruction necessitated leaving in abeyance in great part the plan of school extension and that of the creation of a normal school for the training of primary school-teachers, especially Mohammedans and pagans, until such future time as further appropriation shall be made for school extension.

There was included in the act making appropriations for the department government an appropriation of ₱225,000, which was required in addition to local revenues to meet the expense of maintenance of existing schools and, if possible, provide for the establishment of some additional schools.

In addition to the insular aid above stated, there was appropriated from local revenues the estimated sum of ₱96,323 for primary schools.

The foregoing discussion of school finances refers to the five Provinces—Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Sulu, and Zamboanga—whose schools are administered by the department superintendent of schools stationed at Zamboanga under the general supervision of the director of education. The Provinces of Agusan and Bukidnon continued as in previous years to be administered directly from the central office of the Bureau of Education in Manila. There is not available at this time information as to the amount of insular funds expended by the Bureau of Education in the maintenance and extension of schools in Agusan and Bukidnon during 1916.

Complete and exact statistics regarding schools in Mindanao-Sulu will, I assume, be embodied in the report of the director of education, which is the central office to which department and division superintendents report. From incomplete data available it appears that there was an increase during the year 1916 of about 50 per cent in the number of teachers, number of schools, and number of pupils enrolled, but the increase in daily attendance of pupils was somewhat greater.

It has not been practicable heretofore to determine even approximately the number of children of school age and the number of primary schools and teachers required reasonably to provide this fundamental feature of public instruction throughout Mohammedan territory. However, it is now possible by reason of the extension of government control throughout all such territory to proceed without further delay, and it is certainly of prime importance that schools and teachers be provided at once in adequate numbers commensurate to the needs of the population. If the schools be established at well-selected points, provincial and municipal district officers can assure attendance of pupils in numbers fully equal to the facilities provided.

It is also urgent that the normal-school project at Zamboanga proceed to the extent at least of construction and equipment of the necessary school and dormitory buildings. A well-situated tract of 27 hectares has been purchased and improved preliminary to building construction, which was necessarily suspended by the reversion of funds to the insular treasury as hereinbefore related. In the ap-

appropriation of insular aid for public schools in Mindanao-Sulu for 1917 there is included authorization for the construction of the school building and one dormitory with an appropriation of funds which will, perhaps, permit the construction of the buildings if especially advantageous arrangements may be made as to construction expense. There is insistent demand by Mohammedan leaders for public-school teachers from among their own people, and the noteworthy acceptance by them of public schools under Christian Filipino teachers is in considerable part due to their assurance that normal-school training in due course will be given their young men and women, qualifying them to return to their native villages as teachers.

The system of scholarships for intermediate and high-school grades and vocational training in Zamboanga and Manila has been continued with good results. The number of scholarships should be increased materially, especially for high-school and special-school courses in the cities and college towns of Luzon and the Visayas, where the environment of more modern civilized communities is an important factor in the development of young men and women who should, by reason of their leadership and influence, become important factors in the near future for the economic, social, and political development of their people in the present Mohammedan and pagan regions of Mindanao-Sulu.

A girls' dormitory has been established in Jolo, especially for the training of girls selected from among the daughters of the leading Mohammedan families in the Sulu Archipelago. An encouraging beginning has been made by this institution, which was inaugurated in the latter part of the year under the direction of Miss Sergia Rodrigo, a native of Luzon, who had had excellent training as assistant matron of Normal Hall, Manila.

The greatest economy has been exercised in the acquisition of school sites and the construction of school buildings and their equipment. Sites for primary schools have, as a rule, been donated, limiting their cost generally to the expense of survey. These sites are rarely less than 5 hectares in area and in some instances exceed 16 hectares, thus affording adequate opportunity not only for buildings and play grounds but also for practical instruction in the cultivation of farm crops. The proceeds of the latter are an increasing factor in the maintenance of schools where subsistence in part or entirely must be provided for the children whose parents reside at too great a distance from the school to permit their boarding at home; and also for the maintenance of plant nurseries for the distribution of coffee and other fruit trees for subsequent cultivation by the children and their parents on their own lands. The people locally have generally contributed to the extent of their ability, material obtainable locally and their own labor in putting up buildings as well as the cleaning of school sites. It is the rule to endeavor, by the use of selected local materials and excellence of work in construction, to make school buildings instructive to the people, encouraging and helping them to provide for themselves better types of houses than the very poor structures generally used. No concrete-building construction has been undertaken during the past year, due to the lack of funds.

The plan of public instruction as stated elsewhere in this report is in accord with the standards in the corresponding grades of the public schools of Luzon and the Visayas, with modifications in details adapting the schools to peculiar local conditions. The specific objectives of school instruction are practical training in agriculture and citizenship. A decided effort is made to extend the scope of the schools, so far as possible, to the parents of school children and to other adults in the communities as well as the children themselves. The progress made during the year has been eminently of a constructive character and highly encouraging to responsible officers of coordinate branches of government whose interest in the schools is no less than that of the school officials and teachers themselves.

The first interdepartmental athletic meet held in Mindanao-Sulu occurred at Zamboanga December 20 to 23, 1916. Representative individuals and teams from all the Provinces of the East Visayas and from Mindanao-Sulu competed in the program, which was carried out in accordance with the rules of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation. The meet was a complete success, and has contributed greatly to the increase of popular local interest in school athletics.

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The private schools described in detail in previous annual reports have continued during the past year. No information is had of either increase or decrease in the number of these schools. During the latter part of the year a representative of the secretary of public instruction began the work of inspection of private schools here and is still engaged thereon. There has been a continued serious effort on the part of mission clergy and other persons responsible for these schools to bring them to standards corresponding to those of the public schools by which they may obtain recognition and authority from the government to issue certificates and diplomas. It is regretted that it will not be possible before forwarding this report (Jan. 30) to secure complete statistics as to the private schools, especially the number of schools, teachers, enrollment, and attendance of pupils at the close of the year. In these cases, as in the case of the public schools, statistics are prepared at the close of the school year in March rather than for the calendar year. While there is reported in some instances a considerable reduction in the attendance at private schools by reason of transfers to public schools, there have been increases in attendance at private schools at other points where no public schools have as yet been established, and it is believed that the total enrollment in all private schools in the department at the close of the year was somewhat greater than at the close of the preceding year, when there were reported approximately 4,500 pupils in private schools.

#### 11. PRISONS.

There is to be recorded for the past year a general improvement in the security and sanitation of provincial and municipal jails. The provincial government of Agusan had completed in April, 1916, a

modern sanitary provincial jail of steel and concrete. In addition to necessary departments for prisoners of both sexes, hospital and sanitary closets are provided. The prisoners are required to work in the provincial gardens, consisting of a plant nursery for distribution of economic and ornamental plants and trees and a garden which supplies vegetables for the prisoners and also for sale in the town of Butuan. Cacao seeds have been planted and distributed by the provincial prisoners, and in other ways assistance and instruction given small landed proprietors in planting fruit trees.

The provincial governments of Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Sulu, and Zamboanga maintain joint provincial-municipal prisons.

Zamboanga Province has experimented successfully during the past year in using provincial prisoners in the Lamitan agricultural colony on the island of Basilan, where the Province has produced rice for the support of the prisoners, and for the coming year a more extensive agricultural undertaking is being planned. The Lamitan colony is doubly useful for the Province of Zamboanga for the reason that the agricultural colony for immigrants' home seekers is located on the same island and facilities are given prospective colonists to obtain materials for the building of houses, clearing land, and furnishing necessary seeds, etc. Homestead surveys have been completed. There is one colony superintendent paid by the Province of Zamboanga on the island of Basilan, and a school, public dispensary, and constabulary station have been established.

Provincial and municipal prisoners generally are either used in connection with public works or agricultural labor as above stated, and local governments are practically reimbursed with the product of prison labor for expenses of maintenance, enabling them to furnish greater quantity and better quality of food, and the physical strength of the prisoners is thereby increased.

Adequate provision is made for the separation of male and female prisoners in municipal jails; medical service is always available; food and clothing are appropriate and sufficient; guards are adequate and well instructed; prison management has been efficient generally.

## 12. PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works activities which received especial attention during the year 1915 have been construction and maintenance of roads and trails, telephone lines, potable water supplies, removal of obstacles to navigation of rivers, port improvements and landing facilities, and construction and maintenance of public buildings, especially schools, hospitals, and provincial jails.

There existed in the department on January 1, 1916, 65 kilometers of first-class roads, 115 kilometers of second-class roads, 185 kilometers of third-class roads, 437 kilometers of improved (first-class) trails passable at all seasons of the year for horsemen and pack animals, and about 2,000 kilometers of well-defined (second-class) trails on which more or less improvements have been done.

During the year 1916 these roads and trails were maintained, improved, and extended as funds available permitted. On December

31, 1916, the road and trail system of the department comprised the following:

Province.	Roads.			Trails.	
	Kilometers.			Kilometers.	
	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	First class.	Second class.
Agusan.....	13.0	2.9	26.2	73	293
Bukidnon.....			132.3	68	270
Cotabato.....	8.2		50.0	164	686
Davao.....	4.1		56.0	111	442
Lanao.....	1.6	40.0	31.2	55	231
Sulu.....	23.2	25.0	20.6	109	65
Zamboanga.....	44.8	20.3	24.0	67	81
Total.....	94.9	87.2	340.3	647	1,868

There was made available for expenditure in the department during the year 1916 for roads and trails, including bridges, ferries, and fords, a total of ₱547,639.37 derived from provincial funds, per capita allotments, special allotments by the secretary of commerce and police and special appropriations from the insular treasury.

The following statement sets forth in detail the totals of estimated local revenue accruing to the road and bridge funds of each of the several provinces comprised in the department, and exclusive of the insular allotments and appropriations just above mentioned:

Agusan.....	₱13,340.00
Bukidnon.....	8,265.28
Cotabato.....	23,111.28
Davao.....	32,476.59
Lanao.....	22,175.12
Sulu.....	30,688.43
Zamboanga.....	51,525.67
Total.....	181,582.37

These provincial funds are obviously scarcely adequate for road and trail maintenance.

First-class road construction, which costs in Luzon and Visayas from ₱5,000 to ₱8,000 per kilometer, is even more expensive in Mindanao-Sulu, because of the relatively higher cost of labor in those districts where conditions of density of population and agricultural production now require road construction. As in the regularly organized Provinces, road construction is provided for from per capita and special allotments. The funds derived from special insular appropriations are devoted to construction of trails and the very limited road work clearly required, as in Sulu, for reasons of public order rather than local convenience and benefit.

The initial cost of trail construction averages above ₱300 per kilometer for a "first-class trail," which is one passable at all seasons of the year for horsemen and pack animals. Such trails are obviously of compelling necessity and great administrative economy in the maintenance of public order, the supply of constabulary stations, schools, and other local government agencies, to facilitate the orderly and permanent settlement of Mohammedans and pagans and the



encouragement of surplus agricultural production. Great care is taken to give these trail locations appropriate for their eventual development into wagon roads, which, to a degree, is already occurring in some localities through the substitution of wheeled vehicles for pack animals in the transportation of local products and supplies to and from market points. While there is a great demand for the extension of road construction, the improvement of existing and much-used trails by relocation and otherwise, where necessary to make them passable not only for pedestrians but by horsemen and pack animals, is given preferential attention and merits the provision of adequate funds. There are approximately 2,000 kilometers of these trails termed "second class," which, for reasons of public order as well as for other reasons of political and economic development, should be improved to the degree of first-class trails as soon as possible. Making a liberal allowance for the voluntary labor which may be obtained for the initial work, and provided it be carried on under efficient direction and pursuant to a duly authorized definite program by which the work will be laid out and funds provided well in advance, permitting its execution in a coherent manner, taking advantage of the seasonal availability of labor and periods of minimum rainfall, the average cost per kilometer of this work may be limited to ₱200.

The local government has continued to be favored during the year 1916 by the Army meeting from Federal funds the expense of maintenance of the wagon road from the coast at Camp Overton, near Iligan, to Camp Keithley (Marawi), on Lake Lanao near Dansalan, the capital of the Province of Lanao. This road is the only means of supply and access of wheeled transportation to the provincial capital and the great lake region in the interior of west central Mindanao, where active military operations were constantly found necessary by the Spanish and American military governments—operations to which, perhaps, is due the fact that the problem of public order of the present time is not more serious. This road was first constructed by the United States Army, chiefly from Federal funds, and has since been maintained almost entirely from Federal funds. The unprecedented torrential rains and the consequent floods which occurred through northern and central Mindanao in January, 1916, caused serious damage to what is known as the canyon section of this road, this section being rendered impassable by slides. The Army funds then available for road construction and maintenance for the remainder of the Federal fiscal year were not sufficient to meet the expense of reopening the road, which involved some construction work. The amount necessary to complete available Federal funds to the sum necessary to put the road again in a passable condition and on a basis of maintenance expense only was ₱34,000, and this was made available from department funds. Otherwise the Army would have been compelled to withdraw the garrison from Camp Keithley and perhaps permanently abandon that military post. In this event the entire burden of reopening the road would have had to be borne by the insular and local governments, necessitating the abandonment of practically all other public-works activities in Mindanao-Sulu for the year 1916. It seems certain that the taking over of all expense of maintenance of this road by the insular

and local governments may be postponed not longer than the end of the Federal fiscal year, June 30, 1917.

The road is 37.2 kilometers in length, rising from sea level at Camp Overton to an altitude of 2,300 feet in Dansalan. It is compelled to carry a very heavy traffic of carts, wagons, and automobile trucks for the supply of private commercial requirements as well as the government stations in the great lake region, of which it is the only transportation outlet, and from which the exports of coffee, rice, etc., are increasing. There is now located at Dansalan one rice mill, which is inadequate to meet the requirements of the greatly increased local surplus production of palay, which has been developed by the feasibility of export to other Provinces afforded by the road. The cost of maintenance of this road is estimated by the bureau of public works at ₱600 per kilometer, a total of ₱22,320, which is an unavoidable expense that must hereafter be met by the local government.

The floods occasioned by the extraordinary torrential rains of January, 1916, throughout central and northern Mindanao, in addition to the serious road damage mentioned above, also caused in Lanao the loss of the bridge over the Iligan River and serious damage to the Iligan-Camp Overton Road; the loss of all large bridges, including those over the Mangima and Kulaman Rivers in Bukidnon, rendering impassable the road from the coast to Malaybalay, the provincial capital; the deposit of innumerable tree trunks and other obstacles to navigation in the Agusan and Cotabato Rivers; the loss of the Ayala Bridge; and serious damage to the Zamboanga-San Ramon Road, as well as to municipal streets and roads in Zamboanga.

The necessity for reconstruction of bridges, extensive repairs to roads and trails, and the removal of obstacles to navigation in the rivers, in which, together with the extraordinary expense in connection with the Overton-Keithley Road, seriously disarranged the public works program for 1916. However, the situation was met to the extent of necessary repairs to roads and trails, the reconstruction of the Ayala Bridge, and all other work necessary to reopen to traffic the navigable rivers and roads, except the large river crossings at Iligan, Mangima, and Kulaman, where there have been improvised fords and temporary bridges, which, however inadequate, have been the most that could be done within our limited financial means.

In case of several smaller rivers subject to great floods carrying tree trunks, which are so destructive to ordinary bridges, an entirely satisfactory solution appears to have been reached by the bureau of public works by placing substantial concrete roadways across the beds of the rivers, with small culvert tube openings permitting the ordinary flow of the river to pass entirely under the roadbed. This avoids the construction of bridges, always expensive, and assures a safe ford for animals and vehicles at all times except during extremely high water, which rarely lasts more than a few hours, following extraordinary downpour or so-called cloudbursts in mountains drained by these rivers.

There were constructed during the year 567 kilometers of telephone lines, extensions of lines of communications from secondary radio stations or extensions of telephone lines constructed in previous years. The following statement sets forth, by Provinces, approxi-

mately, the telephone lines in operation on December 31, 1916, not including duplicate lines:

	Kilometers
Agusan.....	60
Bukidnon.....	163
Cotabato.....	278
Davao.....	253
Lanao.....	123
Sulu.....	76
Zamboanga.....	165
Total.....	1,118

Due to the increase in cost of wire and other improved materials required for telephone construction, it was not possible during the year to carry forward this work to the extent contemplated and necessary to meet the urgent requirement of communication service between provincial capitals, the more important out stations of constabulary, and other centers of local public order control. Telephone lines when constructed are turned over to provincial governments for maintenance and operation. A monthly charge is made for each telephone instrument in use, whether for government or private service. To the revenues thus derived from telephone service—part of which is from government appropriations—there are added by provincial governments sufficient sums from provincial general revenue account to meet the total expense of telephone maintenance, operation, and also betterments of the character of additional wires, switchboards, etc., on existing lines.

There is maintained in Zamboanga a municipal telephone system of the most modern type, the receipts of which not only meet all current expense but provide a surplus fully adequate to provide for depreciation, local betterments, and extensions, and other charges which enter into standard commercial telephone accounts. This telephone system has been financed by the local government, and its central station is utilized in the service of provincial lines extending from the limits of the municipal telephone system.

There should be constructed during 1917 at least 250 kilometers of telephone lines for reasons of public order to connect constabulary stations in the interior of the Provinces of Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, and Davao, as well as some small extensions in the remaining Provinces. The initial cost of telephone lines, including necessary clearings through forest and provision of hardwood poles, was ₱200 per kilometer, but continued increases in the cost of imported materials render it impossible at this time to make a fairly accurate estimate.

Special importance must be given to potable water supplies—at least in the larger centers of population, which, as a rule, are located at coast points on very low land or tidal flats. In the towns of Zamboanga and Jolo especially the water supply has always been a constant menace to the health of these communities and water-borne diseases, especially dysentery, have often assumed the proportions of serious epidemics. However, after extensive and thorough investigations, a potable water supply by gravity was determined upon for Zamboanga, and one employing hydraulic rams for Jolo. Funds at that time (1914) sufficient were provided for the Zamboanga

project and the necessary detailed plans were in due course completed and materials ordered. However, before the material could be purchased in the United States and shipped, the great increases in factory costs and ocean freight caused by the European war correspondingly increased the unavoidable total costs of the completed project with resulting necessity for additional funds, the lack of which has postponed the completion of the project until some time after December 31, 1916. If funds be available, it is anticipated that the work may be concluded in April, 1917. Similar increased expenses and delays have occurred in the case of the Jolo project. Both these projects are of the most urgent importance.

There was completed during the year the water supply for the town of Parang and other minor projects, including artesian wells at other points in the Province, as stated elsewhere in this report under title 9, public health.

The removal of obstacles to navigation of rivers has been accomplished successfully during the year in so far as concerned tree trunks and other forest growth deposited by floods in the Agusan and Cotabato Rivers and several minor streams which have very important though shorter navigable channels. This work has been done in part by voluntary labor and with the extremely low cash expenditure by the government of less than ₱10,000.

It is of urgent importance that the bars at the mouths of the Agusan and Cotabato Rivers be opened by dredging to permit the entrance of coastwise vessels as formerly to the river ports of Butuan and Cotabato. These bars are located where the river channels emerge into the ocean through tidal flats and where it is entirely impracticable to locate the warehouses and other commercial facilities existing and long established at the ports of Butuan and Cotabato. There is no other obstacle to navigation, existing or to be anticipated, between the bars and the long-established ports named. It appears to be the consensus of opinion of all the engineers who have made investigations that but a small amount of work is necessary to reopen these bars and that they could probably be kept opened permanently, at least that at the mouth of Cotabato River, by an inexpensive jetty construction, which, due to the topography of the lower valley, the delta, and this mouth of the Cotabato River, would not be in danger of serious damage from even extraordinary floods. The depth of the ocean immediately outside the bar is so great as to assure the certainty of navigable channel maintenance by small jetties extending from above to a sufficient distance across the bar. This project should receive immediate attention and action. Further investigations should be made and plan of action decided upon for the opening of the bar at the mouth of the Agusan River. Both these rivers, with their tributaries, afford navigable waterways aggregating several hundred kilometers in length and represent a corresponding avoidance of expenditures of funds for road and trail construction. The cost of opening and maintaining channels through the bars at the mouths of these rivers and the annual removal of tree trunks and other recurring obstacles of similar character in the upper reaches of these rivers and in their tributaries combined, represents an annual cost much less than that of road and trail maintenance for corresponding mileage. Small rivers which are navigable for shorter dis-

tances, such as the Davao, Lamitan, and a few others, urgently need a small sum, probably not exceeding four or five thousand pesos in each case, for improvement by reopening entrances for steam launches and other craft. This will afford not only conveniences for embarkation and disembarkation of passengers and cargo, but the entrance of small vessels for refuge from storms and for safe anchorage needed at other times.

The improvement of ports and landing facilities is of much immediate importance because of the great dependence of agricultural development and transportation facilities on coastwise and river vessels. The most urgent port improvement is the project of the construction of a wharf on concrete piling at the port of entry at Zamboanga, where there is at present only a temporary timber wharf constructed many years ago for the loading and unloading of cargo. This wharf is so small and of strength so uncertain that ocean-going vessels may not come alongside to receive and discharge cargo. This fact, combined with hitherto comparatively small export cargo available for shipment from this port, has resulted in the established practice of shipping copra and hemp to Singapore or to north Philippine ports by small vessels, there to be transshipped on ocean-going vessels for European and American markets. The disproportionately high coastwise freights and the expense of extra loadings and unloadings have been borne by the producers, to the economic disadvantage of the Philippines. Prior to the beginning of the European war, the project of reconstruction and necessary extension of the wharf at Zamboanga was decided upon, plans and specifications prepared, funds provided, and materials ordered. Then followed the great increases in factory costs and ocean freights on imported material which constitute so large a factor in the cost of concrete wharf construction, and it is impossible without additional funds in the estimated amount of ₱40,000 to carry out this project, which provides only for the present actual needs of commerce at this port. Concrete piles have been cast and practically all other materials and equipment have been prepared and are now ready for use as soon as funds for labor and incidental expenses are available. Upon the announcement of definite approval of this wharf construction the large 500-foot steamers plying between Japan-China coast points and Australia via Manila put Zamboanga on their schedules, making their stops here at anchor near the wharf, but being obliged to use launches and lighters for passengers and cargo. One large ocean-going vessel of a line regularly plying between Manila, Cebu, and European points in the copra and hemp trade has recently included Zamboanga in its schedule, taking on here several hundred tons of copra which otherwise would necessarily have been transported to Singapore or north Philippine ports for transshipment. These and other large ocean-going vessels give assurance of desire to include Zamboanga permanently as a port of call, especially for cargo, if wharf facilities be provided enabling them to load quickly without incurring the heavy demurrage charges incident to the unavoidable delays of loading from lighters in the strong current which flows through Basilan Straits at this point. The rapid increase in agricultural production for export from southern Mindanao, of which Zamboanga is the port, strongly demands the conclusion of this

wharf project as soon as possible as a matter of general welfare of the Philippine Islands, especially the development of agriculture and commerce in this region, which the lack of coastwise vessels so severely handicaps both now and within the definite future.

The repair of the timber wharves at Jolo and Siasi and the construction and maintenance of small wharves affording landing facilities at minor ports on seacoasts, on Lake Lanao, and the navigable rivers have receivee attention where most urgently needed to the limit of the financial means of the department and the local governments. In addition to the funds required for the completion of the wharf at the port of Zamboanga at least ₱60,000 should be provided to meet the immediate needs for landing facilities at Iligan and minor ports. Not only is there great saving in expense to shippers and consequent increases in prices to producers but the efficiency and extent of service of the few available coastwise vessels is greatly increased by adequate provisions for the working of cargo by ships moored at wharf side as compared with the great amount of time as well as expense required in handling freight in small boats from shore to ship side. The saving in time results that the number of ports of call of coastwise vessels may obviously be increased by the provision of wharves, as has been demonstrated during the past year, especially at points on the Gulf of Davao where private capital has enabled a few of the plantation companies, singly or in groups, to provide their own wharves. Provision of private wharves, however, is not generally possible because of the lack of private capital available and disposed to investment of this character.

The construction and maintenance of public buildings have been restricted because of lack of funds to those absolutely necessary, and in type the use generally of materials of local productions to the greatest possible degree. No concrete building construction has occurred during the period of this report except the excellent concrete jail, for which materials were already on hand, was completed at Butuan by the provincial government early in the year. The Cotabato Public Hospital project, which is the most important building construction undertaken during the year, is now 75 per cent completed and should be finished early in 1917. This construction work could not longer be postponed, as the old building occupied was quite beyond possibility of repair and positively dangerous because of decay, having been constructed of lumber by the military garrison many years ago at Cotabato.

An additional war was completed and an operating room partially completed during 1916 for the Lanao Public Hospital. This hospital now has two wards and even with the facilities added during 1916 is entirely inadequate to meet the demands upon it. An old wooden and masonry building erected by the Spanish Government at Dapitan for public administrative purposes was repaired and necessary alterations made to permit its use temporarily by the Rizal Memorial Hospital which was created by Act No. 2663, dated June 19, 1916, of the Philippine Commission. A 12-bed ward is provided and other necessary facilities for the immediate operation of this hospital, which was inaugurated December 30, 1916. Small semi-permanent buildings have been erected at inconsiderable cost to provide out-station or field hospitals (six beds each) at Glan and Mati;

and model inexpensive houses for dispensaries and demonstrations of house sanitation at many points in the department. An adequate lot well located was purchased, plans and specifications made, and funds provided for the construction of a contagious-diseases hospital at Zamboanga, the work of construction on which will begin in January, 1917. A contagious-diseases hospital is also greatly needed at Jolo, the other port of entry in this department, for which appropriation has been requested. As the department health service passed on October 14, 1916, to the Insular Bureau of Health, further details regarding building construction for hospitals and the public-health service otherwise should be sought in the report of the director of health.

There is no provincial building at Malaybalay, the capital of the Province of Bukidnon, the offices of the provincial government being located in the municipal building and otherwise temporarily provided for. It is planned to construct a timber structure, for which materials of excellent quality can be obtained locally at reasonable prices. Some of the materials have already been acquired, final plans and specifications are being prepared, and it is hoped that construction may be begun in 1917. At Zamboanga the provincial government, jointly with the department government, occupies the building constructed for government offices in 1906 by the government of the Moro Province. This building is well located and adapted to its purpose, but the superstructure, which is of timber, is beginning to deteriorate, necessitating constant repairs. While its capacity is taxed to its utmost, no new construction should be necessary for several years to come, unless it be deemed necessary to provide for several offices of representatives of branches of the insular government which are now occupying rented space in privately owned buildings. The provincial government at Jolo is for the present adequately provided for in the building which it occupies jointly with the customs service and municipal government. However, the location within the small walled town is a serious handicap to both the provincial and municipal governments, for which provision must be made as soon as practicable by new structures outside the walled town, where the efficiency of these offices of local government will be increased proportionately with their greater accessibility to the people, most of whom either fear to enter the walled town or abstain from doing so in customary obedience to the prohibition which formerly existed under the Spanish and American military governments. The provincial governments of Davao and Lanao occupy portions of municipal government buildings. Space is inadequate for more than the offices of the respective municipal governments, and it is necessary that provincial government buildings be provided as soon as practicable. The Cotabato provincial government has its offices in a large wooden building constructed by the military authorities many years ago at Cotabato as troop barracks. The lumber used in this building was that most available at the time and of but fair quality. Considerable repairs are constantly necessary, and the building is not adapted to its present use. However, it fairly meets present requirements, and the construction of a provincial government building at Cotabato may be postponed for a few years in view of the other more productive purposes to which available public

funds may be devoted, especially the construction of roads and trails and the river improvement hereinbefore discussed. The Agusan provincial government has ample accommodations in a substantial building constructed some years ago for the purpose.

The sanitary condition and definite layout of all provincial capitals urgently demand attention. Zamboanga and Butuan now require but little beyond adequate storm-water drains. Jolo and Cotabato require extensive filling to bring the general level of their commercial and closely built residential sections sufficiently above tide water and to assure sanitation, at least, to the extent of storm-water drains. Dansalan, Davao, and Malaybalay require more definite layout, fixing of permanent street lines, the exact determination of public-building sites and grounds with such immediate improvement as sanitation, and the reasonably dignified appearance of public buildings and grounds require, together with storm-water drains and such embellishments as should be given provincial capitals which are the only models of municipal administration ordinarily available to the other local governments within the Province.

As stated in previous reports the jurisdiction of the director of public works was extended to all the Provinces of the department on January 1, 1915. Accordingly, all public-work activities during 1916 have been carried on in accordance with the same administrative system which is in force in the regularly organized Provinces. The Provinces of Agusan, Bukidnon, Davao, and Lanao have suffered seriously during the year in their public works undertakings by reason of changes in district engineers. In this connection the following is quoted from the annual report for 1915 as equally applicable until the present time:

In order that the most satisfactory results may be had as speedily as possible, it is obvious that district engineers and assistants should be especially selected for assignment to the Provinces of Mindanao-Sulu, and that they be not changed for some years to come, except because of demonstrated unfitness or definite withdrawal from the service. While in the Provinces of Luzon and the Visayas exploration work has long since been concluded, and there is available in the files of the bureau practically all information necessary for the purposes of road location and construction and other problems probable to demand solution by the bureau, and also organized trained labor exists or may easily be assembled for projects, either small or of much magnitude. None of these essential conditions exists in the Provinces of the department which have so recently been taken over by the bureau.

Statistics as to expenditures for the entire year 1916 are not now available and can not be had in time to include in this report. Reference for them must be had to the reports of the insular auditor and the director of public works, which are the accounting and administrative centers in which these data are first compiled.

Funds provided for expenditure during the year for public works, exclusive of schools, hospitals, etc., pertaining to insular bureaus, comprised the following:

Appropriated by Act No. 2543, Philippine Commission.....	₱ 435,000.00
Per capita allotment for roads and bridges.....	63,504.00
Special allotment by the secretary of commerce and police.....	27,500.00
Provincial road and bridge funds.....	181,582.37
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>707,586.37</b>



An average of ₱101,083.77 for each of the seven Provinces, including funds for wharf construction and repairs at ports of entry, which are insular government projects.

As compared with the insular aid to the Provinces of Mindanao-Sulu by special appropriation, per capita and special allotments of ₱526,004, there was appropriated from the insular treasury for public works in the remainder of the archipelago ₱2,529,996. On the basis of comparative territorial area the proportionate appropriation for Mindanao-Sulu would have been ₱970,585.60 or ₱444,581.60 more than the department actually did receive. On the basis of comparative natural resources the appropriation for Mindanao-Sulu should not have been less than that for the remainder of the archipelago.

### 13. AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural production generally throughout Mindanao-Sulu exceeded in 1916 that of any previous year.

The popular demand for agricultural loans has given way to that for laborers with which to gather for market the unprecedented production which has rewarded agricultural activities from the largest capitalistic plantations to small individual farms for which the labor of the owner and his family has heretofore been sufficient. This demand for labor the government is undertaking to supply with a view to providing not only wage-paid laborers for the present, but small agricultural proprietors thereafter as has been described in detail elsewhere in this report.

While the extraordinary heavy rainfall during a few days in the latter part of January throughout central and northern Mindanao caused extensive damage, not only to areas cultivated in annual food crops but also to permanent plantations of hemp and coconuts, yet the well distributed and almost daily rainfall throughout the remainder of the year resulted in abundant harvests.

Every Province has made great advance in agricultural production, as evidenced by the increased shipments of hemp and copra for export and the increased shipments of rice from Cotabato and Lanao and of cattle from Davao and Sulu for consumption elsewhere in the Philippine Islands. Typical of the increased production is that of from 4,000 to 8,000 bales per month in the export of hemp from the Davao Gulf coast, and from 9,000 to 17,000 cavans of rice from Cotabato. Severe losses in rice just harvested or about to be harvested were occasioned in both Cotabato and Lanao by the unseasonal floods of the month of January, yet notwithstanding this their exports of rice exceeded those of any previous year.

Coffee is the only agricultural product of which there was a decrease as compared with previous years, this being due to the severe damage caused by extremely unseasonal rains.

While locusts have appeared in various localities, they caused no extensive damage during the year.

Coincident with the unusual production, prices, especially for hemp and copra, have continued high throughout the year. This coincidence of favorable conditions has enabled planters and small farmers to pay off indebtedness of previous years, to a very great

extent, undertake extensions of cultivated areas and other improvements, including in a few instances small irrigation systems.

Reported increases in cultivated areas about the close of the year indicated a general average of somewhat more than 30 per cent increase as compared with the last or any preceding year within the recollection of the oldest residents. In this connection it is interesting to note that incomplete statistics thus far received for the year show that there have been brought within government control and definitely settled on agricultural land during 1916 more than 22,000 people who were heretofore at least seminomadic and living in the more inaccessible mountains.

Officers of the department government, provincial governors, their deputies and municipal executives have made agricultural propaganda a principal feature of their program of work during 1916. As stated in the chapter of this report headed "Public instruction," the curriculum of the public schools, especially in Mohammedan and pagan communities, gives especial emphasis to practical instruction in agriculture. It is planned still further to accentuate this special effort directed at agricultural development by the employment at the end of the college year of graduates of the Government College of Agriculture at Los Baños, securing, if possible, at least one such young man for appointment as agricultural assistant or deputy to each provincial governor. The academic and technical training in tropical agriculture these young men have received during their school and college courses should prove excellent preparation for practical training in public administration in Provinces like these, in all of which agricultural development is of such immediate importance and stands in so great need of technical and scientific aids. Some of these young men should later become highly efficient officers in the public service as provincial governors. The opportunities also offered for agricultural undertakings on private account, after the experience of a few years in government service in these Provinces, also offers an objective which should make especially attractive the career thus opened to these young men.

The undertakings of government as to agriculture and all activities which fall within the term "agriculture" in its most comprehensive sense are directed exclusively to the improvement and extension of cultivation of those crops which past experience has demonstrated to be well adapted to the locality in which the work is carried on. Experimental and research work have been merely casual and incidental, involving no appreciable expenditure of public funds. The introduction of methods and machinery of undemonstrated value in these regions as been left to the insular government in Luzon and Visayas and to private initiative rather than encouraged by local government advice and example. It is a matter of demonstrated experience that great increase in the efficiency of labor may be accomplished by inducing the plowman to use a team of two work animals instead of a single bullock or carabao, while the use of steam or oil tractors and large gang plows under existing conditions is of uncertain advantage.

The government has constantly urged the planting of food crops, especially maize and palay, for political as well as economical reasons, having in mind the great importance of local and national independence in food supply. A special effort has also been made to

encourage the planting of fruit trees, kapok, or tree cotton, and other economic perennials or trees as secondary or incidental agricultural resources, the cultivation of which occasions no appreciable encroachment upon time and strength required for the seasonal activities of principal crops, and the products being not only important additions at least to the variety of food supply and material for household use, and also in case of surplus for sale, the proceeds afford material additions to the family income and the total production of the Province and community. Early in 1916 there was secured from the Government College of Agriculture a young man who had specialized in horticulture, and under the direction of the department superintendent of schools, with the assistance of the provincial government, he has had marked success in the establishment of a government fruit-tree nursery at Jolo. There are now growing in this nursery more than 43,000 fruit trees, including mangosteen, durian, and marang, which are known to thrive well on that island. These trees will be available and should be ready for distribution at the beginning of the next rainy season. The plan is to distribute them to the parents or school children and to other persons who will transplant and care for them under supervision, as well as to provide for appropriate fruit plantations on government grounds at constabulary and school sites. This employee in addition to the development and care of his tree nursery is devoting considerable time to exploration of the island and study of individual bearing trees for the purpose of securing seeds and bud wood for use in propagation of the best types of the different local varieties of fruit as well as to secure additional information regarding soils and other conditions most favorable to the growth and production of these trees, as well as regarding plant diseases, pests, and other matters of practical value to this branch of horticulture.

While reasonably complete statistics as to areas of agricultural land occupied and cultivated by natives are not yet available, similar data regarding land holdings by Americans and foreigners in Mindanao-Sulu are now compiled and set forth in the following statement which covers the seven Provinces of the department:

Nationality.	Total hectares.	Cultivated hectares.	Per cent. cultivated.
Americans.....	34,099	7,130	21
Spaniards.....	8,023	1,383	17
Japanese.....	4,997	1,301	26
Chinese.....	4,323	1,594	37
British.....	1,024	95	9
Swiss.....	610	353	58
Turks (Syrians).....	108	57	53
Turks (Arabs).....	38	21	56
French.....	60	30	50
Germans.....	12	8	66
Total.....	53,294	11,972	22

There were at the close of the year 5,681 laborers employed on these plantations, of whom 687 were Japanese and the remainder natives. There are about 70 Americans employed on plantations.

In addition to the foregoing there are 47 Americans at the agricultural colony at Momungan, Lanao Province, who occupy a corresponding number of homesteads.

The comparatively small percentage of land cultivated as compared with the areas occupied is in considerable part explained by the fact that pasture land is not included in the above table under the head of "cultivated." It appears from investigation that from 20 per cent to 35 per cent of the total land holdings of foreigners is actually utilized as pasture for work and breeding cattle. In this connection it should be noted that for some years past there have been imported especially by Americans and foreigners Indian (Nellore) and Australian bulls for crossing with native cows. This has resulted in a marked improvement in all herds where done. Work bullocks are now beginning to come into market that are of a very superior type both as to weight and speed.

No case of rinderpest or other dangerous communicable disease is believed to have occurred in the department during the year outside the immunization establishment which is maintained under the direction of the insular bureau of agriculture by private importers at Zamboanga. This establishment was provided to meet the requirements of the bureau of agriculture in order to permit the importation at this port from India via Singapore of Indian cattle for breeding purposes. The first shipments arrived about the close of the year and are being prepared for dispatch to their destinations at various points in northern Mindanao, Luzon, and the Vizayas for both private and Government herds.

There have been introduced recently from Java seeds and other material for the propagation of important varieties of economic plants of reported better varieties or unknown in these islands. Among these may be mentioned several of the best varieties of blight-resisting coffee, edible fruits not generally cultivated or perhaps known in the Philippines, and the seeds of various cover crops which are successfully used in rubber and coconut plantations in the islands to the southward of the Philippines. These seeds and plant material are being propagated in the department nursery at Zamboanga and at other points in the department where competent care and otherwise favorable conditions exist without occasioning any material increased expense. It is the purpose to make extensive distribution of such of these new varieties of economic plants as are found to thrive and be of probable commercial value in Mindanao-Sulu. The small para rubber plantation on the island of Basilan and the castilloa plantations on the west Davao gulf coast have increased production during the year as additional trees are coming into production, and those previously producing are increasing their yield. These are all private enterprises and statistics as to quantities and values of production are not available for publication. However, it is noted that increased areas are being planted and especial activity is noted in the extension of castilloa plantings, especially by pagans in the foothills of the mountains under the encouragement and assistance of the rubber planters on the coast, who state that castilloa has demonstrated its peculiar adaptability to cultivation and profitable production under exclusively native management. The results already had as to both para and castilloa seem to be sufficient to warrant considerable investments of capital in rubber plantations, especially in para on the island of Basilan, where all conditions, including freedom from typhoons, are highly favorable to para rubber production. The government includes in its program

for 1917 definite work in encouraging the extensions of castilloa plantations by the pagan hill people, especially on deforested mountain and hill sides.

The beetle pest has continued to be a menace to the extensive coconut plantations in the southern part of the Zamboanga Peninsula, although happily it does not appear to have increased during the year. Propaganda have been carried on during the year with a view to arousing the necessary public sentiment to assure the effective enforcement of regulations providing for the more effective combating and, if possible, eradication of this pest. The municipal authorities and principal planters in the region affected have given assurances of action shortly after the cessation of the heavy rains, which should be about February 1.

It is impossible too strongly to emphasize the relatively great agricultural resources of Mindanao-Sulu and the comparative ease with which they may be developed and made to contribute to the urgently needed increase in the general wealth and revenues of the Philippine Islands. Both patriotic interest and desire for personal gain should cause many thousands of Filipinos in Luzon and Visayas to emigrate to this most fertile region of Philippine territory where certainty of abundant financial rewards to investment of capital and labor and the hastening national economic independence and greatness afford most attractive assurances to the practice of civic virtues. Mindanao-Sulu no longer is a frontier attractive only to the adventurous; but has now progressed to a state warranting the favorable attention of the capitalist and homeseeker.

#### 14. FORESTS.

The lumbering industry has continued to be handicapped during 1916 by disturbed market conditions consequent upon the European war. One mill, which was burned during 1915, has not been as yet reconstructed. Of the ten remaining mills in this department, seven only have operated during 1916, the other three having been closed down owing to lack of orders or other business difficulties. Transportation continues to be the most serious problem. Nevertheless, the American and Chinese markets have received considerable attention from our lumber producers, large orders having been received from both markets. Toward the end of the year the conditions of the lumber business appreciably improved. The following table will give an idea of how stanchly our lumber milling business has withstood the recent universal depression of most industries unconnected with the supplying of war material:

*Timber cut in the forest district of Mindanao and Sulu during 1916.*

Year.	Cubic meters.	Per cent of total cut of Philippine Islands.
1913	60,556	21.85
1914	67,125	22.77
1915	61,828	19.45
1916	86,342	24.81

The total annual capacity of the mills, the production of which composed the above totals, is 159,000 cubic meters. Consequently, as market conditions improve, which may be expected immediately upon the close of the war, and consequent upon the effort to repair the wastages of the last three years, our production of lumber may considerably more than double without the necessity of increasing the capital investment.

During 1916 there were granted 42 more lumber licenses for minor forests products such as almaciga, gutta-percha, rattan, dyewoods, charcoal burning, etc. Up to December 1 last, 1,161 inspections for the purpose of determining whether public land desired for establishment was more valuable for agricultural than for forest purposes were made, while 225 inspections were pending. This indicates the advance which is being made in taking up and settling public land. The enormous virgin areas of unexcelled agricultural public land in this department should receive 50,000 instead of 1,000 families every year if the population of these islands is to be equalized.

There are two stands of teak on Jolo Island. These stands are small and scrubby, due to constant cutting and to the fact that they are planted at too great intervals to induce tall, straight growth. Nevertheless they thoroughly demonstrate the fact that the teak tree thrives in Jolo. Both these stands are claimed by private parties, who maintain that their ancestors planted the trees. It would probably operate to the advantage of the public in general if these claims could be satisfied and the teak stand in question reserved for the purpose of stopping uneconomical cutting and of taking measures to secure better development of the trees. It is hoped that some such arrangement may be made within the near future.

Teak seeds have been secured from cultivated plantations in Java and distributed to the nurseries throughout the department, especially at Zamboanga and Jolo, for germination and eventual planting out for ornamental purposes and to serve as future sources of local seed supply. The greater part of the seed has been utilized in the local undertakings of reforestation. Eucalyptus seed has been imported from Java, and also a limited number of seedlings have been obtained from the insular bureau of forestry at Baguio for planting on hospital grounds and in closely populated districts where malaria is prevalent and local soil conditions seem adapted to the successful growing of eucalyptus, with improvement of the situation as to malaria. Cinchona seed has been obtained for trial plantings on the high plateaus and mountain sides of the divide between Lake Lanao and the Cotabato Valley in the hope that success may be had in the cultivation of this valuable tree, which is the commercial source of quinine. Seeds have been obtained from various points in the Tropics, including South America, of other forest plants and trees which in other tropical regions have been found valuable commercially or for ornamental use. This material has been obtained practically without cost to the government, and its propagation will likewise involve no appreciable expense, as there are available all necessary facilities without necessity for making special provisions. It is hoped that there will result from these efforts at least a few valuable additions to the forest resources of the Philippines.

## 15. MINERAL PRODUCTS.

It is possible to secure placer gold in almost all Mindanao-Sulu rivers, and scores of placer claims have already been registered. It is therefore entirely safe to assume that, as the mountains become more thoroughly known auriferous quartz will be located.

Silver is reported from Lanao Province, platinum from Bukidnon Province, manganese from Tawi-Tawi in Sulu, sulphur from Apo volcano in Davao, copper from Bukidnon and Lanao, coal from Cotabato, Lanao, and Zamboanga, and mineral oil from Cotabato and Lanao.

Potters' clay of good quality is found in numerous places in Mindanao-Sulu. These deposits are ordinarily known only through the natives, who, specially the Mohammedans, make quantities of pottery in a crude way. An effort has recently been made to solve the problem of nipa roofing by substituting therefor cheap tiles for which the same clay is used.

Perhaps the deposits of guano in the caves of Diwata Point in Agusan and elsewhere may be classed with the minerals.

But for present purposes it would seem that our most important mineral resources are coal and oil. The enormous increase in the cost of mineral fuel of all kinds is becoming very onerous in the Philippines. Shipping, land transportation of all kinds, manufacturing, domestic service—scarcely a single activity escapes the burden of soaring prices of coal, gasoline, kerosene, and related products. It would seem that no industry is more worthy of development through governmental encouragement than the mining of coal and oil.

Two regions in Mindanao-Sulu seem especially to invite investigation for the purpose of providing these islands with an independent supply of mineral fuel—for oil, the mountains along the Cotabato-Lanao boundary, known as the Pidatan Mountains; for coal, the Sibugai-Dumanquilas region in Zamboanga Province. Oil from a natural oil spring in the Pidatan Mountains has been analyzed by the bureau of science and is understood to have been found to be of valuable commercial quality. This same oil has been successfully used in Dansalan for the operation of a standard crude-oil engine. Persons familiar with the topography of the region surrounding this natural oil spring believe that if oil be found in commercial quantities in this locality, it can be brought to tidewater by gravity pipe lines. Coal found in the Sibugai-Dumanquilas region has also been analyzed by the bureau of science and has been found to be of especially good quality. It is classed by investigators to be the best steaming coal found in the Philippines. Numerous outcroppings have been discovered and it may easily be that a careful exploration of the vicinity by a competent engineer might bring to light seams of coal even more advantageous as to quality and location than any yet known.

These two regions, the Pidatan Mountains and the Sibugai-Dumanquilas Bay region, are earnestly recommended to higher authority as worthy of mineral exploration by the government, inasmuch as they appear to offer great promise of contributing toward the formation of a supply of coal and oil for the Philippines independent of foreign sources.

## 16. MARINE PRODUCTS.

The teeming life in the seas which surround Mindanao-Sulu and near-by islands is capable of almost indefinite exploitation. The rivers and lakes of the department also contribute in a smaller way to its natural resources. In December, 1914, Mr. Alvin Seale, of the bureau of science, was detailed to study pearling beds, fishing banks, and other sources of sea products in Mindanao-Sulu. Again in December, 1915, he was detailed to cooperate with the department governor in preparing drafts of laws for the protection of marine mollusca and sponges. As a result of his studies, three interesting papers have been prepared, as follows: (1) Food Fishes and Sharks; (2) Pearls, Pearl Shells, and Button Shells; (3) Sponges, Tortoise Shell, Corals, and Trepan. These papers have been printed in the Philippine Journal of Science and reference is had to them for more detailed information regarding the marine wealth of our waters.

Mr. Seale's second trip to Mindanao-Sulu was especially for the purpose of recommending legislation for the protection of mollusca and sponges. On February 4, 1916, the Philippine Legislature approved two acts, No. 2584 and No. 2604, and entitled, respectively, "An act regulating sponge fisheries in the Philippine Islands" and "An act for the protection of marine mollusca." These two acts, it is hoped, will secure ample protection for marine mollusca and sponges and at the same time provide just and equitable facilities for the proper conservation and exploitation of this wealth.

The export of pearl shells and other button shells was during 1916 about twice the corresponding export during 1915. Nevertheless prices of pearl shells and button shells, though somewhat better during 1916 than during the previous year, were still too low to stimulate the fishing of these products, and many pearling luggers which did a profitable business before the outbreak of the European war are still laid up. It is now occasionally possible to secure better prices in Manila than in Singapore, and it is hoped that the pearl-button industry in Manila may develop to such an extent as to stimulate prices and rehabilitate the pearl-fishing industry without dependence upon the European markets, the failure of which has been the cause of the present depression.

The sponge-fishing industry has also passed a far from successful year. The handicap in this industry has apparently been not the lack of sponges of excellent quality or of good prices in the sponge markets, but rather inexperience in packing and marketing. One enterprise located at Siasi prepared about 3,500 kilos of dry sponges between November, 1915, and April, 1916, but was unsuccessful in marketing them satisfactorily and discontinued business. Another enterprise, in the vicinity of Zamboanga, fished 1,750 kilos of cleaned sponges from October, 1915, to April, 1916. This firm was also handicapped by market and transportation difficulties, but has recently established what are believed to be good market facilities in the United States, and will continue sponge fishing. The most profitable variety of sponge fished at the present time in the Philippines for the American market seems to be the wide-spreading, funnel-shaped sponge known as the elephant ear.

Several attempts have been made to stock out fresh-water lakes with imported fish of desirable variety. Black bass have been placed



in Lake Lanao, and Lakes Dapau and Nunuñgan, of Lanao Province, have been stocked with about 50 young carp each. It is yet too early to judge of the success of these attempts, but if the young fish thrive in their new habitat the practicability of stocking our waters with these varieties of fish will be demonstrated, and numerous other lakes in the department may likewise be planted.

Food fishes form a considerable item in the diet of our inhabitants. Large numbers of the people in Sulu live almost entirely on fish, and almost all the seacoast towns depend more or less upon the products of the sea. Cotabato, being a town of 2,000 inhabitants, located near the mouth of a considerable river, is a good example of a town which is supplied with fish from both salt and fresh water. During last year a careful estimate places the amount of fish sold in the Cotabato market at 200,000 kilos, at a value of ₱66,000, or an average price of ₱0.33 per kilo. The two best selling varieties were the dalag, a fresh-water fish, and the tamban, a variety of sardine.

At the present time fish are not preserved in this department in any way except by drying. Considerable numbers of fish are dried at Sitangkai and other southern points of the Sulu Archipelago, but it is done carelessly and they spoil easily. Many of our fishes, especially the herrings and sardines, are considered to have as excellent a flavor as their cousins of colder water. One hundred cans of Philippine sardines, preserved by the bureau of science in Manila, were sent to various packers as samples and the replies received were uniformly favorable. The best authorities agreed that they were the equivalent of the European sardine. It would seem that there is a good opportunity to establish in the Sulu Archipelago a sardine-canning industry.

Trepang, *bêche de mer*, or sea cucumber, is a sluggish animal inhabiting the shallow reefs, which is highly prized by the Chinese as an edible. Large quantities are exported to China every year from Sulu and other East Indian waters. Trepang and pearl oysters, on account of their inconsiderable movements, are capable of being planted and cultivated in many of the lagoons and reefs of Sulu. Some day there is reason to believe that this will develop into an industry. In the meantime a beginning has been made by the school department, which is endeavoring to instruct the young Mohammedans of the southern Sulu Archipelago in the methods of cultivating the more desirable varieties of trepang, also sponges and shells of commercial varieties.

#### 17. PUBLIC LANDS.

Public-land surveys continue to be a prime factor for permanent peace and public order as well as the rapid economic development of the resources of Mindanao-Sulu. During the year 1916 cadastral surveys have been in progress in various parts of the department, districts well populated, and otherwise potentially of greatest agricultural possibilities being selected.

It is unfortunate that the present resources of the bureau of lands do not permit any increase in the number of surveyors now assigned to Mindanao-Sulu, and it is hoped the Legislature will decide to devote to these surveys materially larger amounts, not only to define private ownership of land in the well-populated districts and to en-

courage immigrant settlers but also to facilitate the establishment of wild or seminomadic people in the lowlands, where they more quickly become peaceful and law-abiding citizens, thereby increasing the agricultural production of this country, in addition to the indirect but permanent benefit to be derived by the government from land-tax assessment, which will hasten the time when our local governments will no longer be dependent upon insular appropriation.

Of the surveys within organized municipalities special mention should be made of the Dapitan-Lubungan District, where cadastral surveys are well advanced. There has been for some time past a constant and considerable movement of immigrants from the northern islands into the Dapitan-Lubungan region and on southward to Sindangan. A canvass made by the bureau of education has shown that 800 families have recently settled in this district. These immigrants, in greatest part coming with the intention of taking up public lands for agricultural purposes, encounter serious obstacles in the claims of persons already on the ground to large areas, which include the most accessible and desirable farm lands. It is expected that the comprehensive cadastral survey will practically remove this obstacle by defining the limits of private-owned land and greatly encourage immigration of prospective homesteaders. Within other agricultural districts, like portions of Margosatubig District and Basilan Island, there have also been systematic surveys, and settlers from northern Provinces are being encouraged to take up homesteads in these places, the government providing them with third-class transportation and giving them aid to establish themselves in these settlements, with additional advantages of free medical (dispensary) attention, free schools, and abundant materials, which may easily be obtained from the near-by forests, to build their own homes.

Experience has shown that the cost of public-land subdivisions similar to the colony sites is very much less than the execution of homestead surveys individually, from time to time, due to isolated location and the great distances of some of these homesteads as casually taken up by undirected immigrants.

In view of the urgent importance to provide definite boundary lines for the occupants of public lands before entry upon the lands, to avoid irregular tracts, and resulting disputes as to boundaries, this office, with the bureau of lands and the department superintendent of schools, has formulated and there will be published shortly a circular which it is hoped will enable school-teachers and other local representatives of government and, in fact, all persons of sufficient intelligence to read understandingly ordinary English, to make preliminary surveys of land measurements and all else that is really necessary for the purpose of locating homesteads and free patents and their layout in proper form with the necessary ways for subsequent public roads, plazas, etc., as well as the preparation of the required application. It is hoped by these means to make it possible for deputy provincial governors, colony superintendents, teachers, and others to go ahead at once with the layout of homesteads to whatever extent may be necessary, which ordinarily will not exceed 100 in one group and locate local people and immigrants without the necessity of waiting for a bureau of lands survey. The limited number of surveyors which the bureau of lands' appropriations permit

may thus be employed in making cadastral surveys and others, where there is immediate need for technically correct surveys, both from the standpoint of private interest, in the protection of titles, and of provincial and municipal governments from the standpoint of securing the full land assessment. Also, if the plan be successful, the work of the professional surveyor will be greatly expedited, and proportionally greater results be had from each bureau of lands survey party. Provincial governors are instructed to keep in close touch with the chief of bureau of lands survey party on duty in their respective Provinces, and that the survey program, as a result, is directed along lines deemed most urgent by the department and local governments.

Provincial governors have prepared and submitted to the department governor definite and specific recommendations as to cadastral, homestead, and free patent surveys, providing for present needs and anticipating developments for five years to come. It is believed opportune now to plan and undertake in connection with all land surveys the layout for public roads, school sites, plaza, etc., if we are to conserve duly the interests of the large number of inhabitants who in the near future will populate these now unoccupied fertile agricultural lands.

There is noted with encouragement and enthusiasm that the recommendation of the Governor General in his message to the fourth Philippine Legislature, on October 16, 1916, that the requirement of the land laws be reduced to two years' occupation of the land in order to obtain homestead titles for the purpose of facilitating the rapid development and settling up of public lands has materialized in the form of bills introduced in the Philippine Legislature. This proposed change in the public land laws promises impulse to agricultural progress and development of public revenues in Mindanao-Sulu, and it will certainly be of great advantage for the economical and social development of practically the entire archipelago.

Homestead settlers are practically exempted from the payment of land tax for the period of six years. Under the proposed amendment perfected titles may be granted and real property tax may be collected at the end of two years.

Elsewhere in this report and under the heading of "Agriculture," there is published a consolidated statement as to agricultural lands occupied by foreigners.

The following table gives the data as to applications for public lands under the homestead, free patent, lease, and purchase provision of law:

Province.	Purchase.	Lease.	Homestead.	Free patent.
Agusan.....	14		156	81
Bukidnon.....	1	1	5	44
Cotabato.....	3	7	169	289
Davao.....	30	20	250	8
Lanao.....			13	312
Sulu.....				
Zamboanga.....	17	4	695	2
Total.....	65	32	1,288	736

1 No data available.

## 18. AGRICULTURAL COLONIES.

The purposes of this activity of the Government were discussed at length in the annual report for the year 1914. Reference accordingly is made thereto and to the report for the year 1915 for a comprehensive view of this interesting and unique undertaking of public service for those years.

The following is taken from the department governor's report to the board on agricultural colonies for the year 1916:

## THE COTABATO COLONIES.

The results for the year of the Cotabato colonies must be considered as eminently satisfactory from the most important standpoint and their chief objective, viz, the firm establishment of the custom of mixed Christian and Mohammedan communities in the very center of what was previously the most hostile Mohammedan population toward such relations and assimilation of Christians and Mohammedans. Due to the absolute lack of meteorological data and correct information as to the districts subject to unseasonable inundations many of the immigrant colonists, located on homesteads which, although extremely fertile and apparently safely above danger from untimely river inundation, have proved since the termination of the prolonged drought which coincided with the arrival of the immigrant colonists to be too low for reasonable security from loss of crops by floods. These colonists have been unwilling to abandon their very fertile homesteads for higher locations, even of probable equal fertility, and as a matter of policy they have not been compelled against their will to move to new locations. During 1916 most of these individuals have decided, after repeated severe damage to their crops, to follow advice of the colony administration and in greatest part have now relocated under administrative direction on other homesteads which are secure from any probable floods, thus assuring the solution of the economic problem which remains for the colony administration.

An examination of the financial statement reveals the conservative financial policy which has been followed and clearly shows that ignoring other assets which may be liquidated, the item of colonists' accounts-current or advances to colonists which will be recovered by the government by the proceeds of colonists' crops is well within the maximum which would guarantee the return to the government of the entire investment, it being borne in mind that the colonists' crops turned in to the government on the basis of the proceeds being applied 65 per cent to the amortization of the debt of the colonists and 35 per cent to cover general administration expense not chargeable to the individual colonist. In instances in which advances to individual colonists have amounted to ₱500 or more there have been special guaranties to the government in the number of male members of a colonist family able to do field work and the exceptional industry and agricultural ability of the individual colonist. In some instances colonists have brought under cultivation in palay and corn more than 10 of the total 16 hectares comprised in the homestead.

The colonists are now practically self-supporting as to foodstuffs and miscellaneous small current necessities, making it possible to limit to an average probably not exceeding ₱1,000 per month the cash advances necessary to enable individual colonist families to meet emergencies of illness, births, deaths, etc. The administrative personnel paid from colony funds has been greatly reduced as consistent with efficiency. The accounting expense is a heavy one, but apparently unavoidable.

For the Cotabato colonies the year 1917 begins with highly favorable conditions in every respect, especially as to rainfall, giving reason for great hope of abundant harvests, two of which would enable practically all the colonists to complete the amortization of their debts to the Government.

## MINDANAO COLONIES ELSEWHERE THAN COTABATO.

All colony projects in Mindanao-Sulu elsewhere than Cotabato have been suspended indefinitely, due to there having been made no further appropriations for colony extension.

On Agusan, Davao, and Bukidnon projects no work had been done beyond preliminary investigations, and these projects accordingly remain in abeyance. In Zamboanga Province the projected colony near Lamitan, on the island of Basilan, for which homestead surveys had been made, the provincial government has assumed the undertaking on the same general lines as the insular agricultural colonies, except as to the extent of cash advances to colonists. This project will be carried through by locating in it homeseekers having small but sufficient capital of their own to enable them to purchase work animals and most other expenses preliminary to the harvest of the first crop. The location is a very advantageous one, not only as to fertility of soil and distribution of rainfall throughout the year, but especially of its proximity to the town of Zamboanga and comparatively excellent transportation facilities. There had been located by the provincial government in this colony on December 31, 1916, five Mohammedan and one Christian homesteaders. In the cases of some of the Mohammedan homesteaders the provincial government made small advances of the character of crop loans amounting in no instance to more than ₱29 in the carrying out of the policy of attraction of Mohammedans to permanent agricultural locations under supervision in mixed communities of Christians and Mohammedans. The small amount of funds required has been appropriated by the provincial board under the "general welfare" provision of the organic law.

*Financial statement for the Cotabato colonies.*

RECEIPTS.

1913-14, from insular government.....	₱277,020.96
1913-14, from operating profit.....	235.16
1915, from loan from insular government.....	135,000.00
1915, from loan from Bohol colonies.....	4,000.00
1915, from operating profit.....	9,777.72
1916, from provincial aid.....	68,956.64
1916, from operating profit.....	1,885.85
1915-16, from accounts payable.....	966.07
	<hr/>
	497,842.40

EXPENDITURES.

1913-16, colony buildings.....	10,749.67
1913-16, colony equipment.....	6,863.76
1913-16, organization expenditures.....	64,214.39
1916, crop expenditures.....	647.92
1913-16, colonists' equipment.....	11,709.82
1913-16, merchandise.....	11,239.04
1913-16, colonists' accounts-current.....	368,838.29
1913-16, accounts receivable.....	16,618.89
1916, farm products.....	35.41
Cash:	
Provisional treasury of Cotabato.....	
Cashiers and disbursing officers.....	₱6,925.21
	<hr/>
	6,925.21
	<hr/>
	497,842.40

The Cotabato colonies comprised on December 31, 1916, 2,385 Christian and 2,867 Mohammedan Filipino colonists, of whom there were 745 adult males and 1,640 women and children, and 761 adult males and 2,106 women and children, respectively, Christians and Mohammedans. They had under cultivation a total of 931 homesteads, palay and maize being the principal annual crops, coconuts, and cacao the permanent plantations.

Harmonious social relations appear to be firmly established and intermarriage between Christians and Mohammedans are increasingly frequent.

The complete success of these colonies in the demonstration of security of life and property to Christian settlers in Mohammedan districts is a powerful argument of government in support of its policy of undertaking to establish mutual confidence between Christians and Mohammedans looking to the eventual unification of these Philippine elements for national life, activities, and ideals.

#### 19. COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

The general increase in agricultural production during 1916 has enabled planters and agriculturists generally to discharge in great part their indebtedness of previous years and provide a surplus with which extensions of plantations are being made. These conditions have contributed to a material increase in commercial activity, which, however, has been seriously handicapped by the lack of adequate shipping facilities. The increase in commercial movement, and to a marked degree commercial relations formerly had with Borneo and Singapore have tended during the year to the Philippine ports of entry of Cebu and Manila.

The inadequacy of steam vessels engaged in the coastwise trade in this part of the archipelago has increased the amount of shipping between interisland points on small vessels, especially very small sailing vessels. Statistics as to coastwise trade are therefore not available even to the approximate degree of normal conditions when the trade between Mindanao-Sulu ports and Luzon and the Visayas is almost exclusively carried by steam vessels licensed for the coastwise trade and affording definite data from their freight manifests. For statistics as to foreign trade reference is had to reports of the insular collector of customs within whose exclusive jurisdiction these matters fall.

Due to the infrequency of service of private-owned vessels to meet the increasing demands of freight and passenger traffic, and especially the inability of such vessels to include in their schedules more than the most important shipping points, the department government arranged to substitute the cutter *Tablas* for the smaller steamship *Borneo*, which it had operated as a means of mail service, freight and passenger transportation between the more remote and smaller coastwise ports and those larger ports which are on the schedules of commercial vessels. The *Borneo* was sold to a private purchaser, who placed her in service between Cebu and northeastern Mindanao points, including those on the Pacific coast which were practically without shipping facilities. The *Tablas* is operated on the former schedules of the steamship *Borneo*, and notwithstanding her greater capacity is unable fully to meet freight and passenger demands between ports in southern and western Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago. The *Tablas* makes a monthly trip from Zamboanga via west and north Mindanao coast points to Cebu and return, thus affording the only periodical mail service between intermediate points, which otherwise are dependent upon the irregular service of small vessels and launches via Cebu. The department cutter *Mindanao* has been constantly engaged in special trips carrying freight, passengers, and mails, in coordination with the necessary service of water transportation for inspections by officers of the department.

and other branches of government. The services rendered by these cutters, supplementary to the very limited coastwise commercial vessels, has merited the unanimous popular opinion of having contributed greatly to the encouragement of agriculture and commerce throughout southern Mindanao-Sulu. The monthly trip affording communication between north coast points is developing trade in that region as indicated by the gradual increase in freight receipts. These, however, together with the receipt of \$850 per trip from the insular government for the carrying of mails, do not entirely cover the cost of this service, leaving a deficit to be met by the department funds. The service of periodical communication and supply between provincial capitals and other government centers along the north coast is so important as fully to justify the expense at present borne by the insular and department governments.

The arrastre plants and water supply at the ports of Jolo and Zamboanga and the coaling station near Zamboanga have been maintained throughout the year in the service of government and commercial shipping. The water supply at the port of Zamboanga has been transferred from the department to the local government, and the pumping station discontinued as no longer necessary by reason of the availability of water from the municipal gravity system.

## 20. MANUFACTURES.

There has been no development of commercial significance in manufactures during 1916. The only manufactures of the character of factories are the lumber mills, which are reported upon elsewhere in this report under the title of "Forests." Cottage or household industries have continued their customary activities throughout the year, chiefly in the production of cloth and other articles for local consumption. Limited quantities of these articles, and also needlework, have been shipped to other markets, but the total value is negligible.

In addition to systematic instruction in the improvement and generalization of knowledge of customary local native industries, the public schools have undertaken the introduction of tile making to provide a cheap fireproof and otherwise suitable substitute for palm or grass thatch as roofing material to meet the requirements of the masses of the people. The department superintendent of schools secured in Java three expert tile makers, who brought with them the few simple utensils necessary for their work. A supply of suitable clay was found near the town of Zamboanga, and the Javanese have been established at that point, to which are being brought for instruction in tile making persons engaged in the various Provinces in the manufacture of crude pottery for household use. It seems that the tile-making industry should become relatively quite as important in the Philippines as it is in Java, and there is thus hoped for a satisfactory solution of the great problem of a fireproof roofing material so cheap as to become a popular substitute for palm and grass thatch. In addition to the advantage of a permanent roof as distinguished from the temporary thatch, which must constantly be renewed, the general use of tile roofing by the mass of the people would result in an incalculable saving through the re-

duction of loss from fire in the conflagrations which occur in cities and villages throughout the archipelago during the dry season each year.

## 21. BANKS AND CREDITS.

The only commercial bank in operation in Mindanao-Sulu is the Zamboanga branch of the Bank of the Philippine Islands.

The national and the postal savings banks have made some loans on urban and agricultural properties during the year, and there appears to be greater activity in these lines now than at any time in the past.

Commercial credit operations in Mindanao-Sulu are in greatest part through the local branches of Cebu and Manila commercial houses. Otherwise the limited local demand for foreign exchange and facilities of strictly commercial banking appear to be met satisfactorily by the Bank of the Philippine Islands. Interprovincial exchange, especially with Manila, is provided by this bank and by the insular treasury through provincial treasurers.

No adequate provision exists for credit to planters and other agriculturists in the form either of crop loans or on long-time mortgages for the purchase and permanent improvement of land. It is believed that these requirements may best be met by the establishment of agencies of the National Bank at each provincial capital, at least, utilizing provincial treasurers, unless local private firms or individuals be preferred. These agencies, if successful as anticipated, would develop business eventually warranting the establishment of branch banks.

## 22. MISSIONS AND OTHER PRIVATE PHILANTHROPIES.

The Pilar Hospital, at Zamboanga, established by the Roman Catholic bishop of Zamboanga, now archbishop of Manila, was formally inaugurated on February 6, 1916. The hospital has a Filipino resident physician in addition to the regular medical and surgical staff. Parochial-school activities were continued as reported under the heading "Public Instruction."

The Farm School, at Camp Indanan, in the island of Jolo, was formally opened during 1916 under the auspices of Bishop Brent (Episcopal Church Mission). This school for boys is under the supervision of Mr. J. R. Fugate, who was formerly lieutenant governor of Siquijor, and is accomplishing splendid results, having an attendance of about 35 pupils. This mission has continued its activities in Zamboanga by the enlargement and improvement of the Zamboanga Hospital, under the direction of an American resident physician, with a staff of several trained nurses, including an American nurse. This hospital is reported to be crowded to the limit of its capacity most of the time.

The same Episcopalian Mission maintains a "Moro Settlement House," under the direction of Miss Barter, where Moro women and children are taught weaving and lace making. There seems to be a good market for the articles produced by this settlement house. There has also been maintained by the mission the Sulu Press, which publishes a monthly periodical in the Sulu vernacular, using a modified Arabic alphabet.



The Congregational Mission has continued its activities in Davao and outstations in other Provinces of the department. This mission has improved the hospital maintained at Davao under the supervision of an American physician and schools under an ordained missionary and his wife, both Americans.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance has continued its activities in Zamboanga Province during the year without special incident to be noted.

There arrived during the year a few Arabs and Malays, representing themselves to be Mohammedan missionaries, but their efforts to exploit native Mohammedans made their presence here untenable, and they were compelled by the popular attitude to leave.

### 23. POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

By far the most important and far-reaching political event of the year was the enactment by Congress of the new organic act for the Philippine Islands, commonly known as the "Jones law." By virtue of this act the seven Provinces comprising the Department of Mindanao and Sulu were given direct representation in both Houses of the Philippine Legislature. On October 16, 1916, the Senate and House of Representatives, constituting the new Philippines Legislature, were formerly inaugurated, and by appointment of the Governor General the following-named natives and citizens of the Philippine Islands took their seats as members of the Legislature, representing the Provinces within the department:

Senator: Hadji Butu Abdul Baki, of Sulu.

Representatives: Pablo Lorenzo, of Zamboanga; Datu Piang, of Cotabato; Datu Benito, of Lanao; Teodoro Palma Gil, of Davao; Rafael Acuña, of Agusan.

These appointments by the Governor General were received with general satisfaction, particularly those representing the three great Mohammedan groups in Mindanao-Sulu, namely, Sulu, Maguindanao, and Maranao "Moros." For the first time in the history of the Philippine Islands Mohammedan Filipinos sat side by side with the Christian Filipinos in the legislative halls to work out the destinies of their own people and their mutual progress.

Senator Butu and Representatives Benito and Piang were granted the special privilege of taking the oath of office on the Koran. This act of the Senate and House of Representatives was considered by the representative Mohammedans present at the inauguration as assurance of an attitude of religious tolerance and respect on the part of the Christian Filipinos. Theretofore there had been an undercurrent of suspicion on the part of Mohammedan Filipinos generally, encouraged by their more fanatic leaders, that the ample autonomy granted by Congress would be used by the Christian Filipinos to interfere with their religion. However, this act of both Houses of the Philippine Legislature was not considered a mere courtesy but rather an official recognition of their religion and a guarantee of non-interference in their religious affairs. In consequence there has been a reaction of opinion favorably toward the Government and the feelings of suspicion much diminished.

Coincident with the inauguration of the Philippine Congress there were presented memorials to both Houses of the Legislature, through

the Governor General, signed by the Sultan of Sulu and the most important and influential Datus in the Sulu Archipelago, Cotabato, and Lanao and Zamboanga Provinces, representing all classes of Mohammedans in Mindanao-Sulu, expressing their gratitude for material benefits and political privileges afforded Mohammedans during the past three years, and also for the liberal appropriations for public schools, health, and public works, and for the representation in both Houses of the Philippine Legislature granted under the new organic act for the Philippine government. The memorial also expressed the hope that the administration will continue to strengthen the existing close relations between all the people of the Philippine Islands.

The election of vice presidents and councilors in the organized municipalities were held on June 6, 1916. The comparative statistical data regarding municipal elections for the years 1915-16 follows:

*Comparative statement showing the numbers of actual votes cast in the election held on Mar. 16, 1915, and June 6, 1916, and of registered voters in 1916.*

	1915, number of actual votes cast.	1916, number of actual votes cast.	1916, number of register- ed voters.
<b>Agusan:</b> <sup>1</sup>			
Butuan.....		121	121
Cabadbaran.....		99	107
Talacogon.....		21	21
		241	249
<b>Bukidnon: Malaybalay.....</b>		127	140
<b>Cotabato:</b>			
Cotabato.....	23	39	42
Parang.....	27	26	33
	50	65	75
<b>Davao:</b>			
Baguiga.....	175	86	89
Karaga.....	120	78	94
Kateel.....	211	101	122
Davao.....	107	108	123
Manay.....	91	71	71
Mati.....	118	68	81
Santa Cruz.....	26	59	87
	848	571	667
<b>Lanao:</b>			
Dansalan.....	76	126	155
Iligan.....	25	35	42
Malabang.....	33	62	70
	134	223	267
<b>Sulu: Jolo.....</b>	67	61	72
<b>Zamboanga:</b>			
Dapitan.....	144	287	310
Dipolog.....	112	223	251
Isabela.....	20	46	53
Lubungan <sup>1</sup> .....		102	116
Zamboanga.....	279	452	533
	555	1,110	1,273
<b>Grand total.....</b>	1,654	2,398	2,743

<sup>1</sup> No election was held in 1915.

There were no municipal elections held in the municipalities of Agusan during 1915 because their municipal officials had already been elected in accordance with the municipal code of regularly or-

ganized municipalities. In the municipality of Lubungan no election was held in 1915 because the municipality was created subsequent to the municipal election.

The municipality of Malaybalay, capital of Bukidnon, was created and organized as a municipal corporation on January 1, 1916.

With the exception of the Provinces of Davao and Sulu there has been a substantial increase in the number of voters in the organized municipalities within the department. The provincial governor of Davao, in explaining this apparent indifference of the qualified voters in his province to make use of the privilege of suffrage, states that the municipal elections were held at a time when the people were exceedingly busy on their farms; when considerable quantities of hemp were exposed to destruction for lack of labor, and during the period when public works were practically abandoned because planters were paying laborers from ₱60 to ₱70 per month, whereas the government could only pay ₱0.60 and ₱0.80 per day with or without food. The price of hemp had exceeded all expectations this year and a large percentage of the population of Davao Province is now scattered in isolated groups on the various thriving plantations often outside the organized municipalities.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of Act No. 2429, elections for third members of the provincial boards were authorized by Executive order No. 65, series of 1915, of the Governor General, as follows:

Agusan.....	November 6, 1916.
Bukidnon.....	December 15, 1916.
Davao.....	November 7, 1916.
Zamboanga.....	November 1, 1916.

The different dates fixed for each of the four Provinces is due to the fact that municipal officials who became qualified electors under the law did not assume office until October 16, 1916, and in order to give them ample time to congregate in the various capitals of the Provinces to elect the third members, the elections were held after said month. Unsettled public order conditions in Lanao, affecting Cotabato to a certain extent by reason of the active campaign initiated by the constabulary for the rendition or capture of Ampuan Agaus and his followers made it inadvisable to hold third member elections in these two Provinces. The Province of Sulu, on the other hand, for the first time in its history had no active outlaw in the field, the people had just commenced to devote themselves entirely to agriculture, and for obvious reasons it was not deemed wise to call the various municipal district councilors from their agricultural labors again to elect a third member of the provincial board. Moreover, third member elections affect an average of about 160 municipal district officials in each Province, and for three weeks this relatively large group of citizens have their time wholly taken up in travel to and from central points and participation in elections. The present incumbents in these three Provinces were elected on April 6, 1915, and assuming that under the law a third member should be elected for four years the postponement of election for these Provinces can not be considered a violation of the letter or the spirit of the law.

Under the organic act for the Department of Mindanao and Sulu (No. 2408) now embodied and continued in the Administrative Code

municipal presidents are appointed by provincial governors with the approval of the department governor. This was deemed expedient and advisable in view of the sparsely populated and relatively new regions to be organized as municipal corporations, and the necessity of experience to enable electors advantageously and wisely to exercise the right of suffrage in selecting an executive, who should manage with any reasonable degree of efficiency the multitudinous and difficult affairs of the municipality. There is now a bill pending in the Philippine Legislature providing for the election of municipal presidents to be called by executive order of the Governor General in each case. It is suggested as more in accordance with progress in development of municipal government elsewhere in the world were the present large and cumbersome municipal council in such municipalities substituted by a council or commission of five, or preferably three, members elected at large for the entire municipality, and the municipal president, or by whatever term the executive be known, to be elected by these elective officers, if he may not be appointed under the civil-service law. By eliminating a large amount of detail, executive, or administrative work now required of municipal councils the number of sessions per annum of the council might be reduced to six regular and such special sessions as may be deemed necessary, the councilors to receive per diems for attendance at regular sessions and at such special sessions as the provincial board might approve after the consideration of the purpose and examination of the minutes of such special session.

A council of three would be the most efficient and certainly quite adequate to express the popular will in the form of municipal legislative action.

The duties of a municipal president are in reality the administration of what is relatively a large local enterprise, and efficient services of this kind, as known from experience here as elsewhere in the world, can not be had without paying the market price for them. If the services be not paid in salary and the man stays with the work, in the great majority of cases it will be because by indirect or other illegal methods he receives money or other things of cash value, constituting together with his salary compensation satisfactory to him. The wasteful expenditures and the loss of revenues due to an inefficient executive are but a part of the price paid by the people for inefficient municipal government, and invariably result in a total expense to the people far in excess of what adequate salary would amount to.

Careful observation has demonstrated that we have in the Philippines, as there is in the United States, in municipal governments the weakest point in the entire structure of the government. It should be the strongest, as it is the foundation or base of the pyramid. There is now a great awakening in the United States in the reform of municipal administration by making the office of municipal executive a life career in no wise different from that of accountant, engineer, or other trained professions. A successful municipal executive, as is the case in central and northern European countries, would find his career by promotion to larger and more important municipalities as his services demonstrated exceptional ability for the administration of the people's public business. Under the present plan, in the Philippines as in the United States, elective municipal officials are

selected because of their personal popularity at the moment, rather than because of previous training or demonstrated business ability. This problem, while a general one, is of especial interest to Mindanao-Sulu at this time because of the pending legislation mentioned above.

#### 24. INSPECTIONS.

Frequent inspections of the entire department have been made throughout the year by the department governor in person or by authorized representative.

The district chief of constabulary has been almost constantly in the field inspecting constabulary stations and under special authorization by the department governor has inspected the work of provincial and municipal governments and other branches of public service within the jurisdiction of the department government.

Through the cooperation of the district chief of constabulary, the supervising engineer, the department superintendent of schools, the chief health officer, and the local representatives of the bureau of forestry, internal revenue, customs, lands, and weather much has been accomplished in the coordination of the several branches of public service, and especially through the courtesy of copies of periodical and special reports on the work and progress of their respective organizations, the department has been enabled to have at all times a comprehensive view of the extension of control and development of government throughout Mindanao-Sulu.

Provincial governors and secretary-treasurers have been active not only in constructive work but inspection of work being carried on by subordinates within their respective jurisdictions.

Provincial governors have as a rule devoted at least 20 days of each month to inspections and other duties in municipalities and municipal districts outside the provincial capital, especially in the more remote and backward districts within their territorial jurisdictions.

The department governor personally during the year 1916 traveled a total of 13,458 miles on inspections and other official business.

The Hon. Henderson S. Martin, Vice Governor General, inspected a portion of the department, visiting the Provinces of Zamboanga, Cotabato, Sulu, and Lanao during the month of February.

The Hon. Jaime C. de Veyra, secretary of commerce and police, accompanied by the Hon. W. Morgan Shuster, formerly secretary of public instruction, and the director of public works, inspected the Provinces of Sulu and Zamboanga early in the month of March.

The Hon. Vincente Ilustre, member of the Philippine Commission and chairman of the committee on special governments, in April made an inspection of the department, visiting all provincial capitals, except Malaybalay, and such other points as transportation facilities permitted.

His Excellency the Governor General inspected the Provinces of Cotabato, Lanao, Sulu, and Zamboanga, during the period November 22 to 29.

Also inspections were made by the chief of constabulary, insular collector of customs, and the director for the Orient of the International Health Commission.

The interest displayed by the distinguished and responsible officers of the higher branches of government has been a great encouragement to local officials, to the people who had opportunity to meet them personally or whose property or activities were within the districts inspected, and generally throughout the department. It is hoped now that exploration and extension of government control throughout central and western Mindanao has been accomplished these vast interior regions as well as the more remote rancherias and coast villages in the Sulu Archipelago may be favored with inspection by higher officers of the insular government during 1917, as it is in these great regions that the serious problems of government in Mindanao-Sulu exist rather than at the more accessible important commercial coast points, which with few exceptions are the only ones which may be included in the very limited time which may usually be devoted to a provincial inspection trip. In this connection it is ventured to reiterate that Mindanao-Sulu constitute one-third of the entire Philippine Archipelago, and distances between different coast points and also between interior points are correspondingly great and inspection trips in the interior due to the necessity of utilizing comparatively slow river steamers and horseback travel is discouragingly slow as compared with the facilities of railways and automobile roads in Luzon and the Visayas. Yet it is by personal inspections rather than through official reports, however accurate and complete the latter may be, that higher responsible authority may have adequate information and consequent full understanding of the incalculable national resources which exist in Mindanao-Sulu and may quickly be transformed to available wealth by the work of efficient public servants provided with means within the resources of the insular treasury in the execution of a well-considered definite program.

## 25. PERSONNEL.

The resignation of Isidro Vamenta, department secretary, and appointment of the department attorney, Ponciano Reyes, as department secretary and acting attorney, are the only changes in the department staff occurring during the year covered by this report, except that caused by the transfer of the chief health officer to the insular bureau of health. Mr. Vamenta was compelled to resign from the government office to give his entire time to the administration of large plantation interests which devolved upon him through the death of a member of his family. His withdrawal from the department government is a serious loss to the public service here.

By the passage of Act No. 2664 of the former Philippine Commission the jurisdiction of the Philippine health service has been extended to this department and the health personnel has been placed in corresponding grades in the insular service.

On December 31, 1916, there were 5 Americans and 28 Filipinos in the service of the department government, exclusive of the cutters *Mindanao* and *Tablas*, on which there are 1 American, 9 Filipino officers, and the prescribed complements of sailors.

As stated in chapter 8 of this report there is now pending in the Philippine Legislature a bill which, if enacted, will result in the transfer to the four provinces of Cotabato, Davao, Jolo, and Zam-

boanga of 2 Filipino officers and 7 employees in the offices of the department attorney and register of deeds, thereby reducing the number of Filipino officers and employees of this department to 17.

On the same date the personnel of the provincial governments in this department was as follows:

## AGUSAN.

Teopisto Guingona.....	Provincial governor.
Serafin Marabut.....	Provincial secretary-treasurer.
Juan Corvera.....	Third member.

## BUKIDNON.

Manuel Fortich.....	Provincial governor.
José Agudo.....	Acting provincial secretary-treasurer.
Faustino Abello.....	Third member.

## COTABATO.

W. C. Bryant.....	Provincial governor.
Frank Klar.....	Provincial secretary-treasurer.
Datu Ampatuan.....	Third member.

## DAVAO.

Eulalio E. Causing.....	Provincial governor.
D. S. Howitt.....	Assistant department treasurer, in charge of office of provincial secretary-treasurer.
Antonio Pichon.....	Third member.

## LANAO.

H. Gilshouser.....	Provincial governor.
T. W. Coverston.....	Provincial secretary-treasurer.
Amai Manabilang.....	Third member.

## SULU.

Guy N. Rohrer.....	Provincial governor.
P. D. Rogers.....	Provincial secretary-treasurer.
Julius Schuck.....	Third member.

## ZAMBOANGA.

Luis Lim.....	Provincial governor.
H. B. Hughes.....	Provincial secretary-treasurer.
Awkasa Sampang.....	Third member.

Serafin Marabut, formerly chief clerk and deputy treasurer of Samar, was appointed provincial secretary-treasurer of Agusan, effective September 1, 1916, vice James R. Show, who has availed himself of the privileges of the retirement law. D. S. Hewitt, assistant department treasurer, was detailed on August 1, 1916, in charge of the office of the provincial secretary-treasurer of Davao pending appointment of a successor to Mansfield McMahan, retired. Changes in the third members of the provincial boards of Agusan, Bukidnon, Davao, and Zamboanga were occasioned by the elections held in said Provinces pursuant to Executive Order No. 65, series of 1916, of the Governor General, and of Cotabato by reason of the selection of Datu Piang as member of the House of Representatives of the Philippine Legislature.

Generally a high degree of efficiency has distinguished the work of the provincial personnel.

It is with increasing and very great difficulty that competent men are secured for appointment in the public service here. The work in all branches of government in Mindanao-Sulu is of a constructive rather than routine character; there are involved in the service not merely constant personal sacrifice of the conveniences and social life of the Provinces of Luzon and the Visayas, but the positive hardships of travel and life in the jungles of swamps and mountains; and even the provincial capitals are remote and in but infrequent mail communication with the rest of the world. The natural hesitation or unwillingness of competent men to give up assured employment and prospects in their home communities for the venture of service in Mindanao-Sulu is accentuated by the popular fear of encountering material hostility and probably violence among Mohammedans and pagans, as it naturally is not possible entirely to dissipate the established popular convictions and traditions of recent years and passed generations in Luzon and the Visayas as to the attitude of the people and conditions in Mindanao-Sulu. Furthermore, the lack of provision for government officers and employees who become permanently invalidated by reason of disease or injury contracted in the public service-logically deters many of the best type of men in the public service or private occupations in Luzon and the Visayas from entering public service here, and this is augmented by the fact that the salaries which may be paid here do not enable a man with wife and even not more than two or three children dependent upon him to provide against the contingencies of death or invalidism by salary savings. A certain type of inexperienced or otherwise incompetent individuals, of course, may easily be secured, even at materially reduced salaries. But with such personnel it will be impossible to accomplish the economic and political purposes of government here, and the contribution which this by far the richest one-third of the archipelago may and should make to the national wealth and homogeneity will indefinitely be delayed and, indeed, endangered.

## 26. CHRISTIAN, MOHAMMEDAN, AND PAGAN RELATIONS.

The relations between Christians and Mohammedans are increasingly cordial and friendly.

During the year Hadji Abdulla Nuño, of Taluksaṅgay, circulated a petition among his people protesting against what is commonly known as the Jones law, in the belief that the new organic act established an independent Philippine government and would result in interference with the Mohammedan religion. Hadji Nuño and some of his followers were taken to Manila, and it was explained to them by the Governor General that separation of state and church applied to all religious beliefs in the Philippine Islands and that there was no cause for their fear. Following this incident, and on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Philippine Legislature, consisting of the House of Representatives and Philippine Senate, memorials were submitted by the Sulu Mohammedans headed by the Sultan of Sulu, the Maguindanos of Cotabato, and the Maranaos of Lanao, signed by the most influential datus of each region, expressing their gratitude to the Government for liberal treatment and appropriations for schools, health, and public works, with the hope that the present



satisfactory condition will continue, and thanking the administration, furthermore, for representation given Mohammedan and pagan people in the House of Representatives and the Philippine Senate.

The direct participation of native Mohammedans in the legislative affairs of the country has caused a most favorable impression here and has tended to solidify the friendly relations between Christian and Mohammedan Filipinos.

In Cotabato Province, where Christian colonists live with Mohammedans and mix with them in their daily social life, there has been an increasing demand for Christian Filipino school-teachers, and throughout Mindanao-Sulu there is an evident desire on the part of Mohammedan and pagan peoples for the same system of culture as that prevailing in the northern Provinces.

In addition to the girls of distinguished Mohammedan parentage who are studying at the Normal School in Manila, the number of Mohammedan young men studying in Manila and at the Agricultural School at Muñoz has been increased. They seem to be happy in their work, and they are writing letters to their friends and relatives here of their experiences, the courtesy, and the kind treatment accorded them by their Christian Filipino fellow pupils.

Periodical journeys to Manila with parties of representative Mohammedans conducted through the capital city and the neighboring Provinces have been continued and have given the most beneficent results, socially and economically, through their contact with cultured Christian Filipinos. This has also tended to dispel from the Mohammedan mind distrust of Christian Filipinos.

## 27. RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations are premised upon the experience of past years and careful consideration of the relation of apparent urgent present needs to eventual results in the public interest so far as now possible to anticipate, and are limited to matters requiring legislative action. The creation of fundamental conditions assuring so far as humanly possible permanent stable government is taken as the objective of controlling importance. The present generation of Mohammedans and pagans is now disposed to peace and loath to incur liability of further punishment by the armed forces of government. The boys of school age of to-day will within a very few years be the men constituting the controlling factor for or against peace and good order under whatever may then be the constituted government. If the fathers become in the near future permanently located on their own land, with documentary evidence of ownership, which is more highly prized by the native of Mindanao-Sulu, if possible, than by the native of the northern Provinces or the American farmer, and if the children of to-day be given the school opportunities their parents desire for them and to which they are morally entitled from the government, the expenditure of the large sums of Federal and insular funds and the great sacrifices of lives which have been made in Mindanao-Sulu during the past 18 years will not have been in vain, *nor will they have to be made anew*. If, however, government administration here be dependent wholly upon inadequate insular aid and the exceedingly meager present revenues of the as yet embryo provincial and municipal governments, then in less than 10 years

from now when a new generation grown up without the civilizing influences of schools, proprietorship of land, the impress of public works, etc., and without the sad experience had by their fathers of the chastisement administered to disturbers of the public peace, and will have come into control of public opinion in this region, the maintenance of public order will again present problems requiring large expenditures of lives and public funds by the armed forces of government. Then whatever there has been of progress in the accumulation of wealth, the social betterment of the people, and other benefits of civilization will inevitably in great part be destroyed. Previous years may be considered a period of trial of theories and the ascertainment of what is feasible and most productive of desired results. The Governor General and Legislature have wisely and liberally provided aid from the insular treasury for the past three years of this period of investigation and experimental effort. And this liberality in material aid has been the convincing argument beyond the greatest potentiality of mere words in winning the confidence and cooperation of Mohammedans and pagans. This confidence and cooperation given by these formerly suspicious and hostile elements of native population have been expressed in material form not only in formal submission to government and obedience to law, but by the payment of taxes and other government dues, voluntary relinquishment of equitable rights to land required for public purposes, contributions of materials and labor without compensation to the construction of public buildings, trails, etc., and especially in the unstinted expenditure of strength, time, personal influence, and resources in assisting the government to convince recalcitrants and apprehend outlaws. The present time is the most opportune for constructive work. And for this adequate appropriations of insular funds must be made to supplement local provisional and municipal revenues if the progress already made be not lost and the greatest eventual economy to the insular treasury be given due consideration. Public order, present and future, and consequent political and economic advance may best be assured by due extensions of primary schools, surveys and documentation of privately occupied public lands, and the giving of impetus by encouragement and direction to immigrant agriculturists from the northern islands and Provinces. Of the total sum available for appropriation from the insular treasury for aid in support of public instruction below the university grade at least one-third should be devoted to Mindanao-Sulu (including the contiguous Provinces of Misamis and Surigao which comprise some non-Christian or backward population). If this be done for a period not exceeding five years and coincident therewith there be legislative and executive action duly facilitating definition of private ownership of land and agricultural development, the Provinces of Mindanao-Sulu may then be without prejudice to the general interest of the entire archipelago be placed with the regularly organized Provinces on a per capita basis in the distribution of insular aid to primary schools, as local school revenues may by that time, through the facilities indicated for the development of revenue from the land tax, be able to bear their proportional share of expense of school maintenance on approximately equal footing with the other Provinces of the archipelago. The experience of past years permits no other conclusion than that here as elsewhere efficient primary school in-

struction for four years is the great bulwark of public order and best foundation of the type of citizenship which is the national ideal and essential to the creation of stable democratic government.

The following specific recommendations are respectfully submitted:

(a) That insular financial aid in the sum of ₱1,000,000 per annum for a period of five years be granted Mindanao-Sulu (one-third of the Philippine Archipelago) for the extension and maintenance of primary school instruction having as its chief objectives appropriate instruction in agriculture and citizenship.

(b) That insular aid in the sum of not less than ₱200,000 per annum, likewise for a period of five years, be appropriated for homestead, free patent and other public land surveys in Mindanao-Sulu. The director of lands to be authorized to require by regulation or order with necessary penalties of imprisonment and fine that entry on public lands for private occupation be limited to those districts in which surveys have already been completed or are in progress; and through provincial and municipal officials to relocate on appropriate agricultural public land individuals who are occupying public lands not well suited to agriculture or the occupation of which for agricultural cultivation or pasture is of serious prejudice to the public forests, thus assisting private initiative in the investment of labor and capital, especially of the homesteader, by direction to the most productive fields of agricultural endeavor for the profit of the individual and the best interests of the state.

(c) That at an early date there be enacted a law giving effect to the recommendation by the Governor General that the period required for final title to homesteads be reduced to two years from the beginning of cultivation or date of application with such requirements as higher authority may deem wise regarding the portion of homestead area that must be actually cultivated as a condition precedent to title or continued occupation.

(d) That the present public-land laws be further amended to permit the repeated exercise of the homestead privilege without limit as to the number of times but retaining the present limit in area of 16 hectares at any one time. This amendment is desirable in view of the fact that there is a very considerable number of that type of homesteader who is essentially a pioneer, who prefers to take up and clear public land by his own labor and when his holding has been brought into a good state of cultivation disposes of it by sale for cash and moves on to repeat the undertaking, perhaps three or four times or even more. This element is a valuable one and should be encouraged rather than discouraged as the law now does by rendering it impossible for such lawfully to acquire title again to a new homestead once the homestead right has been exercised. The amendment is also necessary because of the fact that under the present law the total area of 16 hectares must be taken at one time in order fully to take advantage of the homestead right. Otherwise, no matter how much short of this total may be the area actually taken, the repetition of the homestead privilege for a sufficient amount to complete the full 16 hectares is not now permitted. Where the entire area is suitable for intensive cultivation and with irrigation, as for example, in rice, an area of from 5 to 8 hectares is quite as much as one family

ordinarily is able to clear, bring under production, and cultivate profitably. Under the existing statutory limitation it is of questionable morality for the Government administratively to prohibit, or even discourage, a homesteader from taking the full 16-hectare area, even though there thus be unavoidable waste of from 50 to 75 per cent of the public land, extending over a period of many years—perhaps indefinitely—before the homestead title will have been perfected and the entire holding brought under cultivation by subdivision either between the homesteader's children when they shall have grown to adult age or by sales to other persons.

(e) That the public-land laws be amended also to permit the purchase by an individual of land from the public domain for agricultural purposes up to a maximum area of 100 hectares, thus affording opportunity for individual agricultural enterprise having from ₱10,000 to ₱50,000 of capital which can not find an adequate field in the extremely limited area of public land to which the individual purchaser is at present restricted. This will tend to increase the "middle class" in agriculture as distinguished from the nonproductive and urban groups. There are now in the Province of Davao several Filipinos who have exercised the homestead right, brought their homesteads under practically complete cultivation, and through industry and labor of themselves and families, together with good management, accumulated in some instances as much as ₱20,000, which they desire to invest in the purchase and cultivation of additional public land. This they are prohibited from doing except they form corporations to purchase or as individuals lease public land, neither of which for good and sufficient reasons is a procedure they care to adopt.

(f) That the public-land laws be amended so as to discontinue the privilege of lease of public land for agricultural purpose except for grazing and then for periods not exceeding five years. It is a fundamental principle of intelligent management of agricultural land that if rented its capital value will probably suffer continual reduction unless safeguarded by a complex detailed contractual agreement regarding method of cropping, that harvested crops be fed to stock on the premises, etc. These safeguards must vary according to the local climatic, soil, and market conditions, something quite feasible as circumstances of contractual agreement between private landowners and renters or lessees, but obviously wholly impracticable for the government in the administration of the public domain. Thus neither the interest of the government as landed proprietor nor the public interest directly or indirectly is served by the provision of existing law for the rental or lease of agricultural public land. Furthermore, land leased from the public domain is not subject to taxation except on its improvements. The taxation of improvements on agricultural land is now becoming recognized as penalizing and therefore discouraging industry and therefore probably unwise public policy. It is suggested that rather than the plan of a relatively high rate for purchase and low rental rate for leaseholds, good public policy warrants the sale of agricultural public land at a low or merely nominal figure with adequate requirements as to areas to be brought under cultivation within stated periods and title of private ownership to be forfeited if these conditions be not complied with.

(g) That existing law be amended to provide that neither free patent nor homestead titles may be mortgaged or alienated in any degree of the right of proprietorship without the prior favorable recommendation of the provincial governor and the approval of the director of lands in any case in which the owner in interest is unable himself to read intelligently a statutory form of the mortgage or sale document in either English, Spanish, or the local dialect, under penalty of forfeiture of the property to the State and imprisonment of the purchaser, of the notarial officer and witnesses before whom the mortgage or sale document, if any, of whatever kind was accomplished. This is essential to prevent fraud being perpetrated on illiterate persons and the privation of the non-Christian and other backward peoples of their land, the gradual creation of unduly large areas of individual ownership, and the forcing back to the mountains or into the large centers of population of large numbers of the less intelligent elements of the people with the consequent grave menace of agrarian troubles. This is now in effect the law in the territory formerly the Moro Province, and is the only apparent method of preventing the simple-minded illiterate, especially the Mohammedan and pagan, from being defrauded of the most valuable fruit of his labor and forced to return to the mountains or to become a vagabond in the lowlands.

(h) That the present land laws be amended to permit the acquisition, by purchase, of complete title of ownership to public land by corporations or individuals, without requiring the lapse of any specified period of time, upon the actual cultivation of more than 50 per cent of the area purchased or upon the submission of evidence to the satisfaction of the director of lands that the purchaser has secured sufficient capital to bring to productive cultivation more than 50 per cent of the area purchased. This is necessary to make available as collateral for necessary agricultural loans titles to land purchased under the public-land laws when the statutory period has not yet elapsed, as required by existing laws, to perfect title.

(i) That there be adopted a definite comprehensive plan for the distribution of population by the transfer of the surplus from densely populated districts to advantageous agricultural locations on public lands under appropriate direction with coordinate activity by the bureau of lands, agriculture, and labor; that the sum of at least ₱250,000 per annum, for a period of five years, be appropriated from the insular treasury to meet the expense of propaganda, free transportation of emigrants and their families, and such further assistance, if any, as circumstances in special classes of cases may warrant in the public interest.

(j) That the present law limiting the borrowing capacity of a provincial or municipal government to a certain percentage of the total real-estate value as assessed for taxation be amended so as not to apply to the provincial and municipal governments in Mindanao-Sulu. In practice such restriction necessarily has the effect of depriving practically all provincial governments and all municipal governments, other than Zamboanga, of their only resource for financing important revenue-producing public works, such as municipal markets, waterworks, etc. This situation can not otherwise be remedied within any definite time or until the greater part of public lands shall

have passed to private ownership under private titles and as real estate may be assessed for taxation. There is urgent need in every one of these seven Provinces for modern market construction on the customary market sites which have been used by the people from time immemorial and which at present are neither possible of sanitation nor productive of more than a small fraction of the revenue which potentially exists. Municipal water supplies and other public works are also urgent. The borrowing capacity of these local governments is at present dependent upon revenues other than the land tax, and markets are typical of public works investment projects which, from their net receipts, would quickly repay their investment cost. It is suggested that in this new territory an adequate safeguard against incurring excessive indebtedness would be to require due investigation and report by the executive secretary, and favorable recommendation of each project by the insular auditor, before investment loans be made.

(k) That the registration of Chinese be again authorized to afford opportunity for legalization of residence in the Philippine Islands of those worthy Chinese individuals who, through lack of information or otherwise, without fault of their own, failed to take advantage of the opportunity to register, which terminated April 29, 1904. Well-deserved relief would thus be afforded to a number of Chinese merchants and property owners who for many years have resided in Mindanao-Sulu, married, and reared children here. These men have in every way definitely identified themselves with the country. Inasmuch as this matter has been the subject of a separate report, reference is respectfully made to it for further discussion of the subject.

(l) That existing law be amended so as to permit passengers traveling between the ports of Jolo, Zamboanga, and Manila to take passage between these coastwise points on foreign steamers making direct voyages. The law at present practically prohibits this. As a consequence a person in Zamboanga having business in Manila may not take a foreign steamer making the voyage from Zamboanga directly to Manila in 35 to 48 hours, but is required to wait for a coastwise vessel, none of which run directly between Zamboanga and Manila, but, stopping at various intermediate points, consume as much as five or seven days. Furthermore, the coastwise vessels plying between Jolo, Zamboanga, and Manila are small, most of them of very old type, not designed for service in the Tropics, and passenger accommodations are not only inadequate but almost unendurable to persons accustomed to modern ships. While the traffic between Manila and Cebu and Manila and Iloilo is apparently well provided with modern coastwise vessels, this is not true so far as concerns Zamboanga and Jolo. The volume of passenger and freight traffic between Jolo, Zamboanga, and Manila does not now, and probably will not for some time to come, warrant the maintenance of direct ship service. It is a serious disadvantage imposed upon business here, especially the passenger traffic, to prohibit the use of the large modern freight ships which include the ports of Manila, Zamboanga, and Jolo on their regular schedules. While the protection of our coastwise shipping interests may warrant this prohibition in the case of traffic between Manila and Cebu and Manila and Iloilo, it operates as to Manila, Zamboanga, and Jolo seriously to restrict freedom and economy in trade and

seriously to discourage the diversion of the commercial relations of this region from Singapore to Manila.

(m) That pending the taking of a new general census for the entire archipelago there be extended to Mindanao-Sulu the provisions of Act No. 1876, which were enacted August 18, 1908, regarding the Mountain Province and Nueva Vizcaya, and read as follows:

Sec. 6. In determining the amount of internal-revenue funds payable to the Mountain Province and to the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, the auditor shall take into account the total approximate population of said Provinces as certified to him by the Secretary of the Interior \* \* \*.

For the purpose of per capita allotments of insular aid and all other purposes in which relative population figures are the bases of action the seven Provinces of Mindanao-Sulu receive extremely inequitable treatment as compared with the regularly organized Provinces for the reason stated elsewhere in this report under the title "No. 2. Population." The number of inhabitants actually in these Provinces at the time of the taking of the last general census, the year 1903, was throughout the greatest portion of this territory guessed at, not enumerated, for the very good reason that they were not under control or possible of amicable contact at that time by agencies of the then government. The result of giving effect to this recommendation by the proposed amendment of law would not only do justice by placing these seven Provinces on an equitable basis with the regularly organized Provinces, but greatly reduce the special appropriations especially for aid in current expense of local provincial governments, which latter were, under existing law and census statement, placed in a not only embarrassing but a false position when the facts in the case are known; for example, the official census figures used by the auditor give Cotabato a population of 77,711 and Sulu 90,589, whereas it is now known that the actual population at the time of taking the census, in the year 1903, could not have been less than 50 per cent greater in each instance. Relatively, the same erroneous results were had in each of the other five Provinces of the department. Now that these Provinces are subject to the requirement of developing as quickly as possible their own revenues for support of local government on the same bases as the regularly organized Provinces, this grievous handicap should be removed without delay. This would place at least two, and probably three, of the Provinces on the basis of revenue sufficient for their administrative expense after this year.

(n) It is recommended that existing law be amended to prohibit justices of the peace from engaging in the practice of law before the court of first instance and the supreme court, which are appeal tribunals from the courts presided over by these officers. Also, they should be prohibited from the drafting of legal documents as notaries public or otherwise for private profit. Experience has demonstrated that justices of the peace themselves are not able always to differentiate clearly between their activities as officers of the judiciary and as private attorneys. It is not strange, therefore, that not only the illiterate but the mass of the people, especially Mohammedans and pagans, are entirely incapable of grasping the distinction between the official and private acts of these very important officers who constitute the first and generally contact line of the judiciary branch of govern-

ment in its relations with the people. Instances have occurred in which the executive branch of government has suffered no little embarrassment in the exercise of governmental control through the inability of the people to distinguish the official acts of justices of the peace and the payment of fees to individuals in such official capacity and for their services as private attorneys without authoritative official regulation as to lawyer's fees.

#### CONCLUSION.

Law and order now obtain throughout Mohammedan Philippine territory, but popular compliance and cooperation are as yet only tentative and easily lost. They may be firmly established only in the course of time and by constancy in the present policies of responsible authorities in Manila conscientiously and correctly executed by local officers who establish themselves in the hearts of the people through invariable kindness, respect for local customs, religious ceremonies, and faith, absolute honesty and justice in both official and private relations. Neither Mohammedan nor pagan Filipino has national thought or ideals. They are now yielding to a policy of attraction directed at them as substantive Filipinos, and if they do not come directly into increasing and eventual absolute homogeneity with the highly civilized Filipino type the fault will be of the latter. The more intelligent leaders of these Mohammedans and pagans have awakened to and the majority of the masses now have a glimmer of light as to the advantages and necessity for unity on a more comprehensive basis without religious distinctions approximating national existence.

Very respectfully,

F. W. CARPENTER,  
*Department Governor.*  
The GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
Manila, P. I.

(Through the Secretary of the Interior.)



## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1916.

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MANILA, *February 21, 1917.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the executive bureau for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1916:

### ORGANIZATION.

Under the provisions of section 600 of the Administrative Code, the staff of officers of the executive bureau shall consist of one chief and four assistant chiefs to be known, respectively, as the executive secretary, the secretary to the Governor General, the second assistant executive secretary, the third assistant executive secretary, and the fourth assistant executive secretary. Upon the resignation of Judge Ignacio Villamor to accept the position of president of the University of the Philippines, Mr. S. Ferguson, then secretary to the Governor General, assumed the office of executive secretary and continued in that position until his appointment as vice president of the Philippine National Bank on February 20, 1916. Mr. H. L. Hershey, formerly director of civil service, succeeded him as secretary to the Governor General, and, as such, and in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 2291, became the acting executive secretary, holding that position until April 7, 1916, when the undersigned assumed the office of executive secretary. Mr. Manuel de Yriarte was second assistant executive secretary up to April 1, 1916, when the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks was segregated from this bureau and made a part of the Philippine Library and Museum. Since that date the position remained vacant until the appointment thereto by promotion of the fourth assistant executive secretary, Mr. Catalino Lavadia, on September 21, 1916, whereupon the position of fourth assistant executive secretary was abolished by operation of the appropriation act for the year 1916, or Act No. 2540. Mr. E. A. McCreary served as acting third assistant executive secretary from January 1 to August 11, 1916, when he was appointed permanently. Mr. McCreary was transferred to the Philippine National Bank on August 31, 1916, and the position of third assistant executive secretary remained vacant until September 1, 1916, when Mr. Fred N. Berry was appointed thereto. From September 21, 1916, the date of appointment of Mr. Lavadia as second assistant executive secretary, the officers of the executive bureau consisted of the executive secretary, the secretary to the Governor General, the second assistant executive secretary, and the third assistant executive secretary. This organization remained unchanged to and including December 31, 1916.

## FUNCTIONS.

A simple reading of the functions of the bureau as outlined in section 601 of the Administrative Code is likely to produce a wrong impression as to the amount and kind of work the executive bureau has to perform. Even if one takes into consideration the fact that the executive bureau is in many ways the office of the Governor General and is therefore called upon to do work pertaining to the chief executive, he does not begin to comprehend the varied assortment of matters that come to the executive bureau for determination. It is only after understanding the full meaning of that part of said section 601 reading, "Through the executive bureau shall be exercised the supervision and control vested in the Governor General over the government of Provinces, chartered cities, municipalities, and other local political divisions," does one begin to realize that the executive bureau, in reality, is the head office of the provincial, municipal, city, and township governments. From this provision the executive bureau derives its power of intervention, not to obstruct but to guide the local governments, in addition to the specific powers vested in that bureau in different statutes having application to the Provinces, cities, and municipalities, such as the provincial law, the municipal law, the charter of the city of Manila, the charter of the city of Baguio, the election law, and the assessment law.

Aside from the duties expressly imposed on the bureau by law, it serves as the intermediary between the central offices of the government and the Governor General in many cases; between the central offices and offices in Washington; and between the central offices and the provincial, municipal, and other local governments.

## DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

For the purpose of securing efficiency in the operation of the executive bureau, the work devolving upon it has been distributed among the executive secretary, who exercises general supervision and outlines and determines the policy to be pursued by the office; the secretary to the Governor General, who, in general terms, has charge of the work pertaining to the chief executive rather than to the executive secretary; the second assistant executive secretary, who supervises the general revision of real property assessments now in progress in all the regular Provinces and in the municipality of Tagudin in the Mountain Province, and has charge of other matters, especially financial, pertaining to the provincial and municipal governments; and the third assistant executive secretary, who attends to applications received from Provinces and municipalities for loans from insular trust funds, for cadastral survey of municipalities, and supervises the investment of the loans granted and all public improvements undertaken in the Provinces and municipalities with loan funds. Although there is no sharp line of division between the functions of the assistants, the division of work has been so well observed that there was never any duplication of the work supervised by any one assistant. The executive secretary and his assistants form the directorate of the bureau, which is further divided into divisions consisting mainly of the chief clerk's office, the translating division, the provincial division, the miscellaneous division, and the

records division. The translating division and the records division render service, not only for the executive bureau and the office of the Governor General but also for the other departments, bureaus, and offices of the government, in the case of the former, and for the departments, in the case of the latter. In general terms, it may be said that to the office of the chief clerk pertains most of the work of the executive bureau having relation with the offices of the government in Manila, with the Bureau of Insular Affairs in Washington and the consular representatives here and abroad; upon the translating division falls the duty of furnishing translations into English or Spanish, or into the native dialects, of such laws, orders, regulations, and other important papers, documents, and communications, not only of the executive bureau and of the Governor General's office but also of the other branches of the government; to the provincial division is assigned all the work having relation, either immediate or remote, to finances, taxation, and special appropriations of Provinces, the city of Baguio, municipalities, and townships; to the miscellaneous division belong all matters of legal nature and matters related to the political administration of the Provinces and municipalities; while the records division takes care of the correspondence of the executive bureau, of the Governor General's office, and of the different departments. The greater bulk of the preliminary work of the bureau falls upon the different divisions.

#### APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total appropriation for the executive bureau for the year 1916 was ₱295,096, as compared with ₱364,618.40 for the year 1915, or a decrease for 1916 of ₱69,522.40. Of the sum of ₱295,096 appropriated for the executive bureau for 1916, ₱22,484.61 represented the appropriation for the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, and this was transferred to the Philippine Library and Museum upon the consolidation of said division with that bureau. The appropriation available, therefore, for the executive bureau, exclusive of that pertaining to the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, was ₱272,611.39. The amount disbursed for salaries of officers and employees for the year 1916 was ₱173,241.16, as against ₱196,258.63 for the year 1915, a difference in favor of 1916 of ₱23,017.47. The expenditure for wages for 1916 was ₱14,029.52, as compared with ₱14,497.58 for 1915, a difference in favor of 1916 of ₱468.06. The traveling expenses of personnel amounted to ₱5,605.97 for 1916, as against ₱8,240.76 for 1915, a difference in favor of 1916 of ₱2,634.79. The expenditure for postal, telegraph, telephone, and cable service amounted to ₱9,984.72 for 1916, as against ₱7,546.51 for 1915, an increase for 1916 of ₱2,438.21. Supplies and materials consumed in 1916 were valued at ₱7,339.14, as against ₱9,545.49 for 1915, a difference in favor of 1916 of ₱2,206.35. It will be noted that the expenditures for 1916 were considerably less than those for 1915.

#### FIXED ASSETS.

The values of fixed assets given in the last annual report pertaining to the executive, the Philippine Commission, and the executive bu-

reau were ₱60,701.74, ₱20,978.10, and ₱107,044.82, respectively. At the close of the year 1916 there were furniture, books, and other equipment valued at ₱178,365.97—₱63,605.50 belonging to the executive, ₱21,872.92 to the Philippine Commission, and ₱92,887.55 to the executive bureau. It will be noted that the balance on December 31, 1916, of fixed assets of the executive bureau was ₱14,000 less than the balance for the preceding year. Eight thousand six hundred pesos of the decrease is accounted for by the transfer of furniture to the Philippine Library and Museum, consequent upon the consolidation with that bureau of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, in accordance with Act No. 2572 and executive order No. 22, series of 1916.

The following statement shows in detail the transactions of the year:

	Executive.	Philippine Commission.	Executive bureau.
Balance Jan. 1, 1916.....	₱60,701.74	₱20,978.10	₱107,044.82
Furniture purchased.....	3,191.54	937.07	1,379.34
Furniture found at station.....	292.00		200.76
Furniture transferred from other bureaus without cost.....			796.95
Books purchased.....	590.56	221.20	1,619.95
Books received gratis from the United States.....			163.00
Books found at station.....			139.72
Books transferred from other bureaus without cost.....			46.71
Total.....	64,775.84	22,136.37	111,396.25
Furniture sold.....	389.04		329.43
Furniture lost.....	54.75		95.61
Furniture transferred to other bureaus without cost.....	335.30	200.70	11,889.56
Furniture condemned.....	106.10		
Furniture considered as expendable property and dropped from account.....	147.00		
Books sold.....	6.65		
Books issued free to Government officials under Act No. 1660..	104.50	55.00	968.15
Books lost.....	27.00	7.75	57.17
Books transferred to other bureaus without cost.....			199.05
Balance Dec. 31, 1916.....	63,605.50	21,872.92	97,827.28
Total.....	64,775.84	22,136.37	111,396.25

### SUPPLIES.

On January 1, 1916, there was a balance on hand of supplies, exclusive of postage stamps, valued at ₱2,770.83. Purchases made during the year amounted to ₱6,953.94, making a total of ₱9,724.77. Supplies issued and sold amounted to ₱7,416.45, leaving a balance on December 31, 1916, of ₱2,308.32, of which ₱1,004.41 was transferred to the executive. At the beginning of the year there were on hand postage stamps to the value of ₱1,141.86. Stamps to the value of ₱8,200 were purchased during the year, while the number used represented the sum of ₱8,468.58, thus leaving a balance at the end of the year of ₱873.28, ₱430 of which pertained to the executive and ₱443.28 to the executive bureau.

### COLLECTIONS.

The collections made in 1916 for the executive, the Philippine commission, and the executive bureau were as follows: .

## EXECUTIVE.

Money value of accrued leave.....	₱1,497.42	
Refund of cable charges.....	11.33	
Sales of equipment.....	30.31	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	29.76	
		₱1,568.82

## PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Money value of accrued leave.....	613.45	
Refund of salary paid.....	121.29	
Refund of subsistence furnished.....	57.08	
		791.82

## EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

Cables sent.....	17,290.32	
Cables received.....	1,692.36	
Passport fees.....	3,434.00	
Certificates and impressions of the great seal.....	1,243.00	
Visés and impressions of the executive office seal.....	146.50	
Certified copies of records.....	100.50	
Cost of telephone services for bureaus.....	23,417.50	
Translation charges.....	4,018.35	
Refund of salary paid.....	5,110.78	
Money value of accrued leave.....	2,774.74	
Sales of equipment.....	338.92	
Sales of supplies.....	191.84	
Donation for relief of typhoon sufferers.....	1,000.00	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	1,863.13	
Amount refunded by the Province of Rizal out of ₱50,000 set aside by Act No. 2494.....	24,350.00	
		86,971.94
Sundry special funds.....		110.48
		89,443.06

## TRANSPORTATION.

During the year, transportation for 128 adults, 14 children, 9 servants and nurses, a total of 151, was secured on interisland army transports from Manila to the southern islands and return; and transportation for 54 adults, 3 children, and 1 servant, a total of 58, from Manila to Japanese and Chinese ports and return. These give a grand total of 209 passages secured for civilians on army transports. During the same period, transportation for 260 adults, 55 children, 1 servant, 34 pardoned prisoners, 87 adult indigents, and 3 children, a total of 440, was secured on trans-Pacific army transports from Manila to San Francisco; while 138 adults, 71 children, 2 servants and nurses, 3 adult indigents, and 2 children, a total of 216, were given passage from Manila to Honolulu; 33 adults, 3 children, a total of 36, from Manila to Nagasaki; 3 adults, 3 children, and 4 indigents, a total of 10, were from Nagasaki to San Francisco; and 8 adults from Manila to Newport News, Va. These bring the grand total to 710 passages secured on trans-Pacific army transports.

The total number of transportations on commercial liners to the United States and foreign countries issued during the year at the expense of the government was 24.

## PASSPORTS.

The number of passports issued during the fiscal year was 1,713, as against 1,261 issued during the fiscal year 1915, as follows:

	1916	1915
To citizens of the United States.....	1,158	840
To citizens of the Philippine Islands.....	555	421
Total.....	1,713	1,261

The number of passports issued is still gradually increasing on account of the European war. As stated in the last annual report, people traveling abroad are required by steamship companies to produce passports before transportation tickets are issued to them, and for this reason Americans and Filipinos, except those traveling on United States Army transports, are forced to obtain passports before leaving the islands.

## EXTRADITIONS.

Only one extradition case was handled during 1916. The fugitive having been located in the United States, the application for extradition was sent thereto.

## PARDONS.

The total number of pardon cases handled during the period covered by this report was 1,130, classified as follows:

## CASES HANDLED.

Petitions pending decision or under investigation on Dec. 31, 1915.....	75
Petitions received during 1916.....	877
Cases acted on at the recommendation of the trial judge, director of prisons, etc., without petition from the interested parties.....	162
Petitions for pardon made orally.....	16
Total.....	1,130

## ACTION TAKEN.

Full pardons granted.....	10
Remissions of unserved portions of sentence.....	308
Commutations of sentence.....	44
Paroles granted.....	16
Petitions denied.....	638
Petitions filed without action.....	58
Petitions pending decision (investigation completed).....	15
Petitions under investigation.....	41
Total.....	1,130

Only one reprieve was issued during the year.

## EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND PROCLAMATIONS.

This bureau prepared during the fiscal year 1916, 101 executive orders, of which 36 affected land reservations, and 23 proclamations.

## SUPERVISION OVER PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

In the exercise of this power, the undersigned has always endeavored and it is believed has succeeded to make the local governments feel that they are autonomous bodies and that their autonomy is recognized and respected by this bureau. As is expected of the executive bureau, however, it has taken full advantage of the provision of law conferring upon the Governor General the power of supervision, through the executive bureau, over the governments of Provinces, chartered cities, municipalities, and other local political divisions, to suggest to the local governments whatever measure was considered would be conducive to their general welfare. In doing this the bureau has always acted considerately.

As head office of the local governments, the assistance and cooperation of the executive bureau are frequently sought by other branches of the government in connection with the work undertaken by them in the Provinces. The clean-up week and the food campaign are good examples.

## NUMBER OF PROVINCES, MUNICIPALITIES, AND TOWNSHIPS.

The number of Provinces in the Philippine Islands on December 31, 1916, was the same as that shown in the last report of the executive bureau as follows:

Regular Provinces.....	31
Special Provinces.....	12
Total.....	43

At the close of the year, there were 761 municipalities, five more than the number reported last year, while the number of townships (83) remained unchanged.

## MUNICIPAL AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

During the year the organization of the following municipalities in the Provinces given in parentheses was authorized, effective January 1, 1917:

Limay (Bataan), Bustos (Bulacan), Dasmariñas (Cavite), Alcoy and Madridejos (Cebu), Ajuy (Iloilo), Aloran (Misamis), Laur (Nueva Ecija), Pulupandan (Occidental Negros), Mayantoc (Tarlac), and Laguimanoc (Tayabas).

The township of Looc in the Province of Mindoro was also organized, effective January 1, 1917, while the township of Nueva Era in Ilocos Norte was organized, effective July 1, 1916.

By Act No. 2618, the townships in the Province of Ilocos Sur and the subprovince of Abra were authorized to decide by means of a plebiscite whether or not they were to be converted into municipalities. The records of this office show that only two townships—Bato and Nueva Coveto—took advantage of that act. These two townships agreed to unite and form a municipality under the name of Burgos. Pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of said act, the organization of Burgos into a municipality took effect on January 1, 1917.

Before authorizing the creation of new municipalities or the reorganization of former municipalities, it is required of the inhabitants

interested to provide the proposed new municipalities with the land needed for various municipal purposes, consisting of a public plaza, a municipal building site, a school site, a market site, and a cemetery. The public plaza must be located in the central part of the municipality and must contain not less than 1 hectare. The site for the municipal building must be located along one side of the plaza with a front equal to the side of the plaza it adjoins and a depth of about 50 meters. The school site must be located at some distance from the plaza and must contain also at least 1 hectare. The market site must be removed from both the plaza and the school and must be situated on the bank of a river or on a main highway, wherever it would be most accessible to the business community; and must contain, if possible, 1 hectare. For cemetery purpose a piece of land meeting all the requirements of the health authorities is required. After years of experience in handling petitions for new municipal reorganizations it has been found to be the better policy to require the petitioners to provide the new municipality with the land needed for various municipal purposes rather than to erect buildings, for the reason that buildings constructed by the inhabitants usually fall short of meeting the requirements of the municipality, whether for municipal offices or for school or market purposes. It is believed also to be a greater burden upon the people to erect these buildings rather than to provide the sites named above, and for that reason the undersigned has abandoned the policy of making the construction of public buildings a prerequisite to separation. The time when separation is being agitated by the local inhabitants is the most opportune to secure donation of the sites desired with properly accomplished deeds rather than after separation when enthusiasm has subsided or entirely disappeared. The policy pursued during the last fiscal year has been that of liberality toward petitions for separation of former municipalities and their reorganization as independent entities or for the establishment of new municipalities. As a rule, no municipalities having a probable income of less than ₱3,000 accruing to the general fund have been set up.

#### USE OF ENGLISH.

Although English is the official language in the Philippine Islands, except in the courts, Spanish continued to be in general use in the provincial and municipal governments. This gave rise to complaints received by the department of public instruction from persons educated in the public schools, in view of which the Governor General, on August 8, 1912, issued an executive order requiring of officers and employees under the administrative control of the chief executive or any of the executive departments:

(1) That whenever possible the minutes of the meetings of provincial boards and municipal councils be kept in English.

(2) That all official correspondence, whether to government officials or to private individuals, be written in English.

(3) That in making appointment or promotions in the service preference be given to persons having a sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable them to carry on correspondence in English.

However, being aware that it was not possible to make the requirements absolute, a proviso was inserted in the order to the effect that in cases where it is not practicable to carry them out, officers



should make representation of the facts to the executive secretary, who was empowered in his discretion to modify the rule in such cases. As was to be expected, upon receipt of the order, municipal and provincial governments made representation to this office concerning their inability to adopt the English language, and requested permission to continue using the Spanish language both for the recording of their minutes and for official correspondence. With respect to the municipal governments, this office has invariably permitted the use of the Spanish language until such time as it might be practicable for them to secure the services of employees capable of using the English language. At present various municipal governments have English speaking employees and are using the English language as contemplated by the executive order above mentioned. As regards the provincial governments, permission to continue using the Spanish language has been granted for periods varying from six months to one year. In almost all the cases, the permission granted had to be extended from time to time for similar periods because of the inability of the provincial officials concerned to acquire a working knowledge of English. Nearly all the permissions granted the provincial governments to use the Spanish language expired before or immediately after the assumption of office on October 16, 1916, of the provincial officials elected at the last general elections. All requests for renewal received, including that from the city of Manila, were denied on the ground that the provincial governments concerned had or should have employees capable of writing English and translating the same into Spanish; and that the majority of the provincial boards had adopted the English language as contemplated in the order, with success, notwithstanding the fact that at the beginning only one of the three members of the board understood that language.

#### PROVINCIAL OVERDRAFTS.

Owing to unforeseen expenditures, but expenditures which later proved to be of very urgent character, several Provinces were obliged to incur expenses somewhat in excess of their incomes for the year. The consequence was that those Provinces had to overdraw their accounts to a certain extent. The overdrafts in the general funds amounted to ₱39,532.43, distributed as follows:

Cavite .....	₱14,226.31
Ilocos Sur.....	500.00
Laguna.....	8,000.00
Pampanga.....	4,000.00
Tayabas.....	12,806.12

Total.....	39,532.43
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In the road and bridge funds the overdraft amounted to ₱92,951.33, distributed as follows:

Batangas.....	₱14,000.00
Capiz.....	2,441.33
Cebu.....	15,000.00
Leyte.....	40,000.00
Rizal.....	20,000.00
Zambales.....	1,510.00

Total.....	92,951.33
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Only the Province of Albay showed an overdraft in the health fund and that was in the amount of ₱3,500.

The amounts of overdraft shown above may be said to be the irreducible minimum, as before granting authority to show these overdrafts in their accounts the provincial officers concerned were strictly enjoined to eliminate all expenses that were not of urgent character. In the Province of Cavite an overdraft was the outcome and continuance of unsatisfactory financial condition which has existed for a number of years and may trace its causes partly to the general revision of assessments which is now in progress in Cavite, as in the other regular Provinces, and which, of course, represents an extraordinary expenditure to the Province. It was anticipated in September, 1916, that the amount of overdraft would be approximately ₱22,000. The fact that the actual figure was only ₱14,236.21 at the end of the year speaks highly of the manner in which the officials of Cavite were able to control their expenditures.

The overdrafts in the road and bridge funds are explained by the urgent necessity of making certain repairs to roads and bridges, which, if not attended to at the proper time, would have cost the Government later considerably more, and of completing certain public works already commenced, and which, if not finished during the time set, would have meant not only inconvenience but additional cost as well. Under those conditions the incurring of overdraft was certainly amply justified.

The overdraft in the health fund of Albay was caused by the presence of cholera in the subprovince of Catanduanes. In this case, of course, the raising of necessary funds immediately was of such urgent necessity that the overdraft had to be sanctioned.

#### REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS.

The general revision of real property assessments was completed in 1915 in the Provinces of Bataan, Isabela, and Zambales. La Union and Occidental Negros were completed in 1916. According to present calculations, the Provinces of Albay, Antique, Batangas, Bulacan, Cagayan, Cavite, Ilocos Norte, Laguna, Misamis, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Rizal, Surigao, and Tarlac will be completed in 1917, while the Provinces of Ambos Camarines, Bohol, Ilocos Sur, Iloilo, Oriental Negros, Samar, and Sorsogon in 1918, and Cápiz, Cebu, Leyte, Pangasinan, and Tayabas in 1919.

The number of municipalities whose revision was finished in 1915 and prior years is 290, and the number of municipalities revised in 1916 is 167; total, 457.

Before the general revision of assessments provided for in Act No. 2238 was undertaken, the number of taxable parcels was 1,947,486, assessed at ₱298,907,970. At the end of 1916 the number of taxable parcels and their assessed valuation was 2,735,823 and ₱520,760,740, respectively, thus showing an increase of 788,337 parcels and ₱221,852,770 in assessed valuation. The percentage of increase in parcels is 40 and the percentage of increase in valuation is 74. The three Provinces ranking highest in the increase of percentage of parcels obtained are Bohol, Leyte, and Rizal, while the ranking according to percentage of increase of assessed valuation is Bohol, Leyte, and Oriental Negros.

The following table gives the details:

*Comparative statement of real property assessments (taxable only).*

Province.	Assessments Dec. 31, 1916.		Old assessments. <sup>1</sup>		Increase.		Percentage.	
	Parcels.	Valuation.	Parcels.	Valuation.	Parcels.	Valuation.	Parcels.	Valuation.
Albay.....	127,068	₱31,542,480	96,628	₱20,699,190	30,440	₱10,843,290	31	₱52
Ambos Camarines.....	94,114	19,415,650	60,635	10,720,810	33,479	8,694,840	55	81
Antique.....	43,007	4,100,130	27,965	2,017,340	15,042	2,082,790	53	103
Bataan.....	13,076	4,488,650	9,662	2,422,310	3,414	2,066,340	35	85
Batangas.....	76,863	13,388,610	53,004	9,243,120	23,859	4,145,490	45	44
Bohol.....	150,863	14,233,240	71,564	4,040,580	79,299	10,192,660	110	252
Bulacan.....	52,137	28,875,300	46,337	17,754,810	15,800	11,120,490	34	62
Cagayan.....	86,850	14,065,770	62,297	9,288,240	24,553	4,797,530	39	51
Capiz.....	73,448	11,062,510	56,720	5,916,210	16,728	5,146,300	29	86
Cavite.....	35,875	8,452,900	23,561	5,425,520	12,314	3,027,380	52	55
Cebu.....	122,834	20,996,330	102,692	16,440,660	20,142	4,545,670	19	27
Ilocos Norte.....	267,269	12,457,400	183,366	5,909,790	73,893	6,547,610	40	110
Ilocos Sur.....	178,226	12,647,740	153,671	8,284,360	24,555	4,363,380	15	52
Iloilo.....	115,623	24,325,550	71,760	16,007,360	43,863	8,318,190	60	51
Isabela.....	42,974	11,645,430	25,645	5,838,100	17,329	5,807,330	67	99
Laguna.....	97,356	24,437,720	82,585	14,466,230	14,771	9,971,490	17	68
La Union.....	99,582	11,067,840	76,814	6,496,900	22,768	4,590,940	29	70
Leyte.....	132,887	24,302,180	70,835	10,822,300	62,052	13,479,880	87	124
Misamis.....	70,091	12,617,480	45,650	6,008,180	24,441	6,609,300	53	110
Nueva Ecija.....	47,729	22,566,480	30,576	10,434,460	17,153	12,132,020	23	114
Occidental Negros.....	94,178	27,072,950	20,189	14,596,270	13,989	12,476,680	69	85
Oriental Negros.....	49,380	8,479,740	29,266	3,823,350	20,114	4,651,390	68	121
Pampanga.....	47,048	21,454,510	36,196	14,494,210	10,852	6,970,300	29	48
Pangasinan.....	230,837	28,700,010	182,152	18,246,410	48,685	10,453,600	26	57
Rizal.....	57,038	21,144,970	31,623	11,067,700	25,415	10,047,270	80	95
Samar.....	92,498	10,611,620	61,720	6,936,410	30,778	3,675,210	49	52
Sorsogon.....	65,505	14,356,000	54,480	10,790,220	11,025	3,566,780	22	32
Surigao.....	30,663	4,470,290	18,010	2,021,470	12,653	2,448,820	70	121
Tarlac.....	52,621	14,194,200	35,007	7,665,070	17,614	6,529,130	50	84
Tayabas.....	110,011	38,149,510	90,985	17,950,960	19,026	20,196,550	20	112
Zambales.....	38,164	4,944,760	28,157	2,793,490	10,007	2,151,270	35	77
Mountain Province.....	10,018	462,790	7,734	260,940	2,284	201,850	29	77
Total.....	2,735,823	520,760,740	1,947,486	298,907,970	788,337	221,852,770	40	73

<sup>1</sup> As existing on Sept. 30, 1913, when Act No. 2328 went into effect.

The amount of tax collectible in all the regular Provinces, including Tagudin, in the Mountain Province, on the basis of the assessed valuation of real property on December 31, 1916, was ₱4,556,656.47, for the provincial general fund ₱1,301,901.85, for the provincial road and bridge fund ₱650,950.92, for the municipal general fund ₱1,301,901.85, and ₱1,301,901.85 for the municipal school fund, assuming that the maximum rate is imposed in all the municipalities. The increase in real property tax accruing to these funds as a result of the general revision of assessments is ₱554,631.92 for the provincial general fund; ₱277,315.96 for the provincial road and bridge fund; ₱554,631.92 for the municipal general fund; and ₱554,631.92 for the municipal school fund.

In this connection it should be stated that the increases in parcels and valuation shown are accounted for, not so much by higher schedules as by the number of properties assessed, which were not included in the list before; by the number of properties declared for areas greatly below their true areas; and the erroneous classification of land. The general assessment means therefore a greater income to the Provinces and municipalities without imposing an extraordinary burden upon the taxpayers who have been and are complying with their obligations to the government. These increases

have been made possible by merely reaching those citizens who heretofore have not been contributing their share of the government's expenses. As a result also of this work there should be less dissatisfaction among the taxpayers for the reason that the number escaping the tax collector has been reduced considerably. The people's opposition to pay taxes as a rule is not directed against the tax itself, but against the inequality of its application.

The following table gives the amount of work accomplished during 1916:

*Real property tax assessment—Municipalities completed during 1916.*

[Taxable property only.]

Province.	Number of municipalities revised.	Revised assessment.		Old assessment.		Increase or decrease.		Percentage.	
		Parcels.	Valuation.	Parcels.	Valuation.	Parcels.	Valuation.	Parcels.	Valuation.
Albay.....	10	54,610	12,320,040	41,374	8,738,740	13,231	3,581,300	31.9	40.9
Ambos Camarines.....	14	31,416	7,993,450	18,966	4,126,900	12,450	3,866,550	65.0	93.6
Antique.....	7	22,833	2,174,450	13,742	1,045,228	9,091	1,129,222	66.1	108.9
Batangas.....	5	20,293	2,918,240	11,715	1,454,880	8,578	1,458,360	73.2	99.8
Bohol.....	11	67,998	5,102,030	26,733	1,199,500	41,165	3,902,530	154.0	325.3
Bulacan.....	7	20,514	6,567,970	14,372	3,750,540	6,142	2,807,430	42.7	74.8
Cagayan.....	7	33,725	4,666,910	21,660	3,466,774	12,065	1,200,136	56.1	34.5
Capiz.....	6	24,095	4,660,400	15,538	1,643,280	8,557	3,017,120	55.0	283.6
Cavite.....	10	10,113	1,575,660	5,967	749,610	4,140	826,050	69.4	110.1
Cebu.....	6	19,584	2,838,520	11,406	1,720,780	8,178	1,117,740	71.6	64.9
Ilocos Norte.....	4	70,320	5,035,770	42,152	1,591,560	28,168	3,444,210	66.8	216.4
Ilocos Sur.....	4	29,115	2,254,300	23,246	1,397,980	5,869	856,320	25.2	61.2
Iloilo.....	5	38,682	5,589,450	15,212	2,531,540	23,470	3,057,910	154.2	120.7
Laguna.....	10	30,982	4,263,920	25,593	2,586,950	5,389	1,076,970	21.0	64.8
La Union.....	5	25,540	3,178,390	19,683	1,953,550	5,857	1,224,840	29.7	68.1
Leyte.....	7	58,200	10,080,710	19,148	2,249,380	39,052	7,831,330	203.9	348.1
Misamis.....	4	17,421	3,437,380	11,223	1,399,590	6,198	2,037,790	55.2	145.5
Nueva Ecija.....	9	15,059	11,336,820	12,865	4,219,590	2,194	7,117,230	17.0	108.6
Occidental Negros.....	4	7,804	3,204,930	4,073	1,693,540	3,731	1,511,390	91.6	88.6
Oriental Negros.....	4	10,857	1,432,480	6,274	672,370	4,583	700,110	73.0	113.0
Pampanga.....	5	10,158	4,080,170	6,199	1,942,940	3,959	2,137,230	63.8	109.9
Pangasinan.....	4	55,367	6,099,950	30,627	2,463,450	24,740	3,636,500	80.7	147.6
Rizal.....	7	19,564	5,471,520	10,517	2,106,390	9,047	3,365,130	86.0	159.7
Samar.....	8	26,828	2,817,360	13,778	1,396,183	13,050	1,421,220	94.7	101.8
Sorsogon.....	3	12,841	2,510,290	8,849	1,571,070	3,992	939,220	45.1	59.7
Surigao.....	3	12,967	1,993,260	6,468	682,240	6,499	1,311,020	100.4	193.4
Tarlac.....	1	22,107	3,333,540	12,305	1,433,010	9,802	1,900,530	79.6	132.6
Tayabas.....	3	20,028	10,621,850	15,416	4,222,280	4,612	6,399,560	23.4	151.5
Total.....		788,921	137,549,820	465,101	64,014,862	323,820	73,535,018		

After the completion of the general revision of a Province, the plan is to reduce greatly the personnel of the assessor's office and with the assessor and three or four able assistants to undertake a more careful and detailed revision until all the municipalities shall have been revised again. It is believed that there will always exist need for the office of assessor, in order that a future general revision may not be again necessary, as by the continuance of the assessment work real properties will undergo constant revision, hence the tax list will always be up to date.

#### CADASTRAL SURVEYS.

During the year 1916 this office continued the supervision of cadastral surveys and investments of insular trust funds in loans to Provinces and municipalities for public improvements.

Since the passage of Acts Nos. 2259 and 2338, a cadastral survey has been undertaken in 65 municipalities, 4 townships, and in the city of Manila.

On December 31, 1916, 44 surveys were completed and cases adjudicated in 31 municipalities and in the city of Manila; 68 completed but not adjudicated; 59 in progress; and 15 authorized but not begun.

Requests from a number of municipalities for the application thereto of the cadastral act are on file but have not been authorized.

The method of dividing the cost of cadastral surveys between the insular, provincial, and municipal governments and the property owners, as outlined in Act No. 2259, and permitting payments to be made in installments over a period of five years, has greatly facilitated cadastral surveys. Practically all municipalities and Provinces are financially able to meet their proportionate share of the cost of the surveys, if permitted to do so, in five annual installments, and there is no case of record where it has worked a hardship on the property owners. As a rule the property owners are anxious that the survey be undertaken and do not hesitate to pledge themselves to bear their seven-tenths of the cost. Existing law provides for loans of insular trust funds to Provinces and municipalities to assist in the payment of their proportionate shares of surveys undertaken, but in no case has it been necessary to make such a loan.

#### INSULAR LOANS TO PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES.

In view of the passage of legislation by the Philippine Legislature during the 1915-16 session requiring the investment of insular trust funds in Philippine National Bank stock and authorizing the use of those funds for the acquisition of stock of and in loans to the Manila Railroad Co., it was considered necessary and advisable to restrict, to a certain extent, loans to Provinces and municipalities for public improvements. For that reason, investments from insular trust funds in provincial and municipal loans during 1916 were considerably less than during previous years. Only those projects which were under way or which were considered of great importance were financed from those funds.

The following is a statement of loans made during the year 1916 from insular trust funds to Provinces and municipalities:

Provincial: Roads, bridges, and culverts, 5 projects.....	₱271,250
Municipal:	
Market buildings, 11 projects.....	138,400
Waterworks and artesian wells, 1 project.....	70,000
Municipal buildings, 1 project.....	1,500
School buildings, 1 project.....	1,200
Total.....	482,350

Loans in the amount of ₱700,000 were made from the gold standard fund to the Manila Railroad Co.

The following comparative table shows the investments made from the different trust funds on December 31, 1916, and December 31, 1915:

	1916	1915
<b>Act No. 1729, public works bonds, sinking fund:</b>		
Philippine National Bank stock.....	₱500,000.00	
Philippine Railway bonds.....	457,000.00	₱457,000.00
Public works bonds.....	276,000.00	276,000.00
Friar lands bonds.....	410,000.00	410,000.00
Provincial and municipal loans.....	563,400.00	634,750.00
<b>Total invested.....</b>	<b>2,236,400.00</b>	<b>1,777,750.00</b>
<b>Total in fund.....</b>	<b>2,234,660.96</b>	<b>1,970,202.25</b>
<b>Act No. 1749, friar lands bonds, sinking fund:</b>		
Philippine National Bank stock.....	500,000.00	
Philippine Railway bonds.....	1,293,300.00	1,293,300.00
Public works bonds.....	80,000.00	80,000.00
Manila Hotel bonds.....	900,000.00	900,000.00
Provincial and municipal loans.....	1,239,445.00	1,550,665.00
<b>Total invested.....</b>	<b>4,012,745.00</b>	<b>3,823,965.00</b>
<b>Total in fund.....</b>	<b>4,162,008.63</b>	<b>4,580,210.74</b>
<b>Act No. 2083, gold standard fund:</b>		
Manila Railroad Co.....	6,337,000.00	5,637,000.00
Provincial and municipal loans.....	3,918,434.00	3,930,148.00
<b>Total invested.....</b>	<b>10,255,434.00</b>	<b>9,567,148.00</b>
<b>Act No. 1323, city of Manila sewer and waterworks bonds, sinking fund:</b>		
Sewer and waterworks bonds.....	762,000.00	672,000.00
Public works bonds.....	112,000.00	100,000.00
Stock, Bank of the Philippines.....	71,750.00	91,750.00
Manila Railroad bonds.....	41,522.50	
Philippine Railway bonds.....	43,000.00	
Provincial and municipal loans.....	621,905.00	621,905.00
<b>Total invested.....</b>	<b>1,652,177.50</b>	<b>1,485,655.00</b>
<b>Total in fund.....</b>	<b>1,734,937.15</b>	<b>1,517,680.95</b>

Due to the few investments in provincial and municipal loans made during 1916 and to the payment of installments due in 1916 on loans granted in previous years, the total investments in provincial and municipal loans on December 31, 1916, were considerably less than on December 31, 1915.

As in past years, each project in which an investment of insular trust funds was proposed was investigated personally by the assistant executive secretary. This investigation is considered necessary to assure this office of the wisdom of the project proposed and the absolute safety of the investment.

The following table shows the loans granted the Provinces and municipalities and the cities of Manila and Baguio, from insular trust funds, from March 1, 1908, to March 1, 1917:

Purpose for which loaned.	Amount.	Number of projects.
Roads, bridges, and culverts.....	₱5,801,400	29 Provinces and the cities of Manila and Baguio.
Market buildings.....	2,829,000	139 projects.
Waterworks and artesian wells.....	767,650	14 projects.
Provincial government buildings.....	561,000	7 projects.
School buildings.....	340,350	43 projects.
Municipal buildings.....	183,000	31 projects.
Electric-light plants.....	68,000	2 projects.
Sanatorium.....	20,000	1 project.
Crematories.....	13,500	2 projects.
Wharves.....	10,000	1 project.
Telephone system.....	7,000	Do.
Cemetery.....	5,000	Do.
	<b>10,605,900</b>	<b>242 projects.</b>

During the same period covered by the above statement, repayments on account of loans previously granted amounted to ₱4,070,416.

The wisdom of the investment of trust funds in loans to municipalities for the construction of modern market buildings with sanitary market tables is apparent when the increased market receipts resulting from the construction of such buildings is considered. In the year 1910 the receipts from this source throughout the islands, excepting Mindanao and Sulu, were approximately ₱330,000. In 1916 they amounted to ₱915,577.27. From a sanitary point of view, the modern market buildings constructed from loan funds are a wonderful improvement over the old types of buildings.

#### REAL PROPERTY TAX POSTPONEMENT.

The period of payment, without penalty, of the 1916 real property tax was postponed in all the regular Provinces except Cagayan and Isabela, where normally the last date for the payment of this tax does not fall due until the end of October, to June 30, inclusive; also in the municipality of Tagudin, Mountain Province, and in the Province of Mindoro. This postponement was authorized upon the initiative of this office to remedy the anomalous situation which had arisen in view of the general elections. At the date of registration the period of payment of the real property tax had not yet expired, but it did before the date of election, so that, if the period were not extended, persons who were not delinquent at the time of registration would have become ineligible to vote, unless they paid tax before election, and to prevent voters from infringing the election law through ignorance postponement was considered to be absolutely necessary.

In view of the typhoon which wrought such great damage to the southern Provinces, the period of payment of the real property tax was further postponed to October 31, 1916, inclusive, in the Provinces of Albay, Ambos Camarines, Sorsogon, and Tayabas, and again postponed to December 31, 1916, in Ambos Camarines.

#### CEDULA CAMPAIGN.

As a result of the work started by the Province of Bohol and the Province of Cebu in conducting a systematic campaign to clean up cedula delinquencies, the bureau of internal revenue took up the work and instituted it on a large scale so as to include all the Provinces. In this work the executive bureau has fully cooperated with the bureau of internal revenue by providing the additional personnel needed to conduct the campaign. The increases being obtained are understood to be remarkable. No efforts are being made however to give actual figures in this report, that being left to the bureau of internal revenue.

In connection with this campaign, this office issued a circular to the different provincial treasurers asking them to report all the provincial and municipal officials delinquent in the payment of real property or cedula taxes. Upon receipt of the treasurer's reports, immediate action was taken to cause the officials concerned to pay their delinquent taxes. It is gratifying to note that the failure of the local officials to pay taxes was due as a rule to causes other than deliberate purpose to avoid the payment of taxes, and that they willingly and promptly satisfied their delinquent taxes upon their attention being invited thereto.

## ELECTIONS.

On June 6, 1916, elections were held for representatives and provincial and municipal elective officers in all the regularly organized Provinces; for representative and third member in Batanes; for representative, governor, and third member in Mindoro; for third member in Nueva Vizcaya; for representative and third member in Palawan; for representatives and 10 members of the municipal board in the city of Manila, and for two members of the city council of Baguio, subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province. A circular has been issued to all provincial governors asking for data which will enable this office to prepare election statistics. The data so far received are so incomplete that no statistics of any value can be given yet.

As in former elections, this office for several weeks before the election held on June 6, 1916, was kept busy by the numerous requests for advice as to the proper interpretation of the election law, from provincial and municipal officials, as well as by the great number of complaints calculated to prejudice the interests of one party and favor another; and by report of abuses in the exercise of powers given the provincial and municipal officials in connection with the preparations for the elections. Only an insignificant number of these complaints and reports were substantiated. After the election the work of this office in connection therewith had not been as heavy as in former elections. Under the second paragraph of section 25 of the old election law (Act No. 1582) the Governor General could refuse to confirm the election of any elective provincial officer, member of the municipal board of the city of Manila, or member of the city council of Baguio on any of the following grounds: (1) Disloyalty to the constituted authorities, (2) moral unfitness to hold public office, and (3) bad reputation for morality, honesty, and uprightness in the community in which he lives. On account thereof the practice of this office was to hold a thorough investigation of the character and antecedents of each official elect. This gave the office considerable work. However, by Act No. 2582, reproduced in section 570 of the Administrative Code, that part above mentioned of the old election law was amended by making disloyalty the only ground for refusal to confirm an election. On account thereof it was deemed unnecessary to make inquiries as to the character and antecedents of the official elect as formerly. No protest having been received against the confirmation of the election of any official elect on account of disloyalty, no such official elect was investigated.

As to the judicial protests against elections, this office of course has nothing to do with them. However, it may not be amiss to state something about election protests filed in the courts of first instance. The records of this office show the following:

Fourteen provincial governors protested. One was decided in favor of the contestant and 5 dismissed. The result of the remainder is not yet known.

Two lieutenant governors protested. Result not yet known.

Six members of provincial board protested. One was decided in favor of the contestant and 2 dismissed. The outcome of the others is not yet known.

Two hundred and eight municipal presidents protested. Fifteen were decided in favor of the contestants, 3 in favor of the candidates-elect, 130 dismissed, 9 elections were declared null, and 1 was declared a tie. The outcome of the remaining protests is not yet known.



Forty-four vice presidents protested; 2 were decided in favor of the contestants, 26 dismissed, and 3 elections were declared null. The result of the remainder is not yet known.

Two hundred and forty-six councilors. Eight were decided in favor of the contestants, 10 in favor of the candidates-elect, 178 dismissed, and 18 elections were declared null.

The elections passed off quietly and peacefully except in one municipality, where disturbance took place as follows:

On June 7, 1916, the municipal president of Meycauayan, Bulacan, accompanied by policemen, created a disturbance in the second election precinct of that municipality by entering the polling place and firing various shots with their revolvers. As a result of this disturbance most of the ballots were destroyed and the rest scattered in and outside the polling place.

### SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

The new Philippine organic act provides for the holding of an election to elect senators on the first Tuesday of October, 1916, which fell on the 3d of that month, unless postponed by the Governor General. The Governor General did not postpone the date and accordingly the election was held on October 3, 1916. The new organic act does not prescribe rules and regulations for the holding of the senatorial election, nor is there any law which contains any such rules and regulations, the election law not being applicable to the senatorial election. Fortunately, the Legislature before adjourning in February of 1916 passed a joint resolution (No. 8) authorizing the Governor General to apply the existing laws to elections that might be held, and promulgate such regulations as might be necessary, by reason of legislation the United States Congress might adopt. By virtue of this authority this office prepared a proclamation announcing the holding of an election for senators on October 3, 1916, making the election law then existing applicable thereto with slight modifications, and promulgating additional regulations deemed necessary for the proper holding of the election, which proclamation was issued by the Governor General on August 30, 1916. As in other elections, this office was kept busy with requests for advices and complaints. The senatorial election passed off quietly and peacefully except in the municipality of Baao, Ambos Camarines, where the people entered the polling place, at which a fight ensued, and in the municipality of Sagnay, same Province, the polling place at which was burned.

After the election, it was found necessary to create a central board of canvassers to canvass the votes cast in the different Provinces. The chiefs of the miscellaneous and provincial divisions and the assistant chief clerk of this bureau were appointed members of this board. As the Legislature was to meet on October 16, 1916, and it was the desire to have nearly all the senators present at the inaugural session, the board had very short time to finish its work. Numerous telegrams were sent daily to urge the different provincial boards to report the result of the election immediately. Through this constant urging the board, which held sessions until late at night, was able to certify on the eve of inauguration day the election of all the elective senators except the two from the sixth senate district. The failure of the board to certify the election of the two senators from

that district was due to reports of frauds received, which were corroborated to a certain extent by the conduct of the provincial boards of the three Provinces composing the district in withholding their reports as to the result of the elections, by telegrams from reliable persons, and by the official reports of the results of election received from those Provinces.

**APPOINTMENTS, RESIGNATIONS, ETC., IN THE INSULAR, PROVINCIAL,  
AND MUNICIPAL SERVICE.**

During the year 1916, 396 appointments were made by the Governor General, by and with the consent of the upper house of the Philippine Legislature, 298 thereof having been confirmed by the Philippine Commission and 98 by the Philippine Senate. One hundred and forty-six appointments were made by the Governor General alone. Of the appointees, 5 declined their appointments. During the same period 163 officials resigned from office, 18 were relieved, 39 were removed, 37 were suspended, required to resign, reinstated with reprimand or warning, or otherwise disciplined, and 6 died. The following table shows the details:

	Appointments by the Governor and Philippine Commission from Jan. 1 to Oct. 15, 1916.	Appointments by the Governor for General and Philippine Senate from Oct. 16 to Dec. 31, 1916.	Appointments and designations by Governor General only.	Declinations.	Resignations.	Reliefs.	Reinstated with warning or reprimand, suspended or otherwise disciplined, resignations required or accepted.	Removed.	Deaths.
Insular officers, including judges of the courts of first instance.	43		1		6				
Provincial officers.	40	5	22		5	1			
City of Manila.	9	1	3						
City of Baguio.	3		1						
Municipal officers.			120				25	25	
Justices of peace.	90	28		2	51	5	12	13	5
Auxiliary justices of peace.	113	64		3	101	12		1	1
Total.	298	98	146	5	163	18	37	39	6

## AMERICAN AND FILIPINO PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS.

The following is a comparative statement of the number of American and Filipino provincial and municipal officers during the period from 1903 to 1916, inclusive:

Years.	Provincial officers.					Municipal and township officers, including justices and notaries public.				
	Americans.		Filipinos.		Total.	Americans.		Filipinos.		Total.
	Num-ber.	Percent-age.	Num-ber.	Percent-age.		Num-ber.	Percent-age.	Num-ber.	Percent-age.	
1903.....	86	26.54	238	73.46	324	24	0.17	14,102	99.83	14,126
1904.....	87	37.82	143	62.18	230	44	.39	11,289	99.61	11,333
1905.....	80	24.60	246	75.40	326	58	.50	10,725	99.50	10,783
1906.....	80	24.69	183	75.31	243	68	.63	10,774	99.37	10,842
1907.....	50	34.25	96	65.75	146	68	.77	11,350	99.23	11,418
1908.....	49	32.66	101	67.34	150	82	.69	11,760	99.31	11,842
1909.....	47	31.54	102	68.46	149	81	.66	12,275	99.34	12,356
1910.....	39	27.86	101	72.14	140	102	.81	12,417	99.19	12,519
1911.....	43	29.25	104	70.75	147	106	.84	12,685	99.16	12,793
1912.....	44	31.20	97	68.80	141	132	1.07	12,183	98.93	12,315
1913.....	40	26.14	113	73.86	153	121	.97	12,384	99.03	12,506
1914.....	37	21.64	134	78.36	171	116	.87	12,272	99.13	12,388
1915.....	36	17.22	173	82.78	209	89	.67	13,138	99.33	13,227
1916.....	27	12.86	183	87.14	210	88	.66	13,270	99.34	13,358

The following two tables show in detail the make-up of the provincial and municipal service:

Provincial.	Ameri-cans.	Percent-age.	Fili-pinos.	Percent-age.	Total.
Governors, including department governor of Mindanao and Sulu.....	4	9.09	40	90.91	44
Treasurers.....	12	36.36	21	63.64	33
Secretary-treasurer.....	6	54.55	5	45.45	11
Secretaries.....			1	100.00	1
Members of provincial board.....	1	1.37	72	98.63	73
Fiscals.....			35	100.00	35
Lieutenant governors.....	4	30.77	9	69.23	13
Total.....	27	12.86	183	87.14	210

Municipal.	Ameri-cans.	Percent-age.	Fili-pinos.	Percent-age.	Total.
Presidents.....			942	100.00	942
Vice presidents.....			339	100.00	339
Secretaries.....			635	100.00	635
Treasurers.....			650	100.00	650
Secretary-treasurers.....			202	100.00	202
Councillors.....			7,548	100.00	7,548
Justices of peace.....	17	2.18	763	97.82	780
Auxiliary justices of peace.....	31	4.94	596	95.06	627
Notaries public, including city of Manila.....	40	3.24	1,195	96.76	1,235
Total.....	88	.66	13,270	99.34	13,358

**EXTENSION OF POPULAR CONTROL OVER PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.**

The tendency of the Legislature has been to extend popular control over the administration of provincial affairs. This tendency was especially noticeable during the year 1916, various acts making elective offices theretofore filled by appointment having been enacted. By Act No. 2562, enacted on February 3, 1916, the office of third member of the provincial board of Nueva Vizcaya was made elective. Act No. 2569, enacted on the same date, made the office of provincial governor of Mindoro also elective, and Act No. 2586, passed on February 4, 1916, provided that the member of the provincial board which theretofore used to be appointive should also be elective, thus making all the three members of the board elective. The organization of the municipal board of the city of Manila was also changed during the year 1916. The municipal board was formerly constituted by a president and five members, all of whom, except two, were appointive. By section 2411 of the Administrative Code, which went into effect in 1916, the municipal board was made to consist of 10 members, all elective, with a president chosen from among their number. The city of Baguio, subprovince of Benguet, Mountain Province, has undergone a similar change. Formerly the members of the city council of Baguio were all appointive. By section 2532 of the Administrative Code, two of the members of that body were made elective.

**ADMINISTRATIVE CASES AGAINST PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS.**

During the fiscal year 1916, one provincial governor and one provincial fiscal were suspended from office, the former on account of the pendency of a criminal case against him, and the latter for neglect of duty. The governor, having been acquitted, was reinstated in office. The provincial fiscal was also reinstated, an investigation having failed to substantiate the charge against him.

**ADMINISTRATIVE CASES AGAINST MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.**

One hundred and forty-three municipal officials, justices and auxiliary justices of the peace were submitted to administrative proceedings during the fiscal year 1916, of whom 120 were suspended from office pending decision of their cases. Of these officials, 77 were found guilty; 61 were exonerated, and 5 cases were filed without action owing to the expiration of the terms of office of the officials involved. Of those found guilty, 1 was removed and disqualified from holding public office, 38 were removed from office, 7 were required to resign, and 31 were suspended from office, reinstated with reprimand or warning, or otherwise disciplined. Of the officials thus disciplined, the justices of the peace numbered 25, auxiliary justices of the peace 2, municipal presidents 21, vice presidents 7, councilors 17, secretary 1, and chiefs of police 4. Of the officials exonerated, 17 were municipal presidents, 7 vice presidents, 32 councilors, 1 secretary, 2 justices of the peace, 1 auxiliary justice of the peace, and 1 chief of police, whereas of the cases filed 4 were against

municipal councilors and 1 against a municipal president. The following table gives the details:

	Presi- dents.	Vice presi- dents.	Secre- taries.	Coun- cillors.	Justices of the peace.	Aux- iliary justices of the peace.	Chiefs of police.	Total.
<b>Cases tried:</b>								
Officers suspended pending final decision.....	36	12	2	46	17	3	4	130
Officers not suspended pending final decision.....	3	2		7	10		1	23
Total.....	39	14	2	53	27	3	5	143
<b>Action taken:</b>								
Found guilty—								
Removed and disqualified from holding public office.....	1							1
Removed.....	7	2	1	10	13	1	4	38
Resignations required or accepted.....	1	1			5			7
Reinstated with warning or reprimand, suspended, or otherwise disciplined.....	12	4		7	7	1		31
Total.....	21	7	1	17	25	2	4	77
Found not guilty:								
Reinstated or continued in office.....	17	7	1	32	2	1	1	61
Charges dismissed.....								
Total.....	17	7	1	32	2	1	1	61
Total number of cases disposed of.....	38	14	2	49	27	3	5	138
Filed without action owing to expiration of term.....	1			4				5
Total.....	39	14	2	53	27	3	5	143
Grand total.....	116	42	6	155	81	9	15	424

Comparing the figures given in the above table with those shown in the report for the year 1915, it will be noted that the number of officials tried during the period from January 1 to December 31, 1916, with the exception of chiefs of police, has decreased. The number of presidents, vice presidents, secretaries, councilors, justices of the peace, and auxiliary justices of the peace shown in the report for 1915 to have been tried was 50, 21, 7, 86, 36, and 7, respectively, whereas the figures in this report for the same officials are 39, 14, 2, 53, 27, and 3, respectively. The number of chiefs of police tried has increased from 2 to 5.

The nature and result of the charges brought against the officials mentioned above are shown in detail in the following table:

	Neglect of duty.	Abuse of official position.	Violation of law (election law), executive orders, and municipal ordinances.	Slander, disrespect, and use of bad language.	Perjury.	Ignorance and incapacity.	Malversation and breaches of trust.	Bad habits and immorality.	Forgery and falsification.	Bribery and kindred crimes.	False arrest.	Extortion.	Robbery.	Total.
<b>GUILTY:</b>														
Presidents.....	20	9	8	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	45
Vice Presidents.....	1	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9
Secretaries.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Councillors.....	7	4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Justices of the peace.....	7	16	10	4	2	9	1	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	63
Auxiliary justices of the peace.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Chiefs of police.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>NOT GUILTY:</b>														
Presidents.....	17	25	10	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	62
Vice presidents.....	8	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Secretaries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Councillors.....	18	5	13	15	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Justices of the peace.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Auxiliary justices of the peace.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Chiefs of police.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	.....	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>NO ACTION:</b>														
Presidents.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Vice presidents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Secretaries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Councillors.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Justices of the peace.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auxiliary justices of the peace.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chiefs of police.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>8</b>
<b>(Grand total.....)</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>305</b>

As appears above, this year as in previous years, the charge that numbered the most officials is that of neglect of duty, there being 78 counts, of which 29 were substantiated. The next in order is for violation of law, executive orders, and municipal ordinances, which numbered 67, 39 of which were substantiated. Next comes the charge for abuse of official position, there being 66 counts of this nature, of which 35 were found to be well founded. The charge for slander, disrespect, and use of bad language numbered 29, of which 12 were proven. The charges for ignorance and incapacity were 15, all of which except 2 were substantiated. Of the charges for bad habits 14 and immorality 9 were established. There were 12 charges for forgery and falsification, of which 4 were established. Of the 6 charges for bribery and kindred crimes 4 were substantiated. The number of charges for false arrest was 5, 3 of which were proven. The 3 charges for perjury and extortion as well as the 1 for robbery were all substantiated.

#### MUNICIPAL POLICE MATTERS.

Under section 18 of Act No. 2169, enacted on February 6, 1912, any member of the municipal police force dissatisfied with the decision of the provincial governor in the administrative case against him has the right to appeal therefrom to the governor general. To give the Provinces more autonomy this law was amended by Act No. 2561, enacted on February 2, 1916, and reproduced in section 2220 of the Administrative Code, by giving the right to appeal to the governor general only to the chiefs of police. Notwithstanding this change a good number of appeals were received during the year. In addition to such appeals various police matters generally relating to questions of legality, advisability, or propriety of appointments were handled by this office.

#### PROVINCIAL TREASURY SERVICE.

In order that the standard of the treasury service may be maintained and, if possible, improved, instructions were issued to provincial treasurers to exercise the greatest care in selecting their chief clerks so as to conform more or less to the requirements set forth in a circular of this bureau regarding the educational qualifications and office training of the persons who should be considered for appointment to these positions. A strict merit system has also been put in force regarding the appointment and promotion of chief clerks with the same end in view. Provincial treasurers have enthusiastically supported the policy of the bureau and have invariably in cases of vacancy left it to the executive secretary to recommend the persons to fill existing vacancies. The position of chief clerk is the stepping stone to a treasurership, and it is thus very important that only the best available are appointed to this position and the best of those in the service are promoted. In time appointments to treasurerships will be made from among the chief clerks of the first-class Provinces, as these, according to the merit system mentioned, will have reached there after having rendered service in Provinces of lower class. They will thus be the chief clerks senior in point of service and of tested ability.



## SUPERVISION OVER PROVINCIAL TREASURERS.

Heretofore there has been some question as to whether the collector of internal revenue should not have the same power over provincial treasurers as the executive secretary, in so far as the collection of internal revenue in the Provinces and municipalities is concerned. It is true that the provincial treasurers are deputies of the collector of internal revenue under the law, but as provincial officials they are subject to the control of the executive secretary. Until, therefore, the powers of the two offices could be clearly defined administratively, the situation was somewhat anomalous. This also gave rise to misunderstanding between the office of the collector of internal revenue and the provincial treasurers, and to a certain extent with this office as well, and, consequently, that harmony so much needed in the operation of the government machinery was noticeably lacking and the collection work had to suffer delays which at times brought no little inconvenience to the taxpayers. To end this unsatisfactory condition, therefore, a circular was issued by the executive secretary on August 8, 1916, providing that "So much of the functions of the provincial treasurers as pertain to the collection of internal revenue, in accordance with the internal revenue law, devolve upon them as *deputies* of the collector of internal revenue and as such deputies they are subject to such orders and regulations as the collector of internal revenue may see fit to prescribe," and that "the provincial treasurers, their deputies, and employees are primarily provincial and municipal officials and employees and are, therefore, under the general administrative supervision of the executive secretary (see sec. 602 of the Administrative Code); hence all administrative matters not affected by the internal revenue laws and all questions affecting organization and discipline are under the control of the executive secretary." The issuance of this circular has, it is believed, served to remove whatever differences might have existed before and was accepted in whole by the bureau of internal revenue. No further conflicts of authority are anticipated and, consequently, the work of collection in the Provinces and municipalities are expected to proceed with greater harmony and promptness and produce generally satisfactory results.

## PROVINCIAL PERSONNEL.

Section 2006 of the Administrative Code provides that "Subject to regulation by the executive secretary, the provincial board shall fix the number of assistants, deputies, clerks, and other employees for the various branches of the provincial government and the rates of salary or wage they shall receive." After a position has been authorized in what is termed locally the *plantilla* of personnel, which is to the Provinces what the appropriation act is to the insular government, in so far as salaries and wages are concerned, the chief of the office concerned makes the appointment, subject to the civil-service act and rules. By virtue of this section of the Administrative Code, the executive bureau has been able after years of experience to reduce the personnel of the provincial offices to what is absolutely needed. The policy is to know the needs of the Provinces and equip them with the personnel that will be adequate, but not excessive, for the proper performance of the work they are called upon to do. In fixing the rates

of salaries the importance of the position and the special conditions prevailing in the locality, such as those affecting the cost of living, etc., are taken into consideration. The person occupying the position is never considered, except in the case of very small offices, consisting of one or two men, where employees have no opportunity to secure promotion unless they be transferred to other offices. In such cases the special qualifications and aptitude of the persons filling the positions are considered; but a provision is always inserted to the effect that the extraordinary rate of salary allowed is for the present incumbent only. The work of the bureau in this connection, it is believed, is beneficial to the Provinces, inasmuch as in this way the personnel has been brought to a standard strength and the Provinces of equal rank have been placed, so far as is humanly possible, on an equal basis.

#### PRIVATE SECRETARIES TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

Under section 2007 of the Administrative Code provincial governors may now have private secretaries who are not required to be subject to the civil-service law, and it is expected that the provisions of this section will be taken advantage of by all provincial governors. It is hoped that with the employment of private secretaries to attend to matters of confidential and semiofficial nature the provincial secretaries will be relieved of duties heretofore required of them, which throw them into close relationship with the political friends of the governors, and thus serve to give their positions political color. The wholesome result, therefore, which may be expected of the employment of private secretaries is removal of these employees from a political atmosphere. A provincial governor need no longer judge the desirability and fitness of a prospective appointee to a provincial secretaryship on other than the merits of the person concerned. Heretofore it was necessary, to a certain extent, that the secretary of the provincial board be a man in whom the governor could place explicit confidence, not only in the discharge of his official but personal duties as well. For this reason men of the same political leanings were always preferred.

#### CADASTRAL SURVEY.

The following table gives the municipalities whose cadastral survey was authorized in 1916, with a statement of the approximate cost to the municipality, the Province, and the insular government:

*Cadastral surveys authorized in 1916.*

Province.	Municipal portion.	Provincial portion.	Insular portion.
Bataan: Abucay.....	P2,700	P2,700	P2,700
Cagayan: Abulug.....	4,000	4,000	4,000
Capiz:			
Calivo.....	3,000	3,000	3,000
Capiz.....	4,000	4,000	4,000
Pontevedra.....	4,000	4,000	4,000
Sigma.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Davao: Davao.....	3,000	3,000	3,000
Ilocos Sur: Candon.....	7,000	7,000	7,000
Iambala: San Pablo.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
La Union: Aringay.....	6,000	6,000	6,000
Oriental Negros:			
Bals.....	1,800	1,800	1,800
Dumaguete.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jimalalad.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Sibulan.....	2,500	2,500	2,500
Tayasan.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tanjay.....	4,000	4,000	4,000
Tarlac: Moncada.....	3,000	3,000	3,000
Tayabas: Sariaya.....	7,000	7,000	7,000
Zambales:			
San Antonio.....	4,000	4,000	4,000
Iba.....	2,200	2,200	2,200
Mindanao and Sulu: Lapak and Siasi.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total.....	68,200	68,200	68,200

The total number of municipalities authorized surveyed was 22. It is estimated the approximate cost of this work would be ₱68,200 for the municipality, ₱68,200 for the Province, and ₱68,200 for the insular government. If the surveys are completed within this estimate, the cost to the property owners would be approximately ₱477,400. Although this amount is considerable, if we take into consideration the fact that the property owners' portion is payable in five equal installments coincidently with the real property tax, the cost per property owner becomes almost insignificant as compared with the permanent benefit derived from such a survey.

## TITLES TO LAND.

During the year 420 titles to land acquired by Provinces and municipalites and by the city of Manila were approved, of which 15 were submitted by the city of Manila.

## HOMESTEAD, SALE, TOWN SITE, AND FREE PATENTS.

During the year 4,150 homestead, sale, town site, and free patents were submitted to the Governor General for execution.

## CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.

Twenty-eight authorizations for the institution of condemnation proceedings to acquire land under the provisions of Act No. 2249 were granted during the period covered by this report.

## REVISION OF PROVINCIAL MINUTES.

The work of revising the minutes of provincial boards, which contain extracts of the minutes of the municipal and township councils under their jurisdiction, before filing them in the executive bureau, was continued during the year. If any irregularity, illegality, or defect of any kind is discovered, such irregularity, illegality, or defect is promptly brought to the attention of the provincial board concerned and the manner of remedying it suggested. It is, of course, realized that the power to approve or disapprove the act of a municipal or township council lies in the corresponding provincial board, hence the intervention of this bureau in this connection has been of purely advisory character. During the administration of the undersigned he had not received a single complaint against the executive bureau directed at this particular work. The manner in which it has been handled is, it is believed, the explanation for the apparent willingness of the provincial and municipal governments to cooperate with the bureau in securing for the people progressive and just legislation.

## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Of the number of requests received during the year for authority to collect voluntary contributions for various public purposes, 163 were granted. Of this number, 109 were requests for authority to raise money by this process for school purposes, 12 for construction and repair of roads and bridges, 8 for health purposes, and 6 for installation of water-supply systems and drilling of artesian wells. The foregoing indicates the strong desire of the people to further the interest of the educational work in their localities. This showing is in keeping with the experiences of the past years.

To provide against any abuse of the authority granted Provinces and municipalities to collect voluntary contributions and to insure that the money is contributed voluntarily, the work of supervision is intrusted to the provincial board concerned. In case of projects which may continue indefinitely, such as repair of roads, the authorization is issued for a limited period, usually about a year. For the maintenance of schools the period within which contribution may be collected is limited to a school year. The activities of the municipalities to raise funds for public purposes on their own account are wholesome indications that they possess civic spirit to a high degree.

## LIBRARY OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

One hundred and seven thousand five hundred and thirty bound volumes and pamphlets were received from the United States and other countries during the year 1916 for the library of the Philippine Commission. Of this number, 33,301 were transferred to the Philippine Assembly, and 35,843 to the Philippine Library and Museum. There were added to the library 129 copies of different official publications of bureaus and offices of the insular government, all of which were received from the bureau of printing.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The following table gives the number of public documents received and distributed during the year to government officials, ecclesiastical authorities, consular representatives, universities, colleges, libraries in and outside the Islands, and to the public in general:

	Copies received.		Copies distributed.	
	English.	Spanish.	English.	Spanish.
Public laws, loose leaf.....	321,200	189,800	177,074	114,862
Joint and concurrent resolutions, loose leaf.....	11,000	5,300	5,670	4,282
Executive orders, loose leaf.....	163,200	115,200	104,924	74,112
Proclamations, loose leaf.....	42,500	30,000	29,850	3,800
Messages of the Governor General, pamphlet.....	5,000	4,500	4,535	4,207
Journal of the commission, bound.....	5,000		493	
Annual report of the Philippine Commission, 1914, bound.....	1,399		1,377	
Jones law, pamphlet.....	4,000	3,000	3,783	2,710
Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, 1914-15, pamphlet.....	75		71	
The development of the Philippines, by H. J. Waters, pamphlet.....			250	213
Locust v. Agriculture, pamphlet.....			295	177
Special report of Gen. McIntyre, on the Philippine Islands, 1915, pamphlet.....	500		248	
Official Gazettes, furnished to Bureau of Printing only.....			644	920
Total.....	546,374	347,800	329,164	205,343

## COOPERATION WITH OTHER BUREAUS.

The executive bureau cooperated with the bureau of education to secure the assistance of the Provinces and municipalities in observing garden days and conducting food demonstrations on a greatly increased scale. Garden days and food demonstrations are the logical outcome of the corn campaign inaugurated by the bureau of education in 1912. In a like manner, assistance was extended to the Philippine health service in its efforts to popularize home vegetable gardens by calling upon the provincial and the municipal officials to work with the health authorities and to provide such reasonable appropriations as may be considered necessary to give impetus to this movement. Requests were also issued to provincial and municipal officials to help the bureau of agriculture employees stationed in the Provinces in supervising the selection of rice seed. Another instance in which the executive bureau has been of valuable assistance to another branch of the government is furnished by the cooperation extended to the bureau of agriculture employees by provincial and municipal officials urging of the executive bureau in stamping out rinderpest and locusts, the two greatest enemies at present of Philippine agriculture.

## GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL TRANSLATION.

The translating division of the executive bureau is the central translation office of the government. It furnishes translations into English or Spanish, or into native dialects, not only for the bureau, the office of the Governor General and the different departments of the government, but for the entire government. For work rendered by this division to other bureaus a fee of ₱0.75 per folio is charged. It also furnishes interpreters to offices and officers of the government.

During the year the following number of folios (a folio consists of 100 words) of translations was made:

To English:	Folios
From Spanish .....	6,500
From French, German, Dutch, and Italian .....	228
From native tongues .....	50
	<hr/> 6,778 <hr/>
To Spanish:	
From English .....	11,789
From native tongues .....	150
	<hr/> 11,939 <hr/>
To native tongues, from English and Spanish .....	500
	<hr/> 19,217 <hr/>
Total number of folios translated .....	19,217

Of the total number of folios 6,538 were for the Philippine Assembly, senate and house of representatives, and various government bureaus.

#### KEEPING OF RECORDS.

The records division of the bureau is and has been the archive not only of the executive bureau but of the office of the Governor General and of the departments of the government, as well. It is also charged with the keeping of the records of the former military government.

During the period covered by this report 174,631 papers of all kinds, exclusive of printed documents, were mailed by this division, as compared with 151,202 papers during the previous year. In addition to the above 5,204 printed documents were mailed through the division.

#### NEW LEGISLATION.

On August 29, 1916, the so-called Jones bill, which provides for a more autonomous government for the Philippine Islands, was enacted into law. This new organic act affects this office in many ways. As a result of the organization of the Philippine Senate in lieu of the Philippine Commission, nominations theretofore for the commission to act upon have to be submitted to and confirmed by the Philippine Senate. Upon the constitution of the form of government provided for in said organic act, the Governor General and secretaries of departments ceased to be members of the Philippine Legislature, being now only executive and administrative officials of the government, except in so far as the veto power of the Governor General is concerned. On that account this office, at the last session of the legislature, was not called upon to prepare and examine bills and attend to various other legislative matters.

That law provides for the holding of an election to elect senators on the first Tuesday of October, 1916, unless postponed by the Governor General. As in the case of other elections, this office assumed general supervision over the senatorial election. A brief account of that election is given elsewhere in this report.

It should also be stated, as indirectly affecting the work of this office, that the new organic act provides for the holding of elections

for senators and representatives every three years. The election law should be amended so as to make the provincial, municipal, and other elections coincide with the election for senators and representatives.

The most important piece of legislation affecting the Provinces and municipalities passed during the year is act No. 2657, known as the Administrative Code of the Philippine Islands.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is believed that so long as the executive bureau remains as the head office of the local governments, closer relation between the bureau and these governments should be established. This may be accomplished by periodical inspection trips of the chief or assistant chief of the bureau, and by frequent visits of representatives of the bureau to the Provinces and municipalities. For this especial purpose there are provided for the fiscal year 1917 two positions of provincial agents. While the work of these agents will consist primarily in supervising the general revision of real property assessments now in progress, it was also the purpose in authorizing their employment to have them inspect the offices of the provincial governors, provincial treasurers, and other provincial offices to learn of the actual needs in order that the office in dealing with them may act with greater knowledge of the offices affected. It is expected that in this way any difficulty which may be submitted to this office for adjustment may be straightened out more promptly and satisfactorily to all concerned. Cases frequently arise which can best be determined with knowledge of the locality, and in this connection the services of these traveling agents will be availed of. In the matter, for instance, of keeping the records of the Provinces, much can be done by an agent of this bureau devoting attention to this work. A simple system that will best suit conditions in the Provinces can be evolved.

Another undertaking of far-reaching importance is the systematic development of the resources of the local governments. Reference is had particularly to the continuance of the present revision of real property assessments, and the need for cooperative efforts on the part of the provincial treasurers in planning for the most efficient collection of the taxes now imposed by law, and the study of ways whereby our system of taxation may be improved. A convention of provincial treasurers is therefore suggested as the first step in the systematic development of local governmental resources.

Respectfully submitted.

JAIME C. DE VEYRA,  
*Executive Secretary.*

To his excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL, *Manila.*





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